

“appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed roundtable.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, OCEANS, FISHERIES, AND WEATHER

The Subcommittee on Science, Oceans, Fisheries, and Weather of the

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 3, 2020, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Deborah Fleischaker, a detailee on my Judiciary Committee staff, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 116th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECURE FEDERAL LEASES FROM ESPIONAGE AND SUSPICIOUS ENTANGLEMENTS ACT

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 196, S. 1869.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1869) to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Secure Federal Leases from Espionage and Suspicious Entanglements Act” or the “Secure Federal LEASEs Act”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the Government Accountability Office has reported that the Federal Government often leases high-security space from private sector landlords;

(2) the General Services Administration collects highest-level and immediate ownership information through the System of Award Management, but it is not currently required to collect beneficial ownership information and lacks an adequate system for doing so;

(3) the General Services Administration and Federal agencies with leasing authority may not know if foreign owners have a stake in the buildings leased by the agencies, either through foreign-incorporated legal entities or through ownership in United States-incorporated legal entities, even when the leased space is used for classified operations or to store sensitive data; and

(4) according to a report of the Government Accountability Office, dated January 2017, that examined the risks of foreign ownership of Government-leased real estate, “leasing space in foreign-owned buildings could present security risks such as espionage and unauthorized cyber and physical access”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **BENEFICIAL OWNER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “beneficial owner” means, with respect to a covered entity, each natural person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

(i) exercises control over the covered entity; or

(ii) has a substantial interest in or receives substantial economic benefits from the assets of the covered entity.

(B) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The term “beneficial owner” does not include, with respect to a covered entity—

(i) a minor child;

(ii) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

(iii) a person acting solely as an employee of the covered entity and whose control over or economic benefits from the covered entity derives solely from the employment status of the person;

(iv) a person whose only interest in the covered entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(v) a creditor of the covered entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(C) **ANTI-ABUSE RULE.**—The exceptions under subparagraph (B) shall not apply if used for the purpose of evading, circumventing, or abusing the requirements of this Act.

(2) **CONTROL.**—The term “control” means, with respect to a covered entity—

(A) having the authority or ability to determine how a covered entity is utilized; or

(B) having some decision-making power for the use of a covered entity.

(3) **COVERED ENTITY.**—The term “covered entity” means—

(A) a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; or

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government.

(4) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) **FEDERAL AGENCY.**—The term “Federal agency” means any Executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.

(6) **FEDERAL LESSEE.**—The term “Federal lessee” means the Administrator of General Services, the Architect of the Capitol, or the head of any Federal agency, other than the Department of Defense, that has independent statutory leasing authority.

(7) **FEDERAL TENANT.**—The term “Federal tenant” means a Federal agency that is occupying or will occupy a high-security leased space for which a lease agreement has been secured on behalf of the Federal agency.

(8) **FOREIGN ENTITY.**—The term “foreign entity” means a covered entity that is headquartered or incorporated in a country that is not the United States.

(9) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual who is not a United States person.

(10) **HIGH-SECURITY LEASED SPACE.**—The term “high-security leased space” means a space leased by a Federal lessee that—

(A) will be occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities; and

(B) has a facility security level of III, IV, or V, as determined by the Federal tenant in consultation with