To strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to combat international cybercrime, and to impose additional sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

A BILL

To strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to combat international cybercrime, and to impose additional sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
"Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression
Act of 2019".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 3. Statement of policy on Crimea.

TITLE I—MATTERS RELATING TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION

Subtitle A—Opposition of the Senate to Withdrawal from NATO

Sec. 101. Opposition of the Senate to withdrawal from North Atlantic Treaty.
Sec. 102. Limitation on use of funds.
Sec. 103. Authorization for Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senate in oppo-
sition to withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty.
Sec. 104. Reporting requirement.

Subtitle B—Strengthening the NATO Alliance

Sec. 111. Report on NATO alliance resilience and United States diplomatic
posture.
Sec. 112. Expedited NATO excess defense articles transfer program.
Sec. 113. Definitions.

TITLE II—MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subtitle A—Public Diplomacy Modernization

Sec. 201. Avoiding duplication of programs and efforts.
Sec. 202. Improving research and evaluation of public diplomacy.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 211. Department of State responsibilities with respect to cyberspace policy.
Sec. 212. Enhanced hiring authority for Department of State.
Sec. 213. Sense of Congress.

TITLE III—CHEMICAL WEAPONS NONPROLIFERATION

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Findings.
Sec. 303. Statement of policy.
Sec. 304. Report on sanctions relating to use of chemical weapons by the Rus-
sian Federation.
Sec. 305. Report on production and use of chemical and biological weapons by
the Russian Federation.
Sec. 306. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 307. Chemical Weapons Convention defined.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT

Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Predicate offenses.
Sec. 403. Forfeiture.
Sec. 404. Shutting down botnets.
Sec. 405. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer.
Sec. 406. Stopping trafficking in botnets; forfeiture.

TITLE V—COMBATING ELECTION INTERFERENCE

Sec. 501. Prohibition on interference with voting systems.
Sec. 502. Inadmissibility of aliens seeking to interfere in United States elections.

TITLE VI—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Subtitle A—Expansion of Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act

Sec. 601. Sense of Congress on role of sanctions.
Sec. 602. Sanctions related to interference of the Russian Federation with democratic processes and elections.
Sec. 603. Sanctions relating to the actions of the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine.
Sec. 604. Conforming and technical amendments.
Sec. 605. Congressional review and continued applicability of sanctions under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012.

Subtitle B—Coordination With the European Union

Sec. 611. Sense of Congress on coordination with allies with respect to sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation.
Sec. 612. Office of Sanctions Coordination of the Department of State.
Sec. 613. Report on coordination of sanctions between the United States and European Union.

Subtitle C—Reports Relating to Sanctions With Respect to the Russian Federation

Sec. 621. Definitions.
Sec. 622. Updated report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of the Russian Federation.
SECT. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should immediately marshal and support a whole-of-government response by Federal agencies to address the threat posed by the Government of the Russian Federation and to work to prevent interference by that Government and other foreign state actors in United States institutions and democratic processes;

(2) the President should publicly call for the Government of the Russian Federation to return Crimea to the control of the Government of Ukraine; and its support for Russian-led forces violence in
eastern Ukraine, end its occupation of and support for Russian-led forces on the territory of Georgia and Moldova, and cease enabling the brutal regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria to commit war crimes;

(3) the Russian Federation should—

(A) immediately release the Ukrainian sailors that were detained following an attack by Russian forces on Ukrainian vessels in the Kerch Strait; and

(B) abide by its commitments to freedom of navigation in international waters and allow for passage of Ukrainian vessels through the strait;

(4) the President should unequivocally condemn and counter the ongoing interference in United States institutions and democratic processes by the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, his government, and affiliates of his government;

(5) the conclusion of the United States intelligence community and law enforcement agencies and other United States Government officials that the Russian Federation has perpetrated, and continues to perpetrate, such interference, is correct;
(6) the United States should continue to participate actively as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by—

(A) upholding the Organization’s core principles of collective defense, democratic rule of law, and peaceful settlement of disputes;

(B) boosting coordination and deterrence capacity among member countries; and

(C) supporting accession processes of prospective member countries who meet the obligations of membership;

(7) Congress reiterates its strong support for the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9511), which allows for congressional review of an action to waive the application of sanctions under the provisions of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 886) relating to the Russian Federation or a licensing action that significantly alters United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation; and

(8) sanctions imposed with respect to the Russian Federation have been most effective when developed and coordinated in close consultation with the European Union.
SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CRIMEA.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the United States will never recognize the illegal attempted annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, similar to the 1940 Welles Declaration in which the United States refused to recognize the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States;

(2) Crimea is part of the sovereign territory of Ukraine;

(3) Crimea is part of Ukraine and the United States rejects attempts to change the status, demographics, or political nature of Crimea;

(4) the United States reaffirms its unwavering support for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law for all individuals in Crimea, including non-Russian ethnic groups and religious minorities;

(5) the United States condemns all human rights violations against individuals in Crimea, and underscores the culpability of the Government of the Russian Federation for such violations while the territory of Crimea is under illegal Russian occupation;

(6) the United States, in coordination with the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and members of the international community, should prioritize efforts to prevent the further consolidation of illegal occupying powers in Crimea;
reaffirm unified opposition to the actions of the Russian Federation in Crimea, and secure the human rights of individuals there; and

(7) the United States welcomes the sanctions that have been imposed and maintained as of the date of the enactment of this Act by the United States and the European Union against persons engaged in furthering the illegal occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation.

TITLE I—MATTERS RELATING TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Subtitle A—Opposition of the Senate to Withdrawal From NATO

SEC. 101. OPPOSITION OF THE SENATE TO WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.

The Senate opposes any effort to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, DC, April 4, 1949.

SEC. 102. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

No funds authorized or appropriated by any Act may be used to support, directly or indirectly, any efforts on the part of any United States Government official to take steps to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, DC, April 4, 1949,
until such time as the Senate passes, by an affirmative
vote of two-thirds of Members, a resolution advising and
consenting to the withdrawal of the United States from
the treaty.

SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL
TO REPRESENT SENATE IN OPPOSITION TO
WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC
TREATY.

The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent
the Senate in initiating or intervening in any judicial pro-
ceedings in any Federal court of competent jurisdiction,
on behalf of the Senate, in order to oppose any withdrawal
of the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty in
the absence of the passage by the Senate of a resolution
described in section 102.

SEC. 104. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

The Senate Legal Counsel shall report as soon as
practicable to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
Senate with respect to any judicial proceedings which the
Senate Legal Counsel initiates or in which it intervenes
pursuant to this title.
Subtitle B—Strengthening the
NATO Alliance

SEC. 111. REPORT ON NATO ALLIANCE RESILIENCE AND
UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC POSTURE.

(a) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days there-
after, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Sec-
retary of Defense, shall submit a report to the appropriate
congressional committees providing an assessment of the
threats and challenges facing the NATO alliance and
United States diplomatic posture.

(b) Elements.—The report required under sub-
section (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A review of current and emerging United
States national security interests in the NATO area
of responsibility.

(2) A review of current United States political
and diplomatic engagement and political-military co-
ordination with NATO and NATO member states.

(3) Options for the realignment of United
States engagement with NATO to respond to new
threats and challenges presented by the Government
of the Russian Federation to the NATO alliance, as
well as new opportunities presented by allies and
partners.
(4) The views of counterpart governments, including heads of state, heads of government, political leaders, and military commanders in the region.

SEC. 112. EXPEDITED NATO EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANSFER PROGRAM.

(a) Report.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with recommendations regarding the need for and suitability of transferring excess defense articles under this section to countries in the NATO alliance, with particular emphasis on the foreign policy benefits as it pertains to those member states currently purchasing defense articles or services from the Russian Federation.

(b) Period for Review by Congress of Recommendations for EDA Transfer to NATO Members.—During the 30-calendar-day period following submission by the Secretary of Defense of the report required under subsection (a), the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the recommendations included in the report.
(c) Transfer Authority.—The President is authorized to transfer such excess defense articles in a fiscal year as the Secretary of Defense recommends pursuant to this section to countries for which receipt of such articles was justified pursuant to the annual congressional presentation documents for military assistance programs, or for which receipt of such articles was separately justified to Congress, for such fiscal year.

(d) Limitations on Transfers.—The President may transfer excess defense articles under this section only if—

(1) such articles are drawn from existing stocks of the Department of Defense;

(2) funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment are not expended in connection with the transfer;

(3) the President determines that the transfer of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the military readiness of the United States;

(4) with respect to a proposed transfer of such articles on a grant basis, the President determines that the transfer is preferable to a transfer on a sales basis, after taking into account the potential proceeds from, and likelihood of, such sales; and the comparative foreign policy benefits that may accrue
to the United States as the result of a transfer on
either a grant or sales basis; and

(5) the President determines that the transfer
of such articles will not have an adverse impact on
the national technology and industrial base and, par-
ticularly, will not reduce the opportunities of entities
in the national technology and industrial base to sell
new or used equipment to the countries to which
such articles are transferred.

(e) Terms of Transfers.—

(1) No cost to recipient country.—Excess
defense articles may be transferred under this sec-
tion without cost to the recipient country.

(2) Priority.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
vision of law, the delivery of excess defense articles
under this section to member countries of NATO
that still purchase defense goods and services from
the Russian Federation and pledge to decrease such
purchases shall be given priority to the maximum ex-
tent feasible over the delivery of such excess defense
articles to other countries.

(3) Transportation and related costs.—

(A) In general.—Except as provided in
subparagraph (B), funds available to the De-
partment of Defense may not be expended for
crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of this section.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The President may provide for the transportation of excess defense articles without charge to a country for the costs of such transportation if—

(i) it is determined that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so;

(ii) the recipient is a NATO member state currently purchasing defense goods and services from the Russian Federation that has pledged to reduce such purchases; 

(iii) the total weight of the transfer does not exceed 50,000 pounds; and

(iv) such transportation is accomplished on a space available basis.

SEC. 113. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations; 

the Committee on Armed Services; and the
Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) NATO.—The term “NATO” means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

TITLE II—MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subtitle A—Public Diplomacy

Modernization

SEC. 201. AVOIDING DUPLICATION OF PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS.

The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of State shall—

(1) identify opportunities for greater efficiency of operations, including through improved coordination of efforts across public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department; and

(2) maximize shared use of resources between, and within, such public diplomacy bureaus and offices in cases in which programs, facilities, or administrative functions are duplicative or substantially overlapping.
SEC. 202. IMPROVING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) conduct regular research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department, including through the routine use of audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations, to plan and execute such programs and activities; and

(2) make the findings of the research and evaluations conducted under paragraph (1) available to Congress.

(b) Director of Research and Evaluation.—

(1) Appointment.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall appoint a Director of Research and Evaluation in the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

(2) Limitation on Appointment.—The appointment of a Director of Research and Evaluation pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not result in an increase in the overall full-time equivalent positions within the Department.

(3) Responsibilities.—The Director of Research and Evaluation shall—
(A) coordinate and oversee the research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs of the Department of State—

(i) to improve public diplomacy strategies and tactics; and

(ii) to ensure that programs are increasing the knowledge, understanding, and trust of the United States among relevant target audiences;

(B) report to the Director of Policy and Planning in the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources under the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department;

(C) routinely organize and oversee audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department;

(D) support embassy public affairs sections;

(E) share appropriate public diplomacy research and evaluation information within the Department and with other Federal departments and agencies;
(F) regularly design and coordinate standardized research questions, methodologies, and procedures to ensure that public diplomacy activities across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices are designed to meet appropriate foreign policy objectives; and

(G) report biannually to the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, through the Commission’s Subcommittee on Research and Evaluation established pursuant to subsection (f), regarding the research and evaluation of all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(4) GUIDANCE AND TRAINING.—Not later than one year after the appointment of the Director of Research and Evaluation pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director shall create guidance and training for all public diplomacy officers regarding the reading and interpretation of public diplomacy program evaluation findings to ensure that such findings and lessons learned are implemented in the planning and evaluation of all public diplomacy programs and activities throughout the Department.

(e) PRIORITIZING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of Policy, Planning, and Resources shall ensure that research and evaluation, as coordinated and overseen by the Director of Research and Evaluation, supports strategic planning and resource allocation across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(2) ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.—Amounts allocated for the purposes of research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to be disbursed at the direction of the Director of Research and Evaluation among the research and evaluation staff across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of State should coordinate the human and financial resources that support the Department's public diplomacy and public affairs programs and activities;

(B) proposals or plans related to resource allocations for public diplomacy bureaus and offices should be routed through the Office of the
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for review and clearance; and

(C) the Department should allocate, for the purposes of research and evaluation of public diplomacy activities and programs pursuant to subsection (a)—

(i) 3 to 5 percent of program funds made available under the heading "Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs"; and

(ii) 3 to 5 percent of program funds allocated for public diplomacy programs under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Programs".

(d) LIMITED EXEMPTION.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act") shall not apply to collections of information directed at foreign individuals conducted by, or on behalf of, the Department of State for the purpose of audience research, monitoring, and evaluations, and in connection with the Department’s activities conducted pursuant to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), section 1287 of the National Defense

(e) LIMITED EXEMPTION TO THE PRIVACY ACT.—The Department shall maintain, collect, use, and disseminate records (as such term is defined in section 552a(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code) for research and data analysis of public diplomacy efforts intended for foreign audiences. Such research and data analysis shall be reasonably tailored to meet the purposes of this subsection and shall be carried out with due regard for privacy and civil liberties guidance and oversight.

(f) ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

(1) SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—The Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy shall establish a Subcommittee for Research and Evaluation to monitor and advise on the research and evaluation activities of the Department and the United States Agency for Global Media.

(2) REPORT.—The Subcommittee for Research and Evaluation established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall submit an annual report to Congress in conjunction with the Commission on Public Diplomacy’s Comprehensive Annual Report on the per-
formance of the Department and the United States Agency for Global Media in carrying out research and evaluations of their respective public diplomacy programming.

(3) **REPEAL OF SUNSET.**—Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is hereby repealed.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AUDIENCE RESEARCH.**—The term “audience research” means research conducted at the outset of a public diplomacy program or campaign planning and design on specific audience segments to understand the attitudes, interests, knowledge, and behaviors of such audience segments.

(2) **DIGITAL ANALYTICS.**—The term “digital analytics” means the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, accumulated in digital format, to indicate the outputs and outcomes of a public diplomacy program or campaign.

(3) **IMPACT EVALUATION.**—The term “impact evaluation” means an assessment of the changes in the audience targeted by a public diplomacy program or campaign that can be attributed to such program or campaign.
(4) Public diplomacy bureaus and offices.—The term "public diplomacy bureaus and offices" means the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Bureau of Public Affairs, the Bureau of International Information Programs, the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources, the Global Engagement Center, and the public diplomacy functions within the regional and functional bureaus.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 211. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESPONSIBILITIES WITH RESPECT TO CYBERSPACE POLICY.

(a) Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

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

"(g) Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy.—

"(1) In general.—There is established, within the Department of State, an Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy (referred to in this subsection as the 'Office'). The head of the Office shall have the rank and status of ambassador and shall
be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) Duties.—

(A) In general.—The head of the Office shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, including implementing the United States international cyberspace policy strategy issued by the Department of State in March 2016 pursuant to section 402 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of Public Law 114–113; 129 Stat. 2978).

(B) Duties described.—The principal duties and responsibilities of the head of the Office shall be—

(i) to serve as the principal cyber policy official within the senior management of the Department of State and as the advisor to the Secretary of State for cyber issues;

(ii) to lead the Department of State’s diplomatic cyberspace efforts, including efforts relating to international cybersecurity, Internet access, Internet freedom, digital economy, cybercrime, deter-
rence and international responses to cyber threats, and other issues that the Secretary assigns to the Office;

“(iii) to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, unfettered, and secure information and communications technology infrastructure for all critical infrastructure globally;

“(iv) to represent the Secretary of State in interagency efforts to develop and advance cyberspace policy described in subparagraph (A);

“(v) to coordinate cyberspace efforts and other relevant functions, including countering terrorists’ use of cyberspace, within the Department of State and with other components of the United States Government;

“(vi) to act as a liaison to public and private sector entities on relevant cyberspace issues;

“(vii) to lead United States Government efforts to establish a global deterrence framework;
"(viii) to develop and execute adversary-specific strategies to influence adversary decisionmaking through the imposition of costs and deterrence strategies;

"(ix) to advise the Secretary and coordinate with foreign governments on external responses to national security level cyber incidents, including coordination on diplomatic response efforts to support allies threatened by malicious cyber activity, in conjunction with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other like-minded countries;

"(x) to promote the adoption of national processes and programs that enable threat detection, prevention, and response to malicious cyber activity emanating from the territory of a foreign country; including as such activity relates to the European allies of the United States, as appropriate;

"(xi) to promote the building of foreign capacity to protect the global network with the goal of enabling like-minded participation in deterrence frameworks;
"(xii) to promote the maintenance of
an open and interoperable Internet gov-
erned by the multi-stakeholder model, in-
stead of by centralized government control;

"(xiii) to promote an international
regulatory environment for technology in-
vestments and the Internet that benefits
United States economic and national secu-

"(xiv) to promote cross border flow of
data and combat international initiatives
seeking to impose unreasonable require-
ments on United States businesses;

"(xv) to promote international policies
to protect the integrity of United States
and international telecommunications in-
frastructure from foreign-based, cyber-en-
abled threats;

"(xvi) to serve as the interagency co-
ordinator for the United States Govern-
ment on engagement with foreign govern-
ments on cyberspace and digital economy
issues described in the Defending Amer-
ican Security from Kremlin Aggression Act
of 2019;
“(xvii) to promote international policies to secure radio frequency spectrum for United States businesses and national security needs;

“(xviii) to promote and protect the exercise of human rights, including freedom of speech and religion, through the Internet;

“(xix) to build capacity of United States diplomatic officials to engage on cyber issues;

“(xx) to encourage the development and adoption by foreign countries of internationally recognized standards, policies, and best practices; and

“(xxi) to promote and advance international policies that protect individuals’ private data.

“(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The head of the Office should be an individual of demonstrated competency in the fields of—

“(A) cybersecurity and other relevant cyber issues; and

“(B) international diplomacy.

“(4) ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT.—
"(A) INITIAL PLACEMENT.—During the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the head of the Office shall report to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs or to an official holding a higher position than the Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Department of State.

"(B) SUBSEQUENT PLACEMENT.—After the conclusion of the 4-year period referred to in subparagraph (A), the head of the Office shall report to—

"(i) an appropriate Under Secretary;

or

"(ii) an official holding a higher position than Under Secretary.

"(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preclude—

"(A) the Office from being elevated to a Bureau within the Department of State; or

"(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to an Assistant Secretary, if such an Assistant Secretary position does not increase the number of Assistant Secretary positions at the
Department above the number authorized under subsection (e)(1).”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy established under section 1(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by subsection (a)—

(1) should be a Bureau of the Department of State headed by an Assistant Secretary, subject to the rule of construction specified in paragraph (5)(B) of such section 1(g); and

(2) should coordinate with other bureaus of the Department of State and use all tools at the disposal of the Office to combat activities taken by the Russian Federation, or on behalf of the Russian Federation, to undermine the cybersecurity and democratic values of the United States and other nations.

(c) UNITED NATIONS.—The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations should use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose any measure that is inconsistent with the United States international cyberspace policy strategy issued by the Department of State in March 2016 pursuant to section 402 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of Public Law 114–113; 129 Stat. 2978).
SEC. 212. ENHANCED HIRING AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given the term in section 5721 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) APPROPRIATION.—The term "appropriation" includes funds made available by statute and under section 9104 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) SCHEDULE A.—The term "Schedule A" means positions other than those of a confidential or policy-determining character for which it is impracticable to examine, pursuant to section 213.3101 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulation.

(b) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State may procure the services of Schedule A employees in the amount and for the offices specified in paragraph (2) for the purpose of hiring individuals with special qualifications, including prior work experience involving economic or financial sanctions, for the development and implementation of economic and financial sanctions.
(2) Assignment of Schedule A Employees.—Using the authority provided under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State may procure the services of—

(A) not to exceed 5 Schedule A employees for the Office of Sanctions Coordination to be established pursuant to subsection (h) of section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as added by section 612; and

(B) not to exceed 15 Schedule A employees for the Counter Threat Finance and Sanctions component of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB/TFS).

(c) Limitation.—Positions in the Senior Executive Service may not be filled using the authority provided under subsection (b).

(d) Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination.—The Secretary of State shall ensure compliance with equal opportunity and other non-discrimination regulations of the United States Government in exercising the authority provided under subsection (b).

(e) Report.—The Secretary of State shall report to the Office of Personnel Management on an annual basis with respect to the number of Schedule A employees em-
ployed by the Department of State using the authority
provided under subsection (b).

SEC. 213. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Agency for Global Media
and its grantee networks have a critical mission to
inform, engage, and connect people around the world
in support of freedom and democracy; and

(2) those networks must adhere to professional
journalistic standards and integrity and not engage
in disinformation activities.

TITLE III—CHEMICAL WEAPONS
NONPROLIFERATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Chemical Weapons
Nonproliferation Act of 2019".

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The international norm against the use of
chemical weapons has severely eroded since 2012. At
least 4 actors between 2012 and the date of the en-
actment of this Act have used chemical weapons:
Syria, North Korea, the Russian Federation, and
the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Iraq and
Syria.
On March 4, 2018, the Government of the Russian Federation knowingly used novichok, a lethal chemical agent, in an attempt to kill former Russian military intelligence officer Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia, in Salisbury, United Kingdom.

In September 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom charged 2 Russian suspects with the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal, further highlighting the culpability of the Government of the Russian Federation in the attack.

On June 27, 2018, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (commonly known as the “OPCW”), during its Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention, adopted a decision to “put in place arrangements to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons in those instances in which the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria determines or has determined that use or likely use occurred, and cases for which the OPCW–UN Joint Investigative Mechanism has not issued a report; and decide[d] also that
the Secretariat shall provide regular reports on its investigations to the Council and to the United Nations Secretary-General for their consideration”.

(5) In addition, during the Fourth Special Session, the State Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention voted to provide new powers to the Director-General of the OPCW to attribute chemical weapons attacks. The decision “affirms that, whenever a chemical weapons use occurs on the territory of a State Party, those who were the perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved should be identified, and underscores the added value of the Secretariat conducting an independent investigation of an alleged use of chemical weapons with a view to facilitating universal attribution of all chemical weapons attacks”.

(6) Finally, the decision of the State Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention allows “the Director-General, if requested by a State Party investigating a possible chemical weapons use on its territory, [to] provide technical expertise to identify those who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons”.

(7) The Government of the Russian Federation attempted to impede the adoption of the identifica-
tion mechanism in the Fourth Special Session, and
has repeatedly worked to degrade the OPCW’s abil-
ity to identify chemical weapons users.

(8) The Government of the Russian Federation
has shown itself to be unwilling or incapable of com-
pelling the President of Syria, Bashar al-Assad, an
ally of the Russian Federation, to stop using chem-
ical weapons against the civilian population in Syria.

(9) The United States remains steadfast in its
commitment to its key ally the United Kingdom; its
commitment to the mutual defense of the North At-
lantic Treaty Organization, and its commitment to
the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(10) Thirty-four countries, including the United
States, have joined the International Partnership
against Impunity for the use of Chemical Weapons,
which represents a political commitment by partici-
pating countries to hold to account persons respon-
sible for the use of chemical weapons.

(11) The Defense Ministry of the Government
of the Netherlands exposed 4 Russians as agents of
the GRU intelligence service who had attempted to
hack OPCW networks during the OPCW’s investiga-
tion of the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal in
Salisbury, United Kingdom.
SEC. 303. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to protect and defend the interests of the United States, allies of the United States, and the international community at large from the continuing threat of chemical weapons and their proliferation;

(2) to maintain a steadfast commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the OPCW;

(3) to promote and strengthen the investigative and identification mechanisms of the OPCW, including the development of a new OPCW laboratory and enhancements to the OPCW network of designated laboratories, through the provision of additional resources and technical equipment to better allow the OPCW to detect, identify, and attribute chemical weapons attacks;

(4) to pressure the Government of the Russian Federation to halt its efforts to degrade the international efforts of the United Nations and the OPCW to investigate chemical weapons attacks and to designate perpetrators of such attacks by—

(A) highlighting within international fora, including the United Nations General Assembly and the OPCW, the repeated efforts of the Government of the Russian Federation to degrade
international efforts to investigate chemical
weapons attacks; and

(B) consulting with allies and partners of
the United States with respect to methods for
strengthening the investigative mechanisms of
the OPCW;

(5) to examine additional avenues for inves-
tigating, identifying, and holding accountable chem-
ical weapons users if the Government of the Russian
Federation continues in its attempts to block or
hinder investigations of the OPCW; and

(6) to punish the Government of the Russian
Federation for, and deter that Government from,
any chemical weapons production and use through
the imposition of sanctions, diplomatic isolation, and
the use of the mechanisms specified in the Chemical
Weapons Convention for violations of the Conven-
tion.

SEC. 304. REPORT ON SANCTIONS RELATING TO USE OF
CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE RUSSIAN FED-
ERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,
the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on
Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on
Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that includes an assessment of—

(1) whether the mandatory sanctions required by the Chemical and Biological Weapons and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) have been imposed with respect to the Russian Federation; and

(2) whether the Government of the Russian Federation has taken any steps to avoid sanctions required by that Act after the determination of the United States with respect to the use of chemical weapons by the Russian Federation.

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

SEC. 305. REPORT ON PRODUCTION AND USE OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the chemical and biological weapon programs of the Government of the Russian Federation that includes an assessment of—
(1) whether that Government has production capabilities in violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, done at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10, 1972, and entered into force March 26, 1975 (26 UST 583);

(2) any use by that Government of chemical or biological weapons during the 10-year period preceding submission of the report; and

(3) any direct or indirect support, including transfers of material, knowledge, or technology, by that Government for the chemical or biological weapons programs of other countries or non-state actors.

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

SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to be provided to the OPCW as a voluntary contribution pursuant to section 301(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221(a)) for the purpose of strengthening the OPCW's in-
vestigative and identification mechanisms for chemical
weapons attacks.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized
to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain
available until expended.

SEC. 307. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION DEFINED.

In this title, the term “Chemical Weapons Conven-
tion” means the Convention on the Prohibition of the De-
velopment, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical
Weapons and on their Destruction, done at Geneva Sep-

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL
CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “International
Cybercrime Prevention Act”.

SEC. 402. PREDICATE OFFENSES.

Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in section 1956(e)(7)(D)—

(A) by striking “or section 2339D” and in-
serting “section 2339D”; and

(B) by striking “or this title, section
46502” and inserting “or section 2512 (relat-
ing to the manufacture, distribution, possession,
and advertising of wire, oral, or electronic com-

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munication intercepting devices) of this title; section 46502’’; and

(2) in section 1961(1), by inserting ‘‘section 1030 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with computers) if the act indictable under section 1030 is felonious,’’ before ‘‘section 1084’’.

SEC. 403. FORFEITURE.

(a) In GENERAL.—Section 2513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

'§ 2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property

'(a) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

'(1) In GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or convicted of conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

'(A) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and
"(B) Any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained or retained directly or indirectly as a result of such violation.

"(2) Forfeiture procedures.— Pursuant to section 2461(e) of title 28, the provisions of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) thereof, shall apply to criminal forfeitures under this subsection.

"(b) Civil Forfeiture.—

"(1) In general.— The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with provisions of chapter 46 and no property right shall exist in them:

"(A) Any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used, in any manner, to commit, or facilitate the commission of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or a conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512.

"(B) Any property, real or personal, constituting, or traceable to the gross proceeds taken, obtained, or retained in connection with or as a result of a violation of section 2511 or
Section 2512, or a conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512.

"(2) FORFEITURE PROCEDURES.—Seizures and forfeitures under this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46, relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
The table of sections for chapter 119 is amended by striking the item relating to section 2513 and inserting the following:

"2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property."

SEC. 404. SHUTTING DOWN BOTNETS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 1345 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting "and abuse" after "fraud";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" at the end;
(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) violating or about to violate section 1030(a)(5) of this title where such conduct has caused or would cause damage (as defined in section 1030) without authorization to 100 or more protected computers (as defined in section 1030) during any 1-year period, including by—

“(i) impairing the availability or integrity of the protected computers without authorization; or

“(ii) installing or maintaining control over malicious software on the protected computers that, without authorization, has caused or would cause damage to the protected computers;”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “a violation described in subsection (a)(1)(D),” before “or a Federal”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) A restraining order, prohibition, or other action described in subsection (b), if issued in circumstances de-
scribed in subsection (a)(1)(D), may, upon application of
the Attorney General—

(1) specify that no cause of action shall lie in
any court against a person for complying with the
restraining order, prohibition, or other action; and

(2) provide that the United States shall pay to
such person a fee for reimbursement for such costs
as are reasonably necessary and which have been di-
rectly incurred in complying with the restraining
order, prohibition, or other action.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 18, United
States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to
section 1345 and inserting the following:

“1345. Injunctions against fraud and abuse.”

SEC. 405. AGGRAVATED DAMAGE TO A CRITICAL INFRA-
STRUCTURE COMPUTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United
States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1030
the following:

§ 1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastruc-
ture computer

(a) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful, during and in
relation to a felony violation of section 1030, to knowingly
cause or attempt to cause damage to a critical infrastruc-
ture computer, if such damage results in (or, in the case
of an attempted offense, would, if completed, have resulted in the substantial impairment—

(1) of the operation of the critical infrastructure computer; or

(2) of the critical infrastructure associated with such computer.

(b) Penalty.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall, in addition to the term of punishment provided for the felony violation of section 1030, be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years; or both.

(c) Consecutive Sentence.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) a court shall not place any person convicted of a violation of this section on probation;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (4), no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the felony violation of section 1030;

(3) in determining any term of imprisonment to be imposed for the felony violation of section 1030; a court shall not in any way reduce the term to be imposed for such violation to compensate for,
or otherwise take into account, any separate term of
imprisonment imposed or to be imposed for a viola-
tion of this section; and

“(4) a term of imprisonment imposed on a per-
son for a violation of this section may, in the discre-
tion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in
part, only with another term of imprisonment that
is imposed by the court at the same time on that
person for an additional violation of this section, if
such discretion shall be exercised in accordance with
any applicable guidelines and policy statements
issued by the United States Sentencing Commission
pursuant to section 994 of title 28.

“(d) DEFINITIONS. — In this section—

“(1) the terms ‘computer’ and ‘damage’ have
the meanings given the terms in section 1030; and

“(2) the term ‘critical infrastructure’ means
systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so
vital to the United States that the incapacity or de-
struction of such systems and assets would have cat-
strophic regional or national effects on public
health or safety, economic security, or national secu-

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health, or national security, including voter registration databases, voting
machines, and other communications systems that
manage the election process or report and display
results on behalf of State and local governments.”

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for
chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended
by inserting after the item relating to section 1030 the
following:

“1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer.”

SEC. 406. STOPPING TRAFFICKING IN BOTNETS; FOR-
FEITURE.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is
amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (7), by adding “or” at
the end; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the
following:

“(8) intentionally traffics in the means of ac-
cess to a protected computer, if—

“(A) the trafficker knows or has reason to
know the protected computer has been damaged
in a manner prohibited by this section; and

“(B) the promise or agreement to pay for
the means of access is made by, or on behalf of,
a person the trafficker knows or has reason to
know intends to use the means of access to—
"(i) damage a protected computer in a manner prohibited by this section; or

"(ii) violate section 1037 or 1343;"

(2) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ""(a)(4) or (a)(7)"" and inserting ""(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)""; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ""(a)(4), or (a)(7)"" and inserting ""(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)"";

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking ""and"" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting ""; and""; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

""(13) the term ‘traffic’, except as provided in subsection (a)(6), means transfer, or otherwise dis- pose of, to another as consideration for the receipt of, or as consideration for a promise or agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value;"

(4) in subsection (g), in the first sentence, by inserting ""; except for a violation of subsection (a)(8),"" after ""of this section;"" and
(5) by striking subsections (i) and (j) and inserting the following:

"(i) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

"(1) The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this section, or convicted of conspiracy to violate this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

"(A) such person's interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and

"(B) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation;

"(2) The criminal forfeiture of property under this subsection, including any seizure and disposition of the property, and any related judicial or administrative proceeding, shall be governed by the provisions of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), except subsection (d) of that section."
"(j) Civil Forfeiture of Property Used in the Commission of an Offense.—

"(1) Any personal property, including any Internet domain name or Internet Protocol address, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of any violation of this section, or a conspiracy to violate this section shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States, and no property right shall exist in such property.

"(2) Seizures and forfeitures under this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General."

TITLE V—COMBATING ELECTION INTERFERENCE

SEC. 501. PROHIBITION ON INTERFERENCE WITH VOTING SYSTEMS.

Section 1030(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—
(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by adding “or” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) that—

“(i) is part of a voting system; and

“(ii)(I) is used for the management, support, or administration of a Federal election; or

“(II) has moved in or otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce;”;

(2) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (12), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘Federal election’ means any election (as defined in section 301(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(1))) for Federal office (as defined in section 301(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(3))); and
"(14) the term 'voting system' has the meaning given the term in section 301(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(b))."

SEC. 502. INADMISSIBILITY OF ALIENS SEEKING TO INTERFERE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) Defined Term.—Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(53) The term 'improper interference in a United States election' means conduct by an alien that—

"(A)(i) violates Federal criminal, voting rights, or campaign finance law; or

"(ii) is under the direction of a foreign government; and

"(B) interferes with a general or primary Federal, State, or local election or caucus, including—

"(i) the campaign of a candidate; and

"(ii) a ballot measure, including—

"(I) an amendment;

"(II) a bond issue;

"(III) an initiative;

"(IV) a recall;

"(V) a referral; and
"(VI) a referendum."

(b) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(H) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who is seeking admission to the United States to engage in improper interference in a United States election, or who has engaged in improper interference in a United States election, is inadmissible."

TITLE VI—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Subtitle A—Expansion of Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act

SEC. 601. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ROLE OF SANCTIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that economic and financial sanctions, when used as part of a coordinated and comprehensive strategy, are a powerful tool to advance United States foreign policy and national security interests.
SEC. 602. SANCTIONS RELATED TO INTERFERENCE OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH DEMOCRATIC
PROCESSES AND ELECTIONS.

Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering
America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C.
9521 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 235, 236, 237,
and 238 as sections 239E, 239F, 239H, and 239I,
respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 234 the following:

"SEC. 235. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS
WITH CERTAIN RUSSIAN POLITICAL FIGURES
AND OLIGARKHS.

"On and after the date that is 180 days after the
date of the enactment of the Defending American Security
from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall
impose the sanctions described in section 224(b) with re-
spect to—

"(1) political figures, oligarchs, and other per-
sons that facilitate illicit and corrupt activities, di-
rectly or indirectly, on behalf of the President of the
Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and persons
acting for or on behalf of such political figures,
oligarchs, and persons;

"(2) Russian parastatal entities that facilitate
illicit and corrupt activities, directly or indirectly, on
behalf of the President of the Russian Federation,
Vladimir Putin;

“(3) family members of persons described in paragraph (1) or (2) that derive significant benefits from such illicit and corrupt activities; and

“(4) persons, including financial institutions, engaging in significant transactions with persons described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

SEC. 236. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS WITH THE CYBER SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

On and after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b) with respect to a person, including any financial institution, that the President determines—

“(1) knowingly engages in significant transactions with any person in the Russian Federation that supports or facilitates malicious cyber activities; or

“(2) is knowingly owned or controlled by; or knowingly acts or purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person that engages in significant transactions described in paragraph (1).
``SEC. 237. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIAN LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS EXPORT FACILITIES."

``(a) In general.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239E with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after such date of enactment, makes an investment described in subsection (b) in a liquefied natural gas export facility located outside of the Russian Federation.

``(b) Investment described.—An investment described in this subsection is an investment that—

``(1) directly and significantly contributes to the ability of the Russian Federation to construct liquefied natural gas export facilities outside of the Russian Federation; and

``(2)(A) has a fair market value of $1,000,000 or more; or

``(B) during a 12-month period, has an aggregate fair market value of $5,000,000 or more.
SEC. 238. PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NEW SOVEREIGN DEBT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In general.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall prescribe regulations prohibiting United States persons from engaging in transactions with, providing financing for, or otherwise dealing in, Russian sovereign debt issued on or after the date that is 90 days after such date of enactment.

(b) Russian sovereign debt defined.—In this section, the term ‘Russian sovereign debt’ means—

(1) bonds issued by the Central Bank, the National Wealth Fund, or the Federal Treasury of the Russian Federation, or agents or affiliates of any of those entities, with a maturity of more than 14 days;

(2) foreign exchange swap agreements with the Central Bank, the National Wealth Fund, or the Federal Treasury of the Russian Federation with a duration of more than 14 days; and

(3) any other financial instrument, the duration or maturity of which is more than 14 days;
“(A) was issued by a Russian financial institution on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation; or

“(B) the President determines otherwise represents the sovereign debt of the Government of the Russian Federation.

“SEC. 239. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT INTERFERENCE IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR ELECTIONS.

“On and after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b)(1) with respect to any Russian financial institution that the President determines has, on or after such date of enactment, provided financial or other support for interference by the Government of the Russian Federation in the democratic process or elections of any country other than the Russian Federation.”

SEC. 603. SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE ACTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE.

Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C.
9521 et seq.), as amended by section 602, is further amended by inserting after section 239 the following:

"SEC. 239A. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY RUSSIAN STATE-OWNED OR PARASTATAL ENTITIES OUTSIDE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239E with respect to a person if the President determines that—

(1) the person knowingly, on or after such date of enactment, invests in an energy project outside of the Russian Federation that is supported by a Russian parastatal entity or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation; and

(2) the total value of the project exceeds or is reasonably expected to exceed $250,000,000.
"SEC. 239B. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRUDE OIL RESOURCES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

"(a) In General.—The President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239E with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, sells, leases, or provides to the Russian Federation goods, services, technology, financing, or support described in subsection (b)—

"(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) Goods, Services, Technology, Financing, or Support Described.—Goods, services, technology, financing, or support described in this subsection are goods, services, technology, financing or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the Russian Federation’s—

"(1) ability to develop crude oil resources located in the Russian Federation; or

"(2) production of crude oil resources in the Russian Federation, including any direct and significant assistance with respect to the construction,
modernization, or repair of infrastructure that would facilitate the development of crude oil resources located in the Russian Federation.

"(e) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement to impose sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the maintenance of projects that are ongoing as of the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019.

"(d) REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy, shall issue regulations—

"(1) clarifying how the exception under subsection (c) will be applied; and

"(2) listing specific goods, services, technology, financing, and support covered by subsection (b).

"SEC. 239C. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN DETENTION OF 24 UKRAINIAN NAVAL PERSONNEL ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 25, 2018.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b) with re-
spect to not fewer than 24 senior officers of the Russian Federal Security Service who had not been sanctioned by the United States before such date of enactment.

"(b) DURATION.—Sanctions imposed under subsection (a) shall remain in effect until the date on which the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Ukrainian naval personnel detained by forces of the Russian Federation on November 25, 2018, are no longer in detention.

"SEC. 239D. SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

"(a) DETERMINATION OF VIOLATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall determine and certify to the committees specified in subsection (d) whether the Government of the Russian Federation, including the armed forces or coast guard of the Russian Federation, has interfered with the freedom of navigation of one or more vessels in the Kerch Strait or elsewhere in a manner inconsistent with international law during the 180 days preceding the certification.
(2) Publication of certification.—Not later than 15 days after submitting a certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish the certification in the Federal Register.

(b) Imposition of sanctions.—On and after the date that is 90 days after the publication of a certification under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) indicating that the Government of the Russian Federation has interfered with the freedom of navigation of one or more vessels as described in paragraph (1) of that subsection, all entities operating in the shipbuilding sector of the Russian Federation shall be subject to the same restrictions as an entity included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(c) Removal of sanctions.—The restrictions imposed pursuant to subsection (b) shall remain in effect until the date on which the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the committees specified in subsection (d) that—

(1) the Government of the Russian Federation, including the armed forces and coast guard of the Russian Federation, has not interfered with the freedom of navigation of any vessels in the Kerch Strait or elsewhere in a manner inconsistent with
international law during the 3-year period preceding
the submission of that certification; and

(2) the Government of the Russian Federation
has provided assurances that that Government will
not engage in such interference in the future.

Committees Specified.—The committees
specified in this subsection are—

(1) the appropriate congressional committees;
and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the
Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the
House of Representatives."

SEC. 604. CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) Implementation and Penalties.—Part 2 of
subtitle A of title II of the Countering America's Adver-
saries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.),
as amended by sections 602 and 603, is further amended
by inserting after section 239F the following:

"SEC. 239G. IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.

(a) 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 this
part."
(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this part or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this part 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:"

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 221 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

"(6) RUSSIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘Russian financial institution’ means—

(A) a financial institution organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or any jurisdiction within the Russian Federation, including a foreign branch of such an institution;

(B) a financial institution located in the Russian Federation;
(C) a financial institution, wherever located, owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation; and

(D) a financial institution, wherever located, owned or controlled by a financial institution described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents for the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 235 through 238 and inserting the following:

(See. 235. Sanctions with respect to transactions with certain Russian political figures and oligarchs.

(See. 236. Sanctions with respect to transactions with the cyber sector of the Russian Federation.

(See. 237. Sanctions with respect to transactions related to investments in Russian liquefied natural gas export facilities.

(See. 238. Prohibition on transactions relating to new sovereign debt of the Russian Federation.

(See. 239. Sanctions with respect to Russian financial institutions that support interference in democratic processes or elections.

(See. 239A. Sanctions with respect to transactions related to investments in energy projects supported by Russian state-owned or parastatal entities outside of the Russian Federation.

(See. 239B. Sanctions with respect to support for the development of crude oil revenues in the Russian Federation.

(See. 239C. Sanctions with respect to Russian detention of 24 Ukrainian naval personnel on and after November 25, 2018.

(See. 239D. Sanctions for violations by the Russian Federation of freedom of navigation.

(See. 239E. Sanctions described.

(See. 239F. Exceptions, waiver, and termination.

(See. 239G. Implementation and penalties.

(See. 239H. Exception relating to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(See. 239I. Rule of construction.

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America's Adversaries
Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.), as amended by this section, is further amended—

1. in section 231, by striking subsection (c);
2. and
3. (2) by striking "section 235" each place it appears and inserting "section 239E".

(e) Guidance.—The President shall, in a prompt and timely way, publish guidance on the implementation of this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle and any regulations prescribed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment.


1. in subclause (II), by striking "; or" and inserting a semicolon;
2. (2) in subclause (III), by striking "; and" and inserting "; or"; and
3. (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(IV) the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012"
Subtitle B—Coordination With the European Union

SEC. 611. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COORDINATION WITH ALLIES WITH RESPECT TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) continue to uphold and seek unity with European and other key partners with respect to sanctions implemented with respect to the Russian Federation, which have been effective and instrumental in countering the aggression of the Russian Federation;

(2) engage to the fullest extent possible with governments that are partners of the United States with regard to closing loopholes, including the allowance of extended prepayment 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

(3) increase efforts to vigorously enforce compliance with sanctions in place as of the date of the
enactment of this Act with respect to the Russian
Federation in response to the crises in Ukraine and
Syria; cyber intrusions and attacks; and human
rights violators in the Russian Federation.

SEC. 612. OFFICE OF SANCTIONS COORDINATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) In general.—Section 1 of the State Depart-
ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a),
as amended by section 211, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as sub-
section (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the fol-
lowing:

(h) Office of Sanctions Coordination.—

(1) In general.—There is established, within
the Department of State, an Office of Sanctions Co-
ordination (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Of-
fice’):

(A) have the rank and status of ambas-
sador;

(B) be appointed by the President, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

and
(C) report to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs.

(DUTIES.—The head of the Office shall—

(A) serve as the principal advisor to the senior management of the Department and the Secretary regarding the role of the Department in the development and implementation of sanctions policy, including sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, Iran, North Korea, and other countries;

(B) represent the United States in diplomatic and multilateral fora on sanctions matters;

(C) consult and closely coordinate with the European Union to ensure the maximum effectiveness of sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union with respect to the Russian Federation;

(D) advise the Secretary directly and provide input with respect to all activities, policies, and programs of all bureaus and offices of the Department relating to the implementation of sanctions policy; and

(E) serve as the principal liaison of the Department to other Federal agencies involved
in the design and implementation of sanctions policy.

"(4) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preclude—

"(A) the Office from being elevated to a Bureau within the Department; or

"(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to level of an Assistant Secretary.”.

(b) Report Required.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the efforts of the Office of Sanctions Coordination established under the amendments made by subsection (a) to coordinate sanctions policy with the European Union.

SEC. 613. REPORT ON COORDINATION OF SANCTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN 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 following:

(1) A description of each instance, during the period specified in subsection (b)—
(A) in which the United States has imposed sanctions with respect to a person for activity related to the Russian Federation, 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 Russian Federation, 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.

(d) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

and

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

Subtitle C—Reports Relating to Sanctions With Respect to the Russian Federation

Sec. 621. Definitions.

In this subtitle:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations,

the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs, 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. 622. UPDATED REPORT ON Oligarchs and PARASTATAL ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 241 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 922) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

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

"(b) UPDATED REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, 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 an updated report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of the Russian Federation that builds on the report submitted under subsection (a) on January 29, 2018, and that includes the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a); and

(3) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking "The report required under subsection (a)" and inserting "The reports required by subsections (a) and (b)".

SEC. 623. REPORT ON SECTION 224 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the persons that the President has determined under section 224(a)(1)(A) of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9524(a)(1)(A)) knowingly engaged, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, in significant activities undermining cybersecurity against any person, including a democratic institution or government on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.
(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain the following:

(1) A list of the persons described in subsection (a).

(2) A description of diplomatic efforts to work with governments and democratic institutions in other countries the cybersecurity of which the President determines has been undermined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(c) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 624. REPORT ON SECTION 225 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under section 4(b)(1) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8923(b)(1)), as amended by section 225 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 260).
have knowingly, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, made a significant investment in a special Russian crude oil project.

(b) **Updates.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

**SEC. 625. REPORT ON SECTION 226 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.**

(a) **In General.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign financial institutions that the President has determined under section 5(a) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8924(a)), as amended by section 226 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 910), have knowingly engaged, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, in significant transactions involving significant investments in a special Russian crude oil project described in section 4(b)(1) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014.
SEC. 626. REPORT ON SECTION 228 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under subsection (a) of section 10 of the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8909), as added by section 228 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 911), have, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report—

(1) materially violated, attempted to violate, conspired to violate, or caused a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition contained in or issued pursuant to any covered Executive order (as defined in subsection (f) of such section 10); the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy,

(2) facilitated a significant transaction or transactions, including 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) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 627. REPORT ON SECTION 233 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under section 233 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9527)
have made, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the
date of the report, 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 facilitated such
an investment, if the investment directly and significantly
conttributes to the ability of the Russian Federation to pri-
vatize state-owned assets in a manner that unjustly bene-

(1) officials of the Government of the Russian
Federation; or

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

(b) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date
of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter,
the President shall submit to the appropriate congress-
ional committees an update to the report required by sub-
section (a).

SEC. 628. REPORT ON SECTION 234 OF THE COUNTERING
AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTI-
ONS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
that describes the foreign persons that the President has
determined under section 234 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9528) have knowingly, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, exported, transferred, or otherwise provided to Syria significant financial, material, or technological support that contributes materially to the ability of the Government of Syria to—

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

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

(3) acquire or develop destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(4) acquire significant defense articles, defense services, or defense information (as such terms are defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

(5) acquire items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(b) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
Subtitle D—General Provisions

SEC. 641. EXCEPTION RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

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

(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title 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 subcontractor 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 Administration; or

(2) any other non-Department of Defense customer.

SEC. 642. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title 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.

TITLE VII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 701. DETERMINATION ON DESIGNATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.

(a) Determination.—
(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
of State shall submit to the appropriate congress-
sional committees a determination of whether the
Russian Federation meets the criteria for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(2) Form.—The determination required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if appropriate.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) State sponsor of terrorism.—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, for purposes of—

(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

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

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

SEC. 702. EXPANSION OF GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING ORDERS OF FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK.

(a) In general.—Section 5326 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) Reporting by Title Insurance Companies.—

"(1) In general.—The Secretary shall issue an order under subsection (a) requiring a domestic title insurance company to obtain, maintain, and report to the Secretary information on the beneficial owners of entities that purchase residential real estate in high-value transactions in which the domestic title insurance company is involved.

"(2) Definitions.—In this subsection:

"(A) Beneficial owner.—The term ‘beneficial owner’, with respect to an entity, means an individual who, directly or indirectly, owns 25 percent or more of the equity interests in the entity.

"(B) Domestic title insurance company.—The term ‘domestic title insurance com-
pany’ has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(C) High-value transaction.—The term ‘high-value’, with respect to a real estate transaction, has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary based on the real estate market in which the transaction takes place.”

(b) Regulations.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

SEC. 703. EXTENSION OF LIMITATIONS ON IMPORTATION OF URANIUM FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 3112A(e) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10a(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) in clause (vi), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in clause (vii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

and
(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(viii) in calendar year 2021, 463,620 kilograms;

“(ix) in calendar year 2022, 456,930 kilograms;

“(x) in calendar year 2023, 449,810 kilograms;

“(xi) in calendar year 2024, 435,933 kilograms;

“(xii) in calendar year 2025, 421,659 kilograms;

“(xiii) in calendar year 2026, 421,659 kilograms;

“(xiv) in calendar year 2027, 394,072 kilograms;

“(xv) in calendar year 2028, 386,951 kilograms;

“(xvi) in calendar year 2029, 386,951 kilograms; and

“(xvii) in calendar year 2030, 375,791 kilograms.”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking the

semicolon and inserting “; or”;

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(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" and inserting a period; and
(C) by striking subparagraph (C);
(3) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking "reference data" and all that follows through "2019" and inserting the following: "lower scenario data in the document of the World Nuclear Association entitled "Nuclear Fuel Report: Global Scenarios for Demand and Supply Availability 2017–2035". In each of calendar years 2022, 2025, and 2028; and
(4) in paragraph (9), by striking "December 31, 2020" and inserting "December 31, 2030".

SEC. 704. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FUSION CENTER TO RESPOND TO THREATS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) Establishment.—There is established a National Fusion Center to Respond to Hybrid Threats, which shall focus primarily on such threats from the Government of the Russian Federation, and shall be chaired by senior United States Government officials from participating agencies (in this section referred to as the "Center").

(b) Mission.—The primary missions of the Center are as follows:
(1) To serve as the primary organization in the United States Government to coordinate analysis and policy implementation across the United States Government in responding to hybrid threats posed by the Government of the Russian Federation to the national security, sovereignty, democracy, and economic activity of the United States and United States allies, including the following activities:

(A) Execution of disinformation, misinformation, and propaganda campaigns through traditional and social media platforms;

(B) Formation, infiltration, or manipulation of cultural, religious, educational, and political organizations or parties;

(C) Covert transfer of illicit money through shell corporations and financial institutions to facilitate corruption, crime, and malign influence activities, including through political parties and interest groups;

(D) Coercive tactics and gray zone activities, including through para-military and para-police and security services and militias;

(E) Cyber and other non-traditional threats, including against public infrastructure;
government institutions, or political organizations or actors.

(1) Use of energy resources or infrastructure to influence or constrain sovereign states and political actors.

(2) To synchronize the efforts of the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the intelligence community, other relevant civilian United States Government agencies, and United States military combatant commands with respect to countering efforts by the Government of the Russian Federation to undermine the national security, political sovereignty, democratic institutions, and economic activity of the United States and its United States allies, including by—

(A) ensuring that each such element is aware of and coordinating on such efforts; and

(B) overseeing the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated policy responses to such efforts.

(3) In coordination with the head of the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656

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note), to examine current and emerging efforts by malign state actors to use propaganda and disinformation operations, including—

(A) traditional media platforms such as television, radio, and print; and

(B) social media platforms and other Internet communication tools.

(4) To identify and close gaps across the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with respect to expertise, readiness, and planning to address the threats posed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Center shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees every 180 days a report on threats posed by the Russian Federation to the national security, sovereignty, and economic activity of the United States and its allies.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, a discussion of the following:

(A) The nature, extent, and execution of the threats described in such paragraph.
(B) The ability of the United States Government to identify and defend against such threats:

(C) The progress of the Center in achieving its missions, including through coordination with other governments and multilateral organizations.

(D) Recommendations the Director determines necessary for legislative actions to improve the ability of the Center to achieve its missions.

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

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, 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) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” means an element of the intelligence community specified or designated under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 705. COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Countering Russian Influence Fund described in section 7070(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 706), $250,000,000 for fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Countering Russian Influence Fund shall be used in countries of Europe and Eurasia the Secretary of State has determined are vulnerable to malign influence by the Russian Federation to effectively implement, subject to the availability of funds, the following goals:

(1) To assist in protecting critical infrastructure and electoral mechanisms from cyberattacks.
(2) To combat corruption, improve the rule of law, and otherwise strengthen independent judiciaries and prosecutors general offices.

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

(4) To improve participatory legislative processes and legal education, political transparency and competition, and compliance with international obligations.

(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.

(6) To assist the Secretary of State in executing the functions specified in section 1239(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) for the purposes of recognizing, understanding, exposing, and countering propaganda and disinformation efforts by foreign governments, in coordination with the relevant regional Assistant Sec-
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 a goal described in subsection (b) if, not later than 15 days before revising such 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, EUCOM; the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media; and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, coordinate 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 Government;

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

(C) nongovernmental or international organizations; or

(D) support exchanges with countries facing state-sponsored disinformation and pressure campaigns, particularly in Europe and Eurasia, provided that a portion of the funds are made available through a process whereby the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State solicits proposals from posts located in affected countries to counter state-sponsored disinformation and hybrid threats, promote democracy, and support exchanges with countries facing state-sponsored disinformation and pressure campaigns.

(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 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 impact, 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-governmental funding entities that carry out programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b).

(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) EXPANSION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall expand the pilot program required under section 254(g) of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9543(g)) to hire additional personnel within the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to develop and implement programs focused on combating corruption, improving rule of law, and building capacity of civil society, political parties, and independent media.

(2) REPORT ON ENSURING ADEQUATE STAFFING FOR GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee...
on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on implementation of the pilot program required under section 254(g) of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9543(g)).

(h) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

SEC. 706. COORDINATING AID AND ASSISTANCE ACROSS EUROPE AND EURASIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Russian Federation has applied, and continues to apply traditional uses of force, intelligence operations, cyber attacks, and influence campaigns, including through the use of
corruption, disinformation, and cultural and social
influence, which represent clear and present threats
to the countries of Europe and Eurasia;

(2) in response, governments in Europe and
Eurasia should redouble efforts to build resilience
within their institutions, political systems, and civil
societies;

(3) the United States Government supports the
democratic and rule of law-based institutions that
the Government of the Russian Federation seeks to
undermine, including the North Atlantic Treaty Or-
ganization, the Organization for Security and Co-
operation in Europe, and the European Union;

(4) the United States Government should con-
tinue to work with and strengthen such institutions,
including the European Union, as a partner against
aggression by the Government of the Russian Fed-
eration through the coordination of aid programs,
development assistance, and other efforts to counter
malign Russian influence;

(5) the United States Government should con-
tinue to work with the individual countries of Eu-
rope and Eurasia to bolster efforts to counter ma-
lign Russian influence in all its forms; and
(6) the United States Government should increase assistance and diplomatic efforts in Europe, including in European Union and NATO countries, to address threats to fundamental human rights and backsliding in rule of law protections, operating space for independent media and civil society, and other democratic institutions, whose strength is critical to defending against malign Russian influence over the long term.

SEC. 707. ADDRESSING ABUSE AND MISUSE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF INTERPOL RED NOTICES AND RED DIFFUSIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The International Criminal Police Organization (commonly known as "INTERPOL") works to prevent and fight crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters, including counterterrorism, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(2) United States membership and participation in INTERPOL advances the national security and law enforcement interests of the United States related to combating counterterrorism, cybercrime,
counternarcotics, and combating transnational organized crime.

(3) Article 2 of INTERPOL’s Constitution states that the organization aims “to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities in the spirit of the ‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’.”

(4) Article 3 of INTERPOL’s Constitution states that, “it is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.”

(5) Independent international nongovernmental organizations have documented how several INTERPOL member countries, including the Government of the Russian Federation and others, have used INTERPOL’s processes, including the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms, for activities of a political character.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government of the Russian Federation and the governments of certain other countries have repeatedly abused and misused INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for overtly political purposes and ac-
tivities such as harassing or persecuting political opponents, human rights defenders, or journalists.

(c) CENSURE OF ABUSIVE ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.—The Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at INTERPOL—

(1) to inform the General Secretariat about cases in which countries are misusing its systems for activities of a political character or other purposes contrary to INTERPOL’s Constitution, so that appropriate measures may be taken by INTERPOL;

(2) to advance institutional reforms at INTERPOL, including in the General Secretariat, the Commission for the Control of Files, and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force within the General Secretariat, to prevent member countries from abusing and misusing INTERPOL’s red notice and diffusion mechanisms;

(3) to increase, to the extent practicable, dedicated funding to the Commission for the Control of Files and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force in order to further expand operations related to the review of requests for red notices and red diffusions; and
to ensure member countries that repeatedly abuse and misuse INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion mechanisms; including restricting the access of those countries to INTERPOL’s data systems.

(d) REPORT ON UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INTERPOL REFORMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report on United States support for institutional reforms at INTERPOL that are necessary to address abuse and misuse of INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion mechanisms.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) to the extent feasible, a description of United States support for reforms that increase INTERPOL’s transparency with respect to—

(i) the number of red notices and red diffusions requested by each member country;
(ii) the number or proportion of requests for red notice or red diffusions rejected by INTERPOL, following internal review, for each member country;

(iii) how INTERPOL’s General Secretariat identifies requests for red notice or red diffusions that are politically motivated or are otherwise in violation of INTERPOL’s rules; and

(iv) how INTERPOL reviews and addresses cases in which a member country has abused or misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for overtly political purposes; and

(B) a list of countries that the Secretary determines have repeatedly abused and misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for political purposes:

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be posted on a publicly available interest website of the Department of State and of the Department of Justice.

(c) PROHIBITION AGAINST ACTION ON ABUSIVE RED NOTICES AND RED DIFFUSIONS.—An official of the United States may not take any action against a person
based solely on the issuance of an INTERPOL red notice or red diffusion issued by a country identified on the list required by paragraph (2)(B) unless the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the red notice or red diffusion was not issued for political purposes.

(f) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 708. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SYRIA.

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

(1) In March 2016, Amnesty International issued a report stating, “Syrian and Russian forces have been deliberately attacking health facilities in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.

But what is truly egregious is that wiping out hos-
pitals appears to have become part of their military strategy.”.

(2) On September 21, 2017, Department of State Spokesperson Heather Nauert said, “The United States is concerned by reports of airstrikes in Idlib province and northern Hama province on September 19 and 20 that killed at least three medical personnel and damaged a number of medical facilities, emergency equipment, and civil defense centers. These attacks fit an all-too-familiar pattern in which medical facilities and personnel—and the civilians they serve—are victims of strikes by the Syrian regime and its Russian allies.”.

(3) In February 2018, Syrian and Russian air strikes in rebel-held areas killed 230 civilians and hit at least 9 medical facilities. In a statement on February 10, 2018, the office of Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, said the airstrikes “may, depending on the circumstances, all constitute war crimes”.

(4) On March 6, 2018, the United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic noted, “[I]n one particularly harmful attack on 13 November, the Russian Air Force carried out airstrikes on a densely popu-
lated civilian area in Atareb (Aleppo), killing at least 84 people and injuring another 150. Using unguided weapons, the attack struck a market, police station, shops, and a restaurant, and may amount to a war crime.”

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity attributable to the Government of the Russian Federation or paramilitary forces or contractors responsive to the direction of that Government during the operations of that Government in Syria—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of State determines that the violence in Syria has ceased.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A description of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity described in subsection (b), including—

(A) any such alleged crimes that may violate the principle of medical neutrality and, if possible, an identification of the individual or
individuals who engaged in or organized such

crimes; and

(B) if possible; a description of the conven-
tional and unconventional weapons used for
such alleged crimes and the origins of such
weapons.

(2) An assessment of whether such alleged
crimes constitute war crimes or crimes against hu-
manity, including genocide.

(3) A description and assessment by the Office
of Global Criminal Justice of the Department of
State, the United States Agency for International
Development, the Department of Justice, and other
appropriate Federal agencies, of programs that the
United States Government has undertaken to ensure
accountability for such alleged crimes, including pro-
grams—

(A) to train investigators within and out-
side of Syria on how to document, investigate,
develop findings with respect to, and identify
and locate alleged perpetrators of, such alleged
crimes, including—

(i) the number of United States Gov-
ernment or contractor personnel currently
designated to work full-time on such training; and

(ii) an identification of the authorities and appropriations being used to support such training; and

(B) to document, collect, preserve, and protect evidence of such alleged crimes, including support for Syrian, foreign, and international nongovernmental organizations, and other entities, including the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic of the United Nations.

(d) PROTECTION OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Secretary shall take due care to ensure that the identities of witnesses and physical evidence are not publicly disclosed in a manner that might place such witnesses at risk of harm or encourage the destruction of such evidence by the Government of the Russian Federation or the Govern-
ment of Syria, violent extremist groups, anti-government forces, or any other combatants or participants in the conflict in Syria.

(e) Form. — Each report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in unclassified or classified form, but shall include a publicly available annex.

(f) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined. — In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

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

SEC. 709. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SYRIA.

(a) In General. — Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that includes—
(1) an assessment of the willingness and capacity of the Government of the Russian Federation to ensure the removal of Iranian forces, Iran-aligned and Iran-directed militias and paramilitaries, and other armed group responsive to the direction of Iran, from the territory of Syria;

(2) a list of policies, actions, or activities that the Government of the Russian Federation would take if that Government were willing to ensure the removal of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other armed groups described in paragraph (1) from the territory of Syria;

(3) a list of policies, actions, or activities that the Government of the Russian Federation would take to ensure the removal of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other armed groups described in paragraph (1) from the territory of Syria if that Government were capable of doing so;

(4) an assessment of whether any of the policies, actions, or activities described in paragraph (2) or (3) are being taken by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(5) an assessment of the specific commitments made by officials of the Government of the Russian Federation to officials of the Government of Israel
with respect to the Golan Heights and the presence
of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other
armed groups described in paragraph (1) in the ter-
ritory of Syria;

(6) an assessment of weapons, technologies, and
knowledge directly or indirectly transferred by the
Government of the Russian Federation to the regime
of Bashar al-Assad, Lebanese Hezbollah; Iran; or
Iran-aligned forces in Syria that threaten the secu-
ity and qualitative military edge of Israel; and

(7) an assessment of whether the presence of
Russian forces and Russian contractors in Syria lim-
its the options of the Government of Israel in taking
steps to ensure its security from threats emanating
from the territory of Syria.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may include
a classified annex:

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

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the Committee on Financial Services; the Committee on Ways and Means; and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representa-

SEC. 710. REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF BORIS NEMTSOV.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report detailing the circumstances of the assassination on February 27, 2015, of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov, including—

(1) a list of the individuals the Secretary determines to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators or as having organized or directed the assassination;

(2) a description of what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate the assassination and bring the individuals described in paragraph (1) to justice; and
(3) an assessment of the effectiveness of those measures.

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

(c) Appropriate Congressional Committees and Leadership Defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

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

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

SEC. 711. REPORT ON THE PERSONAL NET WORTH AND ASSETS OF VLADIMIR PUTIN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on the personal net worth
and assets of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, including—

(1) the estimated net worth and known sources of income of Vladimir Putin and his family members, including assets, investments, bank accounts, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information; and

(2) an identification of the most significant senior foreign political figures and oligarchs in the Russian Federation, as determined by their closeness to Vladimir Putin.

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

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
SEC. 712. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESPONSIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES FOR STATE-SPONSORED DISINFORMATION.

It is the sense of Congress that technology companies, particularly social media companies, share responsibility for ensuring that their platforms are free of disinformation sponsored by the Government of the Russian Federation and other foreign governments.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 3. Statement of policy on Crimea.

TITLE I—MATTERS RELATING TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Subtitle A—Opposition of the Senate to Withdrawal From NATO

Sec. 101. Opposition of the Senate to withdrawal from North Atlantic Treaty.
Sec. 102. Limitation on use of funds.
Sec. 103. Authorization for Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senate in opposition to withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty.
Sec. 104. Reporting requirement.

Subtitle B—Strengthening the NATO Alliance

Sec. 111. Report on NATO alliance resilience and United States diplomatic posture.
Sec. 112. Expedited NATO excess defense articles transfer program.
Sec. 113. Protection of NATO from harmful defense systems.
Sec. 114. Definitions.
TITLE II—MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subtitle A—Public Diplomacy Modernization

Sec. 201. Avoiding duplication of programs and efforts.
Sec. 202. Improving research and evaluation of public diplomacy.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 211. Department of State responsibilities with respect to cyberspace policy.
Sec. 212. Enhanced hiring authority for Department of State.
Sec. 213. Sense of Congress.

TITLE III—CHEMICAL WEAPONS NONPROLIFERATION

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Findings.
Sec. 303. Statement of policy.
Sec. 304. Report on production and use of chemical and biological weapons by the Russian Federation.
Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 306. Chemical Weapons Convention defined.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT

Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Predicate offenses.
Sec. 403. Forfeiture.
Sec. 404. Shutting down botnets.
Sec. 405. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer.
Sec. 406. Stopping trafficking in botnets; forfeiture.

TITLE V—COMBATING ELECTION INTERFERENCE

Sec. 501. Prohibition on interference with voting systems.
Sec. 502. Inadmissibility of aliens seeking to interfere in United States elections.

TITLE VI—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Subtitle A—Expansion of Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act

Sec. 601. Sense of Congress on role of sanctions.
Sec. 602. Sanctions related to interference of the Russian Federation with democratic processes and elections.
Sec. 603. Sanctions relating to the actions of the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine.
Sec. 604. Conforming and technical amendments.

Subtitle B—Expansion of Sanctions Relating to Human Rights Abuses

Sec. 611. Imposition of sanctions with respect to assassinations committed by the Russian Federation within the territory of the United States or NATO member countries.
Sec. 613. Congressional review and continued applicability of sanctions under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012.
Subtitle C—Coordination With the European Union

Sec. 621. Sense of Congress on coordination with allies with respect to sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation.
Sec. 622. Office of Sanctions Coordination of the Department of State.

Subtitle D—Reports Relating to Sanctions With Respect to the Russian Federation

Sec. 631. Definitions.
Sec. 632. Updated report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of the Russian Federation.

Subtitle E—General Provisions

Sec. 651. Exception relating to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Sec. 652. Rule of construction.

TITLE VII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Sec. 701. Determination on designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.
Sec. 703. Sense of Congress on extension of limitations on importation of uranium from Russian Federation.
Sec. 704. Establishment of a National Fusion Center to respond to threats from the Government of the Russian Federation.
Sec. 705. Countering Russian Influence Fund.
Sec. 706. Coordinating aid and assistance across Europe and Eurasia.
Sec. 707. Addressing abuse and misuse by the Russian Federation of INTERPOL red notices and red diffusions.
Sec. 708. Report on accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity by the Russian Federation in Syria.
Sec. 710. Report on the assassination of Boris Nemtsov.
Sec. 711. Report on the personal net worth and assets of Vladimir Putin.
Sec. 712. Report on the threat posed by Russian national Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated structures to United States national security.
Sec. 713. Statement of policy on violations of LGBTI human rights.
SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should immediately marshal and support a whole-of-government response by Federal agencies to address the threat posed by the Government of the Russian Federation and to work to prevent interference by that Government and other foreign state actors in United States institutions and democratic processes;

(2) the President should publicly call for the Government of the Russian Federation to return Crimea to the control of the Government of Ukraine, end its support for Russian-led forces violence in eastern Ukraine, end its occupation and support for Russian-led forces on the territory of Georgia and Moldova, and cease enabling the brutal regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria to commit war crimes;

(3) the Russian Federation should abide by its commitments to freedom of navigation in international waters and allow for passage of Ukrainian vessels through the strait;
(4) the President should unequivocally condemn and counter the ongoing interference in United States institutions and democratic processes by the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, his government, and affiliates of his government;

(5) the conclusion of the United States intelligence community and law enforcement agencies and other United States Government officials that the Russian Federation has perpetrated, and continues to perpetrate, such interference, is correct;

(6) the United States should continue to participate actively as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by—

(A) upholding the Organization’s core principles of collective defense, democratic rule of law, and peaceful settlement of disputes;

(B) boosting coordination and deterrence capacity among member countries; and

(C) supporting accession processes of prospective member countries who meet the obligations of membership.

(7) Congress reiterates its strong support for the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9511), which allows for congressional review of an action to waive the application of sanctions under the
provisions of the Countering America’s Adversaries
Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115-44; 131
Stat. 886) relating to the Russian Federation or a li-
censing action that significantly alters United States
foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation;
and
(8) sanctions imposed with respect to the Rus-
sian Federation have been most effective when devel-
oped and coordinated in close consultation with the
European Union.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CRIMEA.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the United States will never recognize the il-
legal attempted annexation of Crimea by the Russian
Federation, similar to the 1940 Welles Declaration in
which the United States refused to recognized the So-
viet annexation of the Baltic States;

(2) Crimea is part of the sovereign territory of
Ukraine;

(3) Crimea is part of Ukraine and the United
States rejects attempts to change the status, demo-
graphics, or political nature of Crimea;

(4) the United States reaffirms its unwavering
support for democracy, human rights, and the rule of
law for all individuals in Crimea, including non-
Russian ethnic groups and religious minorities;

(5) the United States condemns all human rights
violations against individuals in Crimea, and under-
scores the culpability of the Government of the Rus-
sian Federation for such violations while the territory
of Crimea is under illegal Russian occupation;

(6) the United States, in coordination with the
European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-
zation, and members of the international community,
should prioritize efforts to prevent the further consoli-
dation of illegal occupying powers in Crimea, reaf-
firm unified opposition to the actions of the Russian
Federation in Crimea, and secure the human rights
of individuals there; and

(7) the United States welcomes the sanctions that
have been imposed and maintained as of the date of
the enactment of this Act by the United States and
the European Union against persons engaged in fur-
thering the illegal occupation of Crimea by the Rus-
sian Federation.
TITLE I—MATTERS RELATING TO
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION
Subtitle A—Opposition of the
Senate to Withdrawal From NATO

SEC. 101. OPPOSITION OF THE SENATE TO WITHDRAWAL
FROM NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.

The Senate opposes any effort to withdraw the United
States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington,
D.C., April 4, 1949.

SEC. 102. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

No funds authorized or appropriated by any Act may
be used to support, directly or indirectly, any efforts on the
part of any United States Government official to take steps
to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic
Treaty, done at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1949, until such
time as the Senate passes, by an affirmative vote of two-
thirds of Members, a resolution advising and consenting to
the withdrawal of the United States from the treaty.

SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL
TO REPRESENT SENATE IN OPPOSITION TO
WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC
TREATY.

The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent
the Senate in initiating or intervening in any judicial pro-
ceedings in any Federal court of competent jurisdiction, on behalf of the Senate, in order to oppose any withdrawal of the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty in the absence of the passage by the Senate of a resolution described in section 102.

SEC. 104. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

The Senate Legal Counsel shall report as soon as practicable to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate with respect to any judicial proceedings which the Senate Legal Counsel initiates or in which it intervenes pursuant to this title.

Subtitle B—Strengthening the NATO Alliance

SEC. 111. REPORT ON NATO ALLIANCE RESILIENCE AND UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC POSTURE.

(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees providing an assessment of the threats and challenges facing the NATO alliance and United States diplomatic posture.

(b) Elements.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:
(1) A review of current and emerging United States national security interests in the NATO area of responsibility.

(2) A review of current United States political and diplomatic engagement and political-military coordination with NATO and NATO member states.

(3) Options for the realignment of United States engagement with NATO to respond to new threats and challenges presented by the Government of the Russian Federation to the NATO alliance, as well as new opportunities presented by allies and partners.

(4) The views of counterpart governments, including heads of state, heads of government, political leaders, and military commanders in the region.

SEC. 112. EXPEDITED NATO EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANSFER PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with recommendations regarding the need for and suitability of transferring excess defense articles under this section to countries in the NATO alliance, with particular emphasis on the foreign policy benefits as it pertains to those member
states currently purchasing defense articles or services from
the Russian Federation.

(b) **Period for Review by Congress of Recommendations for EDA Transfer to NATO Members.**—During the 30-calendar day period following sub-
mission by the Secretary of Defense of the report required
under subsection (a), the Committee on Foreign Relations
of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
House of Representatives shall, as appropriate, hold hear-
ings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in
order to fully review the recommendations included in the
report.

(c) **Transfer Authority.**—The President is author-
ized to transfer such excess defense articles in a fiscal year
as the Secretary of Defense recommends pursuant to this
section to countries for which receipt of such articles was
justified pursuant to the annual congressional presentation
documents for military assistance programs, or for which
receipt of such articles was separately justified to Congress,
for such fiscal year.

(d) **Limitations on Transfers.**—The President may
transfer excess defense articles under this section only if—

(1) such articles are drawn from existing stocks
of the Department of Defense;
(2) funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment are not expended in connection with the transfer;

(3) the President determines that the transfer of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the military readiness of the United States;

(4) with respect to a proposed transfer of such articles on a grant basis, the President determines that the transfer is preferable to a transfer on a sales basis, after taking into account the potential proceeds from, and likelihood of, such sales, and the comparative foreign policy benefits that may accrue to the United States as the result of a transfer on either a grant or sales basis; and

(5) the President determines that the transfer of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the national technology and industrial base and, particularly, will not reduce the opportunities of entities in the national technology and industrial base to sell new or used equipment to the countries to which such articles are transferred.

(e) TERMS OF TRANSFERS.—

(1) NO COST TO RECIPIENT COUNTRY.—Excess defense articles may be transferred under this section without cost to the recipient country.
(2) PRIORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the delivery of excess defense articles under this section to member countries of NATO that still purchase defense goods and services from the Russian Federation and pledge to decrease such purchases shall be given priority to the maximum extent feasible over the delivery of such excess defense articles to other countries.

(3) TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), funds available to the Department of Defense may not be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of this section.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The President may provide for the transportation of excess defense articles without charge to a country for the costs of such transportation if—

(i) it is determined that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so;

(ii) the recipient is a NATO member state currently purchasing defense goods
and services from the Russian Federation that has pledged to reduce such purchases;

(iii) the total weight of the transfer does not exceed 50,000 pounds; and

(iv) such transportation is accomplished on a space available basis.

SEC. 113. PROTECTION OF NATO FROM HARMFUL DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

The United States mission to NATO shall pursue an agreement that NATO members will not acquire defense technology incompatible with the security of NATO systems.

SEC. 114. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) NATO.—The term “NATO” means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
TITLE II—MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Subtitle A—Public Diplomacy
Modernization

SEC. 201. AVOIDING DUPLICATION OF PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS.

The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of State shall—

(1) identify opportunities for greater efficiency of operations, including through improved coordination of efforts across public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department; and

(2) maximize shared use of resources between, and within, such public diplomacy bureaus and offices in cases in which programs, facilities, or administrative functions are duplicative or substantially overlapping.

SEC. 202. IMPROVING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) conduct regular research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department, including through the routine use of audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluation...
tions, to plan and execute such programs and activi-
ties; and

(2) make the findings of the research and evalua-
tions conducted under paragraph (1) available to
Congress.

(b) DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
shall appoint a Director of Research and Evaluation
in the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for
the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public
Affairs.

(2) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT.—The ap-
pointment of a Director of Research and Evaluation
pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not result in an in-
crease in the overall full-time equivalent positions
within the Department.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director of Re-
search and Evaluation shall—

(A) coordinate and oversee the research and
evaluation of public diplomacy programs of the
Department of State—

(i) to improve public diplomacy strate-
gies and tactics; and
(ii) to ensure that programs are increasing the knowledge, understanding, and trust of the United States among relevant target audiences;

(B) report to the Director of Policy and Planning in the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources under the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department;

(C) routinely organize and oversee audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department;

(D) support embassy public affairs sections;

(E) share appropriate public diplomacy research and evaluation information within the Department and with other Federal departments and agencies;

(F) regularly design and coordinate standardized research questions, methodologies, and procedures to ensure that public diplomacy activities across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices are designed to meet appropriate foreign policy objectives; and
(G) report biannually to the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, through the Commission’s Subcommittee on Research and Evaluation established pursuant to subsection (f), regarding the research and evaluation of all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(4) GUIDANCE AND TRAINING.—Not later than one year after the appointment of the Director of Research and Evaluation pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director shall create guidance and training for all public diplomacy officers regarding the reading and interpretation of public diplomacy program evaluation findings to ensure that such findings and lessons learned are implemented in the planning and evaluation of all public diplomacy programs and activities throughout the Department.

(c) PRIORITIZING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of Policy, Planning, and Resources shall ensure that research and evaluation, as coordinated and overseen by the Director of Research and Evaluation, supports strategic planning and resource allocation across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.
(2) ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.—Amounts allocated for the purposes of research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to be disbursed at the direction of the Director of Research and Evaluation among the research and evaluation staff across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of State should coordinate the human and financial resources that support the Department’s public diplomacy and public affairs programs and activities;

(B) proposals or plans related to resource allocations for public diplomacy bureaus and offices should be routed through the Office of the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for review and clearance; and

(C) the Department should allocate, for the purposes of research and evaluation of public diplomacy activities and programs pursuant to subsection (a)—
(i) 3 to 5 percent of program funds made available under the heading “EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS”; and

(ii) 3 to 5 percent of program funds allocated for public diplomacy programs under the heading “DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS”.

(d) LIMITED EXEMPTION.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”) shall not apply to collections of information directed at foreign individuals conducted by, or on behalf of, the Department of State for the purpose of audience research, monitoring, and evaluations, and in connection with the Department’s activities conducted pursuant to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

(e) LIMITED EXEMPTION TO THE PRIVACY ACT.—The Department shall maintain, collect, use, and disseminate records (as such term is defined in section 552a(a)(4) of
title 5, United States Code) for research and data analysis of public diplomacy efforts intended for foreign audiences. Such research and data analysis shall be reasonably tailored to meet the purposes of this subsection and shall be carried out with due regard for privacy and civil liberties guidance and oversight.

(f) ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

(1) SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—The Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy shall establish a Subcommittee for Research and Evaluation to monitor and advise on the research and evaluation activities of the Department and the United States Agency for Global Media.

(2) REPORT.—The Subcommittee for Research and Evaluation established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall submit an annual report to Congress in conjunction with the Commission on Public Diplomacy’s Comprehensive Annual Report on the performance of the Department and the United States Agency for Global Media in carrying out research and evaluations of their respective public diplomacy programming.

(3) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is hereby repealed.
(g) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Audience Research.—The term “audience research” means research conducted at the outset of a public diplomacy program or campaign planning and design on specific audience segments to understand the attitudes, interests, knowledge, and behaviors of such audience segments.

(2) Digital Analytics.—The term “digital analytics” means the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, accumulated in digital format, to indicate the outputs and outcomes of a public diplomacy program or campaign.

(3) Impact Evaluation.—The term “impact evaluation” means an assessment of the changes in the audience targeted by a public diplomacy program or campaign that can be attributed to such program or campaign.

(4) Public Diplomacy Bureaus and Offices.—The term “public diplomacy bureaus and offices” means the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Bureau of Public Affairs, the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources, the Global Engagement Center, and the public diplomacy functions within the regional and functional bureaus.
Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 211. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESPONSIBILITIES WITH RESPECT TO CYBERSPACE POLICY.

(a) Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

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

“(g) Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy.—

“(1) In general.—There is established, within the Department of State, an Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Office’). The head of the Office shall have the rank and status of ambassador and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(2) Duties.—

“(A) In general.—The head of the Office shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, including implementing the United States international cyberspace policy strategy issued by the Department of State in March 2016 pursuant to

“(B) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—The principal duties and responsibilities of the head of the Office shall be—

“(i) to serve as the principal cyber policy official within the senior management of the Department of State and as the advisor to the Secretary of State for cyber issues;

“(ii) to lead the Department of State’s diplomatic cyberspace efforts, including efforts relating to international cybersecurity, Internet access, Internet freedom, digital economy, cybercrime, deterrence and international responses to cyber threats, and other issues that the Secretary assigns to the Office;

“(iii) to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, unfettered, and secure information and communications technology infrastructure for all critical infrastructure globally;

“(iv) to represent the Secretary of State in interagency efforts to develop and
advance cyberspace policy described in sub-
paragraph (A);

“(v) to coordinate cyberspace efforts
and other relevant functions, including
countering terrorists’ use of cyberspace,
within the Department of State and with
other components of the United States Gov-
ernment;

“(vi) to act as a liaison to public and
private sector entities on relevant cyber-
space issues;

“(vii) to lead United States Govern-
ment efforts to establish a global deterrence
framework;

“(viii) to develop and execute adver-
sary-specific strategies to influence adver-
sary decisionmaking through the imposition
of costs and deterrence strategies;

“(ix) to advise the Secretary and co-
ordinate with foreign governments on exter-
nal responses to national security level
cyber incidents, including coordination on
diplomatic response efforts to support allies
threatened by malicious cyber activity, in
conjunction with members of the North At-
Atlantic Treaty Organization and other like-minded countries;

“(x) to promote the adoption of national processes and programs that enable threat detection, prevention, and response to malicious cyber activity emanating from the territory of a foreign country, including as such activity relates to the European allies of the United States, as appropriate;

“(xi) to promote the building of foreign capacity to protect the global network with the goal of enabling like-minded participation in deterrence frameworks;

“(xii) to promote the maintenance of an open and interoperable Internet governed by the multi-stakeholder model, instead of by centralized government control;

“(xiii) to promote an international regulatory environment for technology investments and the Internet that benefits United States economic and national security interests;

“(xiv) to promote cross border flow of data and combat international initiatives
seeking to impose unreasonable requirements on United States businesses;

“(xv) to promote international policies to protect the integrity of United States and international telecommunications infrastructure from foreign-based, cyber-enabled threats;

“(xvi) to serve as the interagency coordinator for the United States Government on engagement with foreign governments on cyberspace and digital economy issues described in the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019;

“(xvii) to promote international policies to secure radio frequency spectrum for United States businesses and national security needs;

“(xviii) to promote and protect the exercise of human rights, including freedom of speech and religion, through the Internet;

“(xix) to build capacity of United States diplomatic officials to engage on cyber issues;

“(xx) to encourage the development and adoption by foreign countries of inter-
nationally recognized standards, policies, and best practices;

“(xxi) to promote and advance international policies that protect individuals’ private data; and

“(xxii) to promote international efforts to protect financial institutions and cryptocurrency exchanges from cyber theft.

“(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The head of the Office should be an individual of demonstrated competency in the fields of—

“(A) cybersecurity and other relevant cyber issues; and

“(B) international diplomacy.

“(4) ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT.—

“(A) INITIAL PLACEMENT.—During the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the head of the Office shall report to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs or to an official holding a higher position than the Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Department of State.

“(B) SUBSEQUENT PLACEMENT.—After the conclusion of the 4-year period referred to in
subsection (A), the head of the Office shall report to—

“(i) an appropriate Under Secretary; or

“(ii) an official holding a higher position than Under Secretary.

“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preclude—

“(A) the Office from being elevated to a Bureau within the Department of State; or

“(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to an Assistant Secretary, if such an Assistant Secretary position does not increase the number of Assistant Secretary positions at the Department above the number authorized under subsection (c)(1).”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy established under section 1(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by subsection (a)—

(1) should be a Bureau of the Department of State headed by an Assistant Secretary, subject to the rule of construction specified in paragraph (5)(B) of such section 1(g); and
(2) should coordinate with other bureaus of the Department of State and use all tools at the disposal of the Office to combat activities taken by the Russian Federation, or on behalf of the Russian Federation, to undermine the cybersecurity and democratic values of the United States and other nations.

(c) UNITED NATIONS.—The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations should use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose any measure that is inconsistent with the United States international cyberspace policy strategy issued by the Department of State in March 2016 pursuant to section 402 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of Public Law 114–113; 129 Stat. 2978).

SEC. 212. ENHANCED HIRING AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given the term in section 5721 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) APPROPRIATION.—The term “appropriation” includes funds made available by statute and under section 9104 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) SCHEDULE A.—The term “Schedule A” means positions other than those of a confidential or
policy-determining character for which it is impracti-
cable to examine, pursuant to section 213.3101 of title
5, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regula-
tion.

(b) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of
appropriations, the Secretary of State may procure
the services of Schedule A employees in the amount
and for the offices specified in paragraph (2) for the
purpose of hiring individuals with special qualifica-
tions, including prior work experience involving eco-
nomic or financial sanctions, for the development and
implementation of economic and financial sanctions.

(2) ASSIGNMENT OF SCHEDULE A EMPLOYEES.—
Using the authority provided under paragraph (1),
the Secretary of State may procure the services of—

(A) not to exceed 5 Schedule A employees
for the Office of Sanctions Coordination to be es-
established pursuant to subsection (h) of section 1
of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of
1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as added by section
612; and

(B) not to exceed 15 Schedule A employees
for the Counter Threat Finance and Sanctions
component of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB/TFS).

(c) LIMITATION.—Positions in the Senior Executive Service may not be filled using the authority provided under subsection (b).

(d) EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.—The Secretary of State shall ensure compliance with equal opportunity and other non-discrimination regulations of the United States Government in exercising the authority provided under subsection (b).

(e) REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall report to the Office of Personnel Management on an annual basis with respect to the number of Schedule A employees employed by the Department of State using the authority provided under subsection (b).

SEC. 213. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Agency for Global Media and its grantee networks have a critical mission to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy; and

(2) those networks must adhere to professional journalistic standards and integrity and not engage in disinformation activities.
TITLE III—CHEMICAL WEAPONS
NONPROLIFERATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.
This title may be cited as the “Chemical Weapons Nonproliferation Act of 2019”.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.
Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The international norm against the use of chemical weapons has severely eroded since 2012. At least 4 actors between 2012 and the date of the enactment of this Act have used chemical weapons: Syria, North Korea, the Russian Federation, and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Iraq and Syria.

(2) On March 4, 2018, the Government of the Russian Federation knowingly used novichok, a lethal chemical agent, in an attempt to kill former Russian military intelligence officer Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia, in Salisbury, United Kingdom.

(3) In September 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom charged 2 Russian suspects with the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal, further highlighting the culpability of the Government of the Russian Federation in the attack.

(4) On June 27, 2018, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (commonly known
as the “OPCW”), during its Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention, adopted a decision to “put in place arrangements to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons in those instances in which the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria determines or has determined that use or likely use occurred, and cases for which the OPCW–UN Joint Investigative Mechanism has not issued a report; and decide[d] also that the Secretariat shall provide regular reports on its investigations to the Council and to the United Nations Secretary-General for their consideration”.

(5) In addition, during the Fourth Special Session, the State Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention voted to provide new powers to the Director-General of the OPCW to attribute chemical weapons attacks. The decision “affirms that, whenever a chemical weapons use occurs on the territory of a State Party, those who were the perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved should be identified, and underscores the added value of the Secretariat conducting an independent investigation of an alleged
use of chemical weapons with a view to facilitating universal attribution of all chemical weapons attacks”.

(6) Finally, the decision of the State Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention allows “the Director-General, if requested by a State Party investigating a possible chemical weapons use on its territory, [to] provide technical expertise to identify those who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons”.

(7) The Government of the Russian Federation attempted to impede the adoption of the identification mechanism in the Fourth Special Session, and has repeatedly worked to degrade the OPCW’s ability to identify chemical weapons users.

(8) The Government of the Russian Federation has shown itself to be unwilling or incapable of compelling the President of Syria, Bashar al-Assad, an ally of the Russian Federation, to stop using chemical weapons against the civilian population in Syria.

(9) The United States remains steadfast in its commitment to its key ally the United Kingdom, its commitment to the mutual defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and its commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention.
(10) Forty countries, including the United States, have joined the International Partnership against Impunity for the use of Chemical Weapons, which represents a political commitment by participating countries to hold to account persons responsible for the use of chemical weapons.

(11) The Defense Ministry of the Government of the Netherlands exposed 4 Russians as agents of the GRU intelligence service who had attempted to hack OPCW networks during the OPCW’s investigation of the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal in Salisbury, United Kingdom.

SEC. 303. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to protect and defend the interests of the United States, allies of the United States, and the international community at large from the continuing threat of chemical weapons and their proliferation;

(2) to maintain a steadfast commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the OPCW;

(3) to promote and strengthen the investigative and identification mechanisms of the OPCW, including the development of a new OPCW laboratory and enhancements to the OPCW network of designated
laboratories, through the provision of additional re-
resources and technical equipment to better allow the
OPCW to detect, identify, and attribute chemical
weapons attacks;

(4) to pressure the Government of the Russian
Federation to halt its efforts to degrade the inter-
national efforts of the United Nations and the OPCW
to investigate chemical weapons attacks and to des-
ignate perpetrators of such attacks by—

(A) highlighting within international fora,
including the United Nations General Assembly
and the OPCW, the repeated efforts of the Gov-
ernment of the Russian Federation to degrade
international efforts to investigate chemical
weapons attacks; and

(B) consulting with allies and partners of
the United States with respect to methods for
strengthening the investigative mechanisms of the
OPCW;

(5) to examine additional avenues for inves-
tigating, identifying, and holding accountable chem-
ical weapons users if the Government of the Russian
Federation continues in its attempts to block or
hinder investigations of the OPCW; and
(6) to punish the Government of the Russian Federation for, and deter that Government from, any chemical weapons production and use through the imposition of sanctions, diplomatic isolation, and the use of the mechanisms specified in the Chemical Weapons Convention for violations of the Convention.

SEC. 304. REPORT ON PRODUCTION AND USE OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the chemical and biological weapon programs of the Government of the Russian Federation that includes an assessment of—

(1) whether that Government has production capabilities in violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, done at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10, 1972, and entered into force March 26, 1975 (26 UST 583);
(2) any use by that Government of chemical or biological weapons during the 10-year period preceding submission of the report; and

(3) any direct or indirect support, including transfers of material, knowledge, or technology, by that Government for the chemical or biological weapons programs of other countries or non-state actors.

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

SEC. 305. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025, to be provided to the OPCW as a voluntary contribution pursuant to section 301(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221(a)) for the purpose of strengthening the OPCW’s investigative and identification mechanisms for chemical weapons attacks.

(b) Availability of Funds.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 306. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION DEFINED.

In this title, the term “Chemical Weapons Convention” means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weap-

**TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT**

**SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “International Cybercrime Prevention Act”.

**SEC. 402. Predicate Offenses.**

Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1956(c)(7)(D)—

(A) by striking “or section 2339D” and inserting “section 2339D”; and

(B) by striking “of this title, section 46502” and inserting “, or section 2512 (relating to the manufacture, distribution, possession, and advertising of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices) of this title, section 46502”; and

(2) in section 1961(1), by inserting “section 1030 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with computers) if the act indictable under section 1030 is felonious,” before “section 1084”.

**SEC. 403. FORFEITURE.**

(a) In General.—Section 2513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:
§ 2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property

“(a) Criminal Forfeiture.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or convicted of conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

“(A) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and

“(B) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained or retained directly or indirectly as a result of such violation.

“(2) FORFEITURE PROCEDURES.—Pursuant to section 2461(c) of title 28, the provisions of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) thereof, shall apply to criminal forfeitures under this subsection.

“(b) Civil Forfeiture.—
“(1) In general.—The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with provisions of chapter 46 and no property right shall exist in them:

“(A) Any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used, in any manner, to commit, or facilitate the commission of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or a conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512.

“(B) Any property, real or personal, constituting, or traceable to the gross proceeds taken, obtained, or retained in connection with or as a result of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or a conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512.

“(2) Forfeiture procedures.—Seizures and forfeitures under this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46, relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.”.
(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 119 is amended by striking the item relating to section 2513 and inserting the following:

“2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property.”

**SEC. 404. SHUTTING DOWN BOTNETS.**

(a) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 1345 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting “and abuse” after “fraud”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) violating or about to violate section 1030(a)(5) of this title where such conduct has caused or would cause damage (as defined in section 1030) without authorization to 100 or more protected computers (as defined in section 1030) during any 1-year period, including by—
“(i) impairing the availability or integrity of the protected computers without authorization; or

“(ii) installing or maintaining control over malicious software on the protected computers that, without authorization, has caused or would cause damage to the protected computers;”;

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, a violation described in subsection (a)(1)(D),” before “or a Federal”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) A restraining order, prohibition, or other action described in subsection (b), if issued in circumstances described in subsection (a)(1)(D), may, upon application of the Attorney General—

“(1) specify that no cause of action shall lie in any court against a person for complying with the restraining order, prohibition, or other action; and

“(2) provide that the United States shall pay to such person a fee for reimbursement for such costs as are reasonably necessary and which have been directly incurred in complying with the restraining order, prohibition, or other action.”.
(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1345 and inserting the following:

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“1345. Injunctions against fraud and abuse.”.
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**SEC. 405. AGGRAVATED DAMAGE TO A CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMPUTER.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1030 the following:

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§ 1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer

“(a) **OFFENSE.**—It shall be unlawful, during and in relation to a felony violation of section 1030, to knowingly cause or attempt to cause damage to a critical infrastructure computer, if such damage results in (or, in the case of an attempted offense, would, if completed, have resulted in) the substantial impairment—

“(1) of the operation of the critical infrastructure computer; or

“(2) of the critical infrastructure associated with such computer.

“(b) **PENALTY.**—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall, in addition to the term of punishment provided for the felony violation of section 1030, be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.
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“(c) CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

“(1) a court shall not place any person convicted of a violation of this section on probation;

“(2) except as provided in paragraph (4), no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the felony violation of section 1030;

“(3) in determining any term of imprisonment to be imposed for the felony violation of section 1030, a court shall not in any way reduce the term to be imposed for such violation to compensate for, or otherwise take into account, any separate term of imprisonment imposed or to be imposed for a violation of this section; and

“(4) a term of imprisonment imposed on a person for a violation of this section may, in the discretion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in part, only with another term of imprisonment that is imposed by the court at the same time on that person for an additional violation of this section, if such discretion shall be exercised in accordance with any applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by
the United States Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994 of title 28.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the terms ‘computer’ and ‘damage’ have the meanings given the terms in section 1030; and

“(2) the term ‘critical infrastructure’ means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security, including voter registration databases, voting machines, and other communications systems that manage the election process or report and display results on behalf of State and local governments.”.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1030 the following:

“1030A. Aggravated damage to a critical infrastructure computer.”.

SEC. 406. STOPPING TRAFFICKING IN BOTNETS; FORFEITURE.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (7), by adding “or” at the end; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) intentionally traffics in the means of access to a protected computer, if—

“(A) the trafficker knows or has reason to know the protected computer has been damaged in a manner prohibited by this section; and

“(B) the promise or agreement to pay for the means of access is made by, or on behalf of, a person the trafficker knows or has reason to know intends to use the means of access to—

“(i) damage a protected computer in a manner prohibited by this section; or

“(ii) violate section 1037 or 1343;”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(a)(4) or (a)(7)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(a)(4), or (a)(7)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)”;

(3) in subsection (e)—
(A) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘traffic’, except as provided in subsection (a)(6), means transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another as consideration for the receipt of, or as consideration for a promise or agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value.”;

(4) in subsection (g), in the first sentence, by inserting “, except for a violation of subsection (a)(8),” after “of this section”; and

(5) by striking subsections (i) and (j) and inserting the following:

“(i) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

“(1) The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this section, or convicted of conspiracy to violate this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

“(A) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be
used to commit or to facilitate the commission of
such violation; and

“(B) any property, real or personal, constit-
tuting or derived from any gross proceeds, or
any property traceable to such property, that
such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a
result of such violation.

“(2) The criminal forfeiture of property under
this subsection, including any seizure and disposition
of the property, and any related judicial or adminis-
trative proceeding, shall be governed by the provisions
of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21
U.S.C. 853), except subsection (d) of that section.

“(j) CIVIL FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY USED IN THE
COMMISSION OF AN OFFENSE.—

“(1) Any personal property, including any
Internet domain name or Internet Protocol address,
that was used or intended to be used to commit or to
facilitate the commission of any violation of this sec-
tion, or a conspiracy to violate this section shall be
subject to forfeiture to the United States, and no
property right shall exist in such property.

“(2) Seizures and forfeitures under this sub-
section shall be governed by the provisions of chapter
46 relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties
as are imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.’’.

**TITLE V—COMBATING ELECTION INTERFERENCE**

**SEC. 501. PROHIBITION ON INTERFERENCE WITH VOTING SYSTEMS.**

Section 1030(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

   (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

   (B) in subparagraph (B), by adding “or” at the end; and

   (C) by adding at the end the following:

   “(C) that—

   “(i) is part of a voting system; and

   “(ii)(I) is used for the management, support, or administration of a Federal election; or

   “(II) has moved in or otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce;”;

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(2) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (12), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘Federal election’ means any election (as defined in section 301(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(1))) for Federal office (as defined in section 301(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(3))); and

“(14) the term ‘voting system’ has the meaning given the term in section 301(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(b)).”.

SEC. 502. INADMISSIBILITY OF ALIENS SEEKING TO INTERFERE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(53) The term ‘improper interference in a United States election’ means conduct by an alien that—

“(A)(i) violates Federal criminal, voting rights, or campaign finance law; or
“(ii) is under the direction of a foreign government; and

“(B) interferes with a general or primary Federal, State, or local election or caucus, including—

“(i) the campaign of a candidate; and

“(ii) a ballot measure, including—

“(I) an amendment;

“(II) a bond issue;

“(III) an initiative;

“(IV) a recall;

“(V) a referral; and

“(VI) a referendum.”.

(b) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(II) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who is seeking admission to the United States to engage in improper interference in a United States election, or who has engaged in improper interference in a United States election, is inadmissible.”.
TITLE VI—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Subtitle A—Expansion of Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act

SEC. 601. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ROLE OF SANCTIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that economic and financial sanctions, when used as part of a coordinated and comprehensive strategy, are a powerful tool to advance United States foreign policy and national security interests.

SEC. 602. SANCTIONS RELATED TO INTERFERENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND ELECTIONS.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE; TERMINATION.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR FINDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees the finding and certification described in subparagraph (B).

(B) FINDING AND CERTIFICATION.—The finding and certification described in this sub-
paragraph is a finding and certification as to whether or not the Government of the Russian Federation is engaged in or knowingly supporting operations to interfere in the democratic process, including the administration of elections, in the United States.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(A) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) apply on and after the earlier of—

(i) a date on which the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence jointly submit a finding and certification described in paragraph (1)(B) that the Government of the Russian Federation is engaged in or knowingly supporting operations to interfere in the democratic process, including the administration of elections, in the United States; or

(ii) the date that is 90 days after a date on which the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence fail to jointly submit a finding and certification described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph
(1) as required by subparagraph (A) of that paragraph.

(3) **TERMINATION.**—The amendments made by this section shall cease to have force or effect if, after the effective date described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a finding and certification described in paragraph (1)(B) that the Government of the Russian Federation is not engaged in or knowingly supporting operations to interfere in the democratic process, including the administration of elections, in the United States.

(4) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term in section 221 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 2521).

(b) **AMENDMENTS.**—Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 235, 236, 237, and 238 as sections 239D, 239E, 239G, and 239H, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 234 the following:
SEC. 235. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS WITH CERTAIN RUSSIAN POLITICAL FIGURES AND OLIGARCHS.

"On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b) with respect to—

"(1) political figures, oligarchs, and other persons that facilitate illicit and corrupt activities, directly or indirectly, on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and persons acting for or on behalf of such political figures, oligarchs, and persons;

"(2) Russian parastatal entities that facilitate illicit and corrupt activities, directly or indirectly, on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin;

"(3) family members of persons described in paragraph (1) or (2) that derive significant benefits from such illicit and corrupt activities; and

"(4) persons, including financial institutions, that knowingly engage in significant transactions with persons described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).
“SEC. 236. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS WITH THE CYBER SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

“On and after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b) with respect to a person, including any financial institution, that the President determines—

“(1) knowingly engages in significant transactions with any person in the Russian Federation that supports or facilitates malicious cyber activities; or

“(2) is knowingly owned or controlled by, or knowingly acts or purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person that engages in significant transactions described in paragraph (1).

“SEC. 237. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIAN LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS EXPORT FACILITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239D with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after such
date of enactment, makes an investment described in sub-
section (b) in a liquefied natural gas export facility located 
outside of the Russian Federation.

“(b) INVESTMENT DESCRIBED.—An investment de-
scribed in this subsection is an investment that—

“(1) directly and significantly contributes to the 
ability of the Russian Federation to construct lique-
fied natural gas export facilities outside of the Rus-

sian Federation; and

“(2)(A) has a fair market value of $1,000,000 or 
more; or

“(B) during a 12-month period, has an aggre-
gate fair market value of $5,000,000 or more.

“SEC. 238. PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO 
NEW SOVEREIGN DEBT OF THE RUSSIAN FED-
ERATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Director of National Intel-
ligence determines that, on or after the date of the enact-
ment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin 
Aggression Act of 2019, the Russian Federation has engaged 
in malicious cyber activities targeting election infrastruc-
ture that has been designated as critical infrastructure by 
the Secretary of Homeland Security, not later than 60 days 
after that determination, the President shall prescribe regu-
lations prohibiting United States persons from engaging in
transactions with, providing financing for, or otherwise dealing in, Russian sovereign debt issued on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the determination.

“(b) Russian Sovereign Debt Defined.—In this section, the term ‘Russian sovereign debt’ means—

“(1) bonds issued by the Central Bank, the National Wealth Fund, or the Federal Treasury of the Russian Federation, or agents or affiliates of any of those entities, with a maturity of more than 14 days;

“(2) foreign exchange swap agreements with the Central Bank, the National Wealth Fund, or the Federal Treasury of the Russian Federation with a duration of more than 14 days; and

“(3) any other financial instrument, the duration or maturity of which is more than 14 days, that—

“(A) was issued by a Russian financial institution on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation; or

“(B) the President determines otherwise represents the sovereign debt of the Government of the Russian Federation.
“SEC. 239. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT INTERFERENCE IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR ELECTIONS.

“On and after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 224(b)(1) with respect to any Russian financial institution that the President determines has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly provided financial or other support for interference by the Government of the Russian Federation in the democratic process or elections of any country other than the Russian Federation.”.

SEC. 603. SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE ACTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE; TERMINATION.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR FINDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees the finding and certification described in subparagraph (B).
(B) **Finding and Certification.**—The finding and certification described in this subparagraph is a finding and certification as to whether or not the Government of the Russian Federation is engaged in or knowingly supporting offensive military operations in Ukraine.

(2) **Effective Date.**—The amendments made by this section shall—

(A) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) apply on and after the earlier of—

(i) a date on which the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence jointly submit a finding and certification described in paragraph (1)(B) that the Government of the Russian Federation is engaged in or knowingly supporting offensive military operations in Ukraine; or

(ii) the date that is 90 days after a date on which the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence fail to jointly submit a finding and certification described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) as required by subparagraph (A) of that paragraph.
(3) TERMINATION.—The amendments made by this section shall cease to have force or effect if, after the effective date described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a finding and certification described in paragraph (1)(B) that the Government of the Russian Federation is not engaged in or knowingly supporting offensive military operations in Ukraine.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term in section 221 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 2521).

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.), as amended by section 602, is further amended by inserting after section 239 the following:
“SEC. 239A. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY RUSSIAN STATE-OWNED OR PARASTATAL ENTITIES OUTSIDE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

“On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239D with respect to a person if the President determines that—

“(1) the person knowingly, on or after such date of enactment, invests in a project to explore for or produce crude oil or natural gas outside of the Russian Federation—

“(A) that is initiated after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019; and

“(B) in which a Russian parastatal entity or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation has—

“(i) a 33 percent or greater ownership interest; or

“(ii) ownership of a majority of the voting interests; and
“(2) the total value of the investment in the project by that person exceeds or is reasonably expected to exceed $250,000,000.

“SEC. 239B. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRUDE OIL RESOURCES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

“(a) In General.—The President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 239D with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, sells, leases, or provides to the Russian Federation goods, services, technology, financing, or support described in subsection (b)—

“(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) Goods, Services, Technology, Financing, or Support Described.—Goods, services, technology, financing, or support described in this subsection are goods, services, technology, financing or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the Russian Federation’s—

“(1) ability to develop crude oil resources located in the Russian Federation; or
“(2) production of crude oil resources in the Russian Federation, including any direct and significant assistance with respect to the construction, modernization, or repair of infrastructure that would facilitate the development of crude oil resources located in the Russian Federation.

“(c) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement to impose sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the maintenance of projects that are ongoing as of the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019.

“(d) REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy, shall issue regulations—

“(1) clarifying how the exception under subsection (c) will be applied; and

“(2) listing specific goods, services, technology, financing, and support covered by subsection (b).

“SEC. 239C. SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

“(a) DETERMINATION OF VIOLATION.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall determine and certify to the committees specified in subsection (d) whether the Government of the Russian Federation, including the armed forces or coast guard of the Russian Federation, has interfered with the freedom of navigation of one or more vessels in the Kerch Strait or elsewhere in a manner inconsistent with international law during the 180 days preceding the certification.

“(2) PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days after submitting a certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish the certification in the Federal Register.

“(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the date that is 90 days after the publication of a certification under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) indicating that the Government of the Russian Federation has interfered with the freedom of navigation of one or more vessels as described in paragraph (1) of that subsection, all entities operating in the shipbuilding sector of the Russian Federation shall be subject to the same restrictions as an entity included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked per-
sons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of
the Department of the Treasury.

“(c) REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS.—The restrictions im-
posed pursuant to subsection (b) shall remain in effect until
the date on which the Secretary of State determines and
certifies to the committees specified in subsection (d) that—

“(1) the Government of the Russian Federation,
including the armed forces and coast guard of the
Russian Federation, has not interfered with the free-
dom of navigation of any vessels in the Kerch Strait
or elsewhere in a manner inconsistent with intern-
tional law during the 3-year period preceding the
submission of that certification; and

“(2) the Government of the Russian Federation
has provided assurances that that Government will
not engage in such interference in the future.

“(d) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees speci-
fied in this subsection are—

“(1) the appropriate congressional committees;
and

“(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the
Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the
House of Representatives.”.
SEC. 604. CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.—Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.), as amended by sections 602 and 603 is further amended by inserting after section 239E the following:

“SEC. 239F. IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.

“(a) 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 this part.

“(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this part or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this part 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.”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 221 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:
“(6) RUSSIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘Russian financial institution’ means—

“(A) a financial institution organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or any jurisdiction within the Russian Federation, including a foreign branch of such an institution;

“(B) a financial institution located in the Russian Federation;

“(C) a financial institution, wherever located, owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation; and

“(D) a financial institution, wherever located, owned or controlled by a financial institution described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 235 through 238 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 235. Sanctions with respect to transactions with certain Russian political figures and oligarchs.

“Sec. 236. Sanctions with respect to transactions with the cyber sector of the Russian Federation.

“Sec. 237. Sanctions with respect to transactions related to investments in Russian liquefied natural gas export facilities.

“Sec. 238. Prohibition on transactions relating to new sovereign debt of the Russian Federation.

“Sec. 239. Sanctions with respect to Russian financial institutions that support interference in democratic processes or elections.

“Sec. 239A. Sanctions with respect to transactions related to investments in energy projects supported by Russian state-owned or parastatal entities outside of the Russian Federation.”
Sec. 239B. Sanctions with respect to support for the development of crude oil resources in the Russian Federation.

Sec. 239C. Sanctions for violations by the Russian Federation of freedom of navigation.

Sec. 239D. Sanctions described.

Sec. 239E. Exceptions, waiver, and termination.

Sec. 239F. Implementation and penalties.

Sec. 239G. Exception relating to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Sec. 239H. Rule of construction.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Part 2 of subtitle A of title II of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 et seq.), as amended by this subtitle, is further amended—

(1) in section 231, by striking subsection (e); and

(2) by striking “section 235” each place it appears and inserting “section 239D”.

(e) GUIDANCE.—The President shall, in a prompt and timely way, publish guidance on the implementation of this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle and any regulations prescribed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment.
Sec. 611. Imposition of sanctions with respect to assassinations committed by the Russian Federation within the territory of the United States or NATO member countries.

(a) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the suspected assassination of an individual by the Government of the Russian Federation within the territory of the United States or a NATO member country, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the governments of NATO member countries, as appropriate, shall determine whether the assassination was directed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) Imposition of sanctions.—If the Director of National Intelligence determines under subsection (a), based on credible evidence, that the Government of the Russian Federation directed an assassination described in that subsection, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) with respect to any foreign person the President determines is responsible for the assassination.
SEC. 612. REPEAL OF SUNSET FOR GLOBAL MAGNITSKY

HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights
Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law
114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

SEC. 613. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND CONTINUED AP-
PLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE
SERGEI MAGNITSKY RULE OF LAW ACCOUNT-
ABILITY ACT OF 2012.

Section 216(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Russia Sanctions Re-
view Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9511(a)(2)(B)(i)) is amend-
ed—

(1) in subclause (II), by striking “; or” and in-
serting a semicolon;

(2) in subclause (III), by striking “; and” and
inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

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

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Subtitle C—Coordination With the European Union

SEC. 621. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COORDINATION WITH ALLIES WITH RESPECT TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) continue to uphold and seek unity with European and other key partners with respect to sanctions implemented with respect to the Russian Federation, which have been effective and instrumental in countering the aggression of the Russian Federation;

(2) engage to the fullest extent possible with governments that are partners of the United States with regard to closing loopholes, including the allowance of extended prepayment 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

(3) increase efforts to vigorously enforce compliance with sanctions in place as of the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Russian Federation in response to the crises in Ukraine and Syria, cyber intrusions and attacks, and human rights violators in the Russian Federation.
SEC. 622. OFFICE OF SANCTIONS COORDINATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the State Department
Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as amend-
ed by section 211, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection
(i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the fol-
lowing:

“(h) OFFICE OF SANCTIONS COORDINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within
the Department of State, an Office of Sanctions Co-
oordination (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Of-

cifice’).

“(2) HEAD.—The head of the Office shall—

“(A) have the rank and status of ambas-
sador;

“(B) be appointed by the President, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

“(C) report to the Under Secretary for Po-
itical Affairs.

“(3) DUTIES.—The head of the Office shall—

“(A) serve as the principal advisor to the
senior management of the Department and the
Secretary regarding the role of the Department
in the development and implementation of sanc-
tions policy, including sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, Iran, North Korea, and other countries;

“(B) represent the United States in diplomatic and multilateral fora on sanctions matters;

“(C) consult and closely coordinate with the European Union to ensure the maximum effectiveness of sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union with respect to the Russian Federation;

“(D) advise the Secretary directly and provide input with respect to all activities, policies, and programs of all bureaus and offices of the Department relating to the implementation of sanctions policy; and

“(E) serve as the principal liaison of the Department to other Federal agencies involved in the design and implementation of sanctions policy.

“(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preclude—

“(A) the Office from being elevated to a Bureau within the Department; or
“(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to level of an Assistant Secretary.”.

(b) Report Required.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the efforts of the Office of Sanctions Coordination established under the amendments made by subsection (a) to coordinate sanctions policy with the European Union.

SEC. 623. REPORT ON COORDINATION OF SANCTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN 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 following:

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

(A) in which the United States has imposed sanctions with respect to a person for activity related to the Russian Federation, 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 Russian Federation, 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.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and
(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle D—Reports Relating to Sanctions With Respect to the Russian Federation

SEC. 631. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, 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. 632. UPDATED REPORT ON OLIGARCHS AND PARASTATAL ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 241 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 922) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

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

“(b) UPDATED REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019, 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 an updated report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of the Russian Federation that builds on the report submitted under subsection (a) on January 29, 2018, by—

“(1) including the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a); and

“(2) excluding from the portion of the report responsive to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) any individual with respect to which there is no credible information suggesting the individual has the close finan-
cial or political relationships, or engages in the illicit activities, described in subsection (a).”; and

(3) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “The report required under subsection (a)” and inserting “The reports required by subsections (a) and (b)”.

SEC. 633. REPORT ON SECTION 224 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In general.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the persons that the President has determined under section 224(a)(1)(A) of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9524(a)(1)(A)) knowingly engaged, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, in significant activities undermining cybersecurity against any person, including a democratic institution or government on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain the following:

(1) A list of the persons described in subsection (a).
(2) A description of diplomatic efforts to work with governments and democratic institutions in other countries the cybersecurity of which the President determines has been undermined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(c) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 634. REPORT ON SECTION 225 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under section 4(b)(1) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8923(b)(1)), as amended by section 225 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 910), have knowingly, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, made a significant investment in a special Russian crude oil project.
(b) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 635. REPORT ON SECTION 226 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign financial institutions that the President has determined under section 5(a) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8924(a)), as amended by section 226 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 910), have knowingly engaged, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, in significant transactions involving significant investments in a special Russian crude oil project described in section 4(b)(1) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014.

(b) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).
committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 636. REPORT ON SECTION 228 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under subsection (a) of section 10 of the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8909), as added by section 228 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 911), have, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report—

(1) materially violated, attempted to violate, conspired to violate, or caused a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition contained in or issued pursuant to any covered Executive order (as defined in subsection (f) of such section 10), the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8901 et seq.), or the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.); or
(2) facilitated a significant transaction or transactions, including 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) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 637. REPORT ON SECTION 233 OF THE COUNTERING AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the foreign persons that the President has determined under section 233 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9527) have made, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date of the report, 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 facilitated 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) Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date
of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter,
the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional
committees an update to the report required by subsection
(a).

SEC. 638. REPORT ON SECTION 234 OF THE COUNTERING
AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit
to the appropriate congressional committees a report that
describes the foreign persons that the President has deter-
mined under section 234 of the Countering America’s Ad-
versaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9528) have
knowingly, on or after August 2, 2017, and before the date
of the report, exported, transferred, or otherwise provided
to Syria significant financial, material, or technological support that contributes materially to the ability of the Government of Syria to—

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

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

(3) acquire or develop destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(4) acquire significant defense articles, defense services, or defense information (as such terms are defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

(5) acquire items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(b) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update to the report required by subsection (a).
Subtitle E—General Provisions

SEC. 651. EXCEPTION RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

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

(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title 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 subcontractor 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 Administration; or

(2) any other non-Department of Defense customer.

SEC. 652. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

(1) to supersede the limitations or exceptions on the use of rocket engines for national security pur-

(2) to prohibit a contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Defense from acquiring components referred to in such section 1608.

**TITLE VII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**SEC. 701. DETERMINATION ON DESIGNATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**

(a) Determination.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination of whether the Russian Federation meets the criteria for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism.
(2) **FORM.**—The determination required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if appropriate.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, for purposes of—

(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

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

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

(D) any other provision of law.
SEC. 702. EXPANSION OF GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING ORDERS
OF FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NET-
WORK.

(a) In General.—Section 5326 of title 31, United
States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) Reporting by Title Insurance Companies.—

“(1) In general.—The Secretary shall issue an
order under subsection (a) requiring a domestic title
insurance company to obtain, maintain, and report
to the Secretary information on the beneficial owners
of entities that purchase residential real estate in
high-value transactions in which the domestic title in-
surance company is involved.

“(2) Definitions.—In this subsection:

“(A) Beneficial owner.—The term ‘benefi-
cial owner’, with respect to an entity, means
an individual who, directly or indirectly, owns
25 percent or more of the equity interests in the
entity.

“(B) Domestic title insurance com-
pany.—The term ‘domestic title insurance com-
pany’ has the meaning given that term in regu-
lations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(C) High-value transaction.—The term
‘high-value’, with respect to a real estate trans-
action, has the meaning given that term in regu-
lations prescribed by the Secretary based on the real estate market in which the transaction takes place.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

SEC. 703. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EXTENSION OF LIMITATIONS ON IMPORTATION OF URANIUM FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) uranium is essential to the economic and national security of the United States;

(2) the Department of Commerce should negotiate an extension of the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from the Russian Federation (commonly referred to as the “Russian Suspension Agreement”)—

(A) to reinvigorate the entire nuclear fuel supply chain, consistent with the national secu-
rity and nonproliferation goals of the United States; and

(B) to protect the United States uranium industry from the manipulation of the global uranium market by the Russian Federation and Russian-influenced competitors; and

(3) a renegotiated suspension agreement is an important component of a broader strategy to prevent adversaries of the United States from monopolizing the nuclear fuel supply chain.

SEC. 704. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FUSION CENTER TO RESPOND TO THREATS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) Establishment.—There is established a National Fusion Center to Respond to Hybrid Threats, which shall focus primarily on such threats from the Government of the Russian Federation, and shall be chaired by senior United States Government officials from participating agencies (in this section referred to as the “Center”).

(b) Mission.—The primary missions of the Center are as follows:

(1) To serve as the primary organization in the United States Government to coordinate analysis and policy implementation across the United States Government in responding to hybrid threats posed by the
Government of the Russian Federation to the national security, sovereignty, democracy, and economic activity of the United States and United States allies, including the following activities:

(A) Execution of disinformation, misinformation, and propaganda campaigns through traditional and social media platforms, including disinformation campaigns that target members of the United States Armed Forces or the families of members of the United States Armed Forces.

(B) Formation, infiltration, or manipulation of cultural, religious, educational, and political organizations or parties.

(C) Covert transfer of illicit money through shell corporations and financial institutions to facilitate corruption, crime, and malign influence activities, including through political parties and interest groups.

(D) Coercive tactics and gray zone activities, including through para-military and para-police and security services and militias.

(E) Cyber and other non-traditional threats, including against public infrastructure,
government institutions, or political organizations or actors.

(F) Use of energy resources or infrastructure to influence or constrain sovereign states and political actors.

(2) To synchronize the efforts of the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the intelligence community, other relevant civilian United States Government agencies, and United States military combatant commands with respect to countering efforts by the Government of the Russian Federation to undermine the national security, political sovereignty, democratic institutions, and economic activity of the United States and its United States allies, including by—

(A) ensuring that each such element is aware of and coordinating on such efforts; and

(B) overseeing the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated policy responses to such efforts.

(3) In coordination with the head of the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), to
examine current and emerging efforts by malign state actors to use propaganda and disinformation operations, including—

(A) traditional media platforms such as television, radio, and print; and

(B) social media platforms and other Internet communication tools.

(4) To identify and close gaps across the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with respect to expertise, readiness, and planning to address the threats posed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Center shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees every 180 days a report on threats posed by the Russian Federation to the national security, sovereignty, and economic activity of the United States and its allies.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, a discussion of the following:

(A) The nature, extent, and execution of the threats described in such paragraph.
(B) The ability of the United States Government to identify and defend against such threats.

(C) The progress of the Center in achieving its missions, including through coordination with other governments and multilateral organizations.

(D) Recommendations the Director determines necessary for legislative actions to improve the ability of the Center to achieve its missions.

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

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, 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) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” means an element of the intelligence community specified or designated under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 705. COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Countering Russian Influence Fund described in section 7070(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 706), $250,000,000 for fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Countering Russian Influence Fund shall be used in countries of Europe and Eurasia the Secretary of State has determined are vulnerable to malign influence by the Russian Federation to effectively implement, subject to the availability of funds, the following goals:

(1) To assist in protecting critical infrastructure and electoral mechanisms from cyberattacks.

(2) To combat disinformation and other attempts to influence democratic processes and elections.
(3) To combat corruption, improve the rule of law, and otherwise strengthen independent judiciaries and prosecutors general offices.

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

(5) To improve participatory legislative processes and legal education, political transparency and competition, and compliance with international obligations.

(6) 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.

(7) To assist the Secretary of State in executing the functions specified in section 1239(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 113 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 a goal described in subsection (b) if, not later than 15 days before revising such 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 Commander of United States European Command, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, coordinate 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 Government;

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

(C) nongovernmental or international organizations; or

(D) support exchanges with countries facing state-sponsored disinformation and pressure campaigns, particularly in Europe and Eurasia, provided that a portion of the funds are made available through a process whereby the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State solicits proposals from posts located in affected countries to counter state-sponsored disinformation and hybrid threats, promote democracy, and support exchanges with countries facing state-sponsored disinformation and pressure campaigns.

(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 Assistance to
Europe and Eurasia, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a 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 impact, 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-governmental funding entities that carry out programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b).

(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) EXPANSION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall expand the pilot program required under section 254(g) of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9543(g)) to hire additional personnel within the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to develop and implement programs focused on combating corruption, improving rule of law, and building capacity of civil society, political parties, and independent media.

(2) REPORT ON ENSURING ADEQUATE STAFFING FOR GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on
Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on implementation of the pilot program required under section 254(g) of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9543(g)).

(h) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

SEC. 706. COORDINATING AID AND ASSISTANCE ACROSS EUROPE AND EURASIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Russian Federation has applied, and continues to apply traditional uses of force, intelligence operations, cyber attacks, and influence campaigns, including through the use of corruption, disinformation, and cultural and social in-
fluence, which represent clear and present threats to
the countries of Europe and Eurasia;

(2) in response, governments in Europe and
Eurasia should redouble efforts to build resilience
within their institutions, political systems, and civil
societies;

(3) the United States Government supports the
democratic and rule of law-based institutions that the
Government of the Russian Federation seeks to under-
mine, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
tion, the Organization for Security and Cooperation
in Europe, and the European Union;

(4) the United States Government should con-
tinue to work with and strengthen such institutions,
including the European Union, as a partner against
aggression by the Government of the Russian Federa-
tion through the coordination of aid programs, devel-
opment assistance, and other efforts to counter malign
Russian influence;

(5) the United States Government should con-
tinue to work with the individual countries of Europe
and Eurasia to bolster efforts to counter malign Rus-
sian influence in all its forms; and

(6) the United States Government should in-
crease assistance and diplomatic efforts in Europe,
including in European Union and NATO countries, to address threats to fundamental human rights and backsliding in rule of law protections, operating space for independent media and civil society, and other democratic institutions, whose strength is critical to defending against malign Russian influence over the long term.

SEC. 707. ADDRESSING ABUSE AND MISUSE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF INTERPOL RED NOTICES AND RED DIFFUSIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The International Criminal Police Organization (commonly known as “INTERPOL”) works to prevent and fight crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters, including counterterrorism, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(2) United States membership and participation in INTERPOL advances the national security and law enforcement interests of the United States related to combatting counterterrorism, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and combatting transnational organized crime.

(3) Article 2 of INTERPOL’s Constitution states that the organization aims “[t]o ensure and promote
the widest possible mutual assistance between all
criminal police authorities [. . .] in the spirit of the
‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’”.

(4) Article 3 of INTERPOL’s Constitution states
that, “[i]t is strictly forbidden for the Organization
to undertake any intervention or activities of a polit-
ical, military, religious or racial character.”.

(5) Independent international nongovernmental
organizations have documented how several
INTERPOL member countries, including the Govern-
ment of the Russian Federation and others, have used
INTERPOL’s processes, including the red notice and
red diffusion mechanisms, for activities of a political
color.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
that the Government of the Russian Federation and the gov-
ernments of certain other countries have repeatedly abused
and misused INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion
mechanisms for overtly political purposes and activities
such as harassing or persecuting political opponents,
human rights defenders, or journalists.

(c) CENSURE OF ABUSIVE ACTIVITY AND INSTITU-
TIONAL REFORMS.—The Attorney General, in coordination
with the Secretary of State, shall use the voice, vote, and
influence of the United States at INTERPOL—
(1) to inform the INTERPOL General Secretariat about cases in which countries are misusing its systems for activities of a political character or other purposes contrary to INTERPOL’s Constitution, so that appropriate measures may be taken by INTERPOL;

(2) to advance institutional reforms at INTERPOL, including in the General Secretariat, the Commission for the Control of Files, and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force within the General Secretariat, to prevent member countries from abusing and misusing INTERPOL’s red notice and diffusion mechanisms;

(3) to increase, to the extent practicable, dedicated funding to the Commission for the Control of Files and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force in order to further expand operations related to the review of requests for red notices and red diffusions; and

(4) to censure member countries that repeatedly abuse and misuse INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion mechanisms, including restricting the access of those countries to INTERPOL’s data and information systems.
(d) REPORT ON UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INTERPOL REFORMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report on United States support for institutional reforms at INTERPOL that are necessary to address abuse and misuse of INTERPOL’s red notice and red diffusion mechanisms.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) to the extent feasible, a description of United States support for reforms that increase INTERPOL’s transparency with respect to—

(i) the number of red notices and red diffusions requested by each member country;

(ii) the number or proportion of requests for red notice or red diffusions rejected by INTERPOL, following internal review, for each member country;

(iii) how INTERPOL’s General Secretariat identifies requests for red notice or red diffusions that are politically motivated
or are otherwise in violation of INTERPOL’s rules; and

(iv) how INTERPOL reviews and addresses cases in which a member country has abused or misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for overtly political purposes; and

(B) a list of countries that the Secretary determines have repeatedly abused and misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for political purposes.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be posted on a publicly available interest website of the Department of State and of the Department of Justice.

(e) PROHIBITION AGAINST ACTION ON ABUSIVE RED NOTICES AND RED DIFFUSIONS.—An official of the United States may not take any action against a person based solely on the issuance of an INTERPOL red notice or red diffusion issued by a country identified on the list required by paragraph (2)(B) unless the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the red notice or red diffusion was not issued for political purposes.
(f) BRIEFING ON RESOURCES FOR INTERPOL WASHINGTON.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on—

(1) recommendations with respect to—

(A) the appropriate number of employees of the United States at the United States National Central Bureau and detailed to INTERPOL, including the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Notices and Diffusion Task Force, the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL’s Files, the Executive Committee of INTERPOL, and other key positions at the headquarters of INTERPOL in Lyon, France, or other offices of INTERPOL; and

(B) improving technological innovations, including case management or other systems, of the United States National Central Bureau; and

(2) an estimate of the funding required to support those recommendations.

(g) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-}

SEC. 708. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SYRIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In March 2016, Amnesty International issued a report stating, “Syrian and Russian forces have been deliberately attacking health facilities in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law. But what is truly egregious is that wiping out hospitals appears to have become part of their military strategy.”.

(2) On September 21, 2017, Department of State Spokesperson Heather Nauert said, “The United States is concerned by reports of airstrikes in Idlib province and northern Hama province on September 19 and 20 that killed at least three medical personnel and damaged a number of medical facilities, emergency equipment, and civil defense centers. These attacks fit an all-too-familiar pattern in which medical facilities and personnel—and the civilians they
serve—are victims of strikes by the Syrian regime and its Russian allies.”.

(3) In February 2018, Syrian and Russian airstrikes in rebel-held areas killed 230 civilians and hit at least 9 medical facilities. In a statement on February 10, 2018, the office of Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, said the airstrikes “may, depending on the circumstances, all constitute war crimes”.

(4) On March 6, 2018, the United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic noted, “[I]n one particularly harmful attack on 13 November, the Russian Air Force carried out airstrikes on a densely populated civilian area in Atareb (Aleppo), killing at least 84 people and injuring another 150. Using unguided weapons, the attack struck a market, police station, shops, and a restaurant, and may amount to a war crime.”.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity attributable to the Government of the Russian Federation or paramilitary forces or contractors responsive to the direc-
tion of that Government during the operations of that Gov-
ernment in Syria—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the
enactment of this Act; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date on
which the Secretary of State determines that the vio-
rence in Syria has ceased.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection
(b) shall include the following:

(1) A description of alleged war crimes and

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crimes against humanity described in subsection (b),

including—

(A) any such alleged crimes that may vio-

late the principle of medical neutrality and, if
possible, an identification of the individual or
individuals who engaged in or organized such

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crimes; and

(B) if possible, a description of the conven-
tional and unconventional weapons used for such
alleged crimes and the origins of such weapons.

(2) An assessment of whether such alleged crimes

constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity,

including genocide.

(3) A description and assessment by the Office of

Global Criminal Justice of the Department of State,
the United States Agency for International Develop-
ment, the Department of Justice, and other appro-
priate Federal agencies, of programs that the United
States Government has undertaken to ensure account-
ability for such alleged crimes, including programs—

(A) to train investigators within and out-
side of Syria on how to document, investigate,
develop findings with respect to, and identify
and locate alleged perpetrators of, such alleged
crimes, including—

(i) the number of United States Gov-
ernment or contractor personnel currently
designated to work full-time on such train-
ing; and

(ii) an identification of the authorities
and appropriations being used to support
such training; and

(B) to document, collect, preserve, and pro-
tect evidence of such alleged crimes, including
support for Syrian, foreign, and international
nongovernmental organizations, and other enti-
ties, including the International, Impartial and
Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Invest-
tigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible
for the Most Serious Crimes under International

(d) **Protection of Witnesses and Evidence.**—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Secretary shall take due care to ensure that the identities of witnesses and physical evidence are not publicly disclosed in a manner that might place such witnesses at risk of harm or encourage the destruction of such evidence by the Government of the Russian Federation or the Government of Syria, violent extremist groups, anti-government forces, or any other combatants or participants in the conflict in Syria.

(e) **Form.**—Each report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in unclassified or classified form, but shall include a publicly available annex.

(f) **Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

1. the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and
(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 709. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SYRIA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the willingness and capacity of the Government of the Russian Federation to ensure the removal of Iranian forces, Iran-aligned and Iran-directed militias and paramilitaries, and other armed groups responsive to the direction of Iran, from the territory of Syria;

(2) a list of policies, actions, or activities that the Government of the Russian Federation would take if that Government were willing to ensure the removal of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other armed groups described in paragraph (1) from the territory of Syria;

(3) a list of policies, actions, or activities that the Government of the Russian Federation would take
to ensure the removal of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other armed groups described in paragraph (1) from the territory of Syria if that Government were capable of doing so;

(4) an assessment of whether any of the policies, actions, or activities described in paragraph (2) or (3) are being taken by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(5) an assessment of the specific commitments made by officials of the Government of the Russian Federation to officials of the Government of Israel with respect to the Golan Heights and the presence of the forces, militias, paramilitaries, and other armed groups described in paragraph (1) in the territory of Syria;

(6) an assessment of weapons, technologies, and knowledge directly or indirectly transferred by the Government of the Russian Federation to the regime of Bashar al-Assad, Lebanese Hezbollah, Iran, or Iran-aligned forces in Syria that threaten the security and qualitative military edge of Israel; and

(7) an assessment of whether the presence of Russian forces and Russian contractors in Syria limits the options of the Government of Israel in taking
steps to ensure its security from threats emanating from the territory of Syria.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 710. REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF BORIS NEMTSOV.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report detailing the circumstances of the assassination on February 27, 2015, of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov, including—
(1) a list of the individuals the Secretary determines to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators or as having organized or directed the assassination;

(2) a description of what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate the assassination and bring the individuals described in paragraph (1) to justice; and

(3) an assessment of the effectiveness of those measures.

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

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

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.
SEC. 711. REPORT ON THE PERSONAL NET WORTH AND ASSETS OF VLADIMIR PUTIN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on the personal net worth and assets of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, including—

(1) the estimated net worth and known sources of income of Vladimir Putin and his family members, including assets, investments, bank accounts, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information; and

(2) an identification of the most significant senior foreign political figures and oligarchs in the Russian Federation, as determined by their closeness to Vladimir Putin.

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

(c) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and
(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 712. REPORT ON THE THREAT POSED BY RUSSIAN NATIONAL YEVGENIY PRIGOZHIN AND HIS AFFILIATED STRUCTURES TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the threat posed to the national security of the United States by Russian national Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated structures, including—

(1) an assessment of the activities by the Wagner Group and other mercenary organizations affiliated with Russian national Yevgeniy Prigozhin in the Central African Republic, Venezuela, Syria, Libya, Sudan, Madagascar, and other countries, and the threat those activities may pose to the national interests and national security of the United States;

(2) an assessment of the nature of the relationship between the Wagner Group and other organizations affiliated with Yevgeniy Prigozhin and the mili-
and the Government of the Russian Federation; and


(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 713. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON VIOLATIONS OF LGBTI HUMAN RIGHTS.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the United States strongly condemns human rights violations against the LGBTI community in Chechnya, including extrajudicial killings, abductions, torture, and other violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

(2) the United States calls on the Russian Federation to fully investigate human rights violations against the LGBTI community, hold perpetrators ac-
countable, protect victims, and stop persecuting activists who assist victims.

SEC. 714. ADDRESSING OBSTRUCTION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF MULTILATERAL ACTION THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Russian Federation routinely uses its veto power and influence at the United Nations Security Council to obstruct multilateral action on global challenges, undermining the security of the United States and countries around the world.

(2) The Russian Federation has vetoed more than a dozen United Nations Security Council resolutions dealing with Syria since the beginning of the conflict in Syria in 2011, including resolutions dealing with the use of chemical weapons, the humanitarian situation in Syria, and violations of human rights.

(3) In recent years, the Russian Federation has blocked United Nations Security Council action related to numerous security challenges, including those in Ukraine, Yemen, and Venezuela.

(4) The Russian Federation continues to impede efforts by the United Nations Security Council to en-
force sanctions with respect to North Korea, including sanctions relating to North Korean laborers and exports of petroleum products.

(b) Report Required.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives an unclassified report on Russian obstruction of multilateral action in the United Nations Security Council.

(2) Elements.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) actions by the Russian Federation to block multilateral action through the United Nations Security Council counter to the policies of the United States;

(B) the benefits and disadvantages to United States national security priorities of expanded United Nations Security Council membership of both permanent and rotating members;

(C) the position of the United States on United Nations Security Council reform pro-
posals presented by other United Nations members and nongovernmental actors; and

(D) diplomatic means to respond to obstruction by the Russian Federation of multilateral action through the United Nations Security Council.

SEC. 715. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESPONSIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES FOR STATE-SPONSORED DISINFORMATION.

It is the sense of Congress that technology companies, particularly social media companies, share responsibility for ensuring that their platforms are free of disinformation sponsored by the Government of the Russian Federation and other foreign governments.

SEC. 716. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the United States condemns the deliberate targeting and detention of political prisoners within the Russian Federation, including—

(A) peaceful protesters;

(B) civil society activists;

(C) human rights advocates;

(D) journalists;
(E) Crimean Tatars;

(F) members of a political organization considered “undesirable” in the Russian Federation; and

(G) adherents of a religious group prohibited by the Russian Federation; and


SEC. 717. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN AFRICA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Russian President Vladimir Putin seeks to increase the influence of the Russian Federation in Africa to—

(A) project power and strategic influence in the international arena by taking advantage of African countries, including some that are eco-
nomically and politically vulnerable, in an opportunistic and exploitative manner;

(B) increase access by the Russian Federation to natural resources and raw materials without respect for international anti-corruption and transparency best practices; and

(C) expand the market for goods and services from the Russian Federation, especially arms, oil, gas, and nuclear energy;

(2) President Putin recently convened delegates from 45 African countries, including 43 heads of state in Sochi, Russian Federation, at the first Russia-Africa Forum on October 23 and 24, 2019;

(3) during the Russia-Africa Forum, 13 African leaders held bilateral meetings with President Putin;

(4) President Putin announced that the Russian Federation had signed “more than 30 military tactical cooperation agreements” including for a “large array of weaponry and hardware” by the conclusion of the Russia-Africa Forum;

(5) the Russia-Africa Forum resulted in a reported $12,500,000,000 in business deals, largely in arms, and President Putin announced a $40,000,000,000 goal for trade with Africa;
(6) from 2006 to 2018, total trade by the Russian Federation with sub-Saharan Africa reportedly increased by 336 percent;

(7) the Russian Federation is the largest arms exporter to the African continent, accounting for 49 percent of the total estimated value of arms exports to North Africa (mostly to Algeria), and 28 percent to sub-Saharan Africa in the period from 2014 through 2018;

(8) as it did in the 2016 United States election, the Russian Federation has interfered in a number of recent African elections to further its national economic and political interests;

(9) activities by the Russian Federation in Africa include—

(A) meddling in democratic electoral processes;

(B) offering low or no cost financing to impoverished countries in exchange for lucrative natural resource contracts for firms controlled by Russian state-backed oligarchs;

(C) supplying arms and munitions to governments with autocratic leanings as well as occasionally to rebel leaders; and
(D) installing military and, in some instances, political advisors in key decision-making circles;

(10) Yevgeniy Prigozhin, a close associate of President Putin, the Wagner Group, and other entities affiliated with Yevgeniy Prigozhin are frequently at the center of election interference efforts by the Russian Federation and are often beneficiaries of associated natural resource contracts;

(11) in Madagascar, after meeting with the incumbent President of the country, President Putin reportedly authorized an electoral disinformation campaign on social media and bolstered multiple spoiler presidential candidates in exchange for lucrative mining concessions for a company controlled by Yevgeniy Prigozhin;

(12) in Guinea, the Russian Federation is supporting the attempt by President Alpha Condé to overturn the Constitution of Guinea and serve a third 5-year term, likely to preserve access to Guinean bauxite for the top aluminum company in the Russian Federation, Rusal;

(13) in the Central African Republic, President Faustin-Archange Touadéra appointed a former Russian intelligence official as his security advisor and
Moscow deployed soldiers and private military contractors to train Central African soldiers, reportedly in exchange for diamond and gold mining access for entities affiliated with Yevgeniy Prigozhin;

(14) in Libya, President Putin has reportedly disregarded the United Nations arms embargo with respect to that country and sent arms and mercenaries to bolster rebel General Khalifa Haftar, calculating that control by General Haftar of the oil rich regions of Libya would be in the economic best interests of the Russian Federation;

(15) in Sudan, interventions by the Russian Federation range from arming the regime of former President Omar al Bashir, to blocking United Nations Security Council sanctions designations linked to the Darfur conflict, to facilitating violent efforts to suppress opposition protests in early 2019 as the Russian Federation sought to preserve its mining and energy contracts and gain strategic access to the Red Sea; and

(16) in Zimbabwe, the Russian Federation courted President Emmerson Mnangagwa when he went to Moscow seeking loans to alleviate an economic crisis, with opportunities for the Russian Federation
to invest in oil and gas, diamond, and platinum concessions from Zimbabwe as the likely draw.
A BILL

To strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to combat international cybercrime, and to impose additional sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 18, 2019

Reported with an amendment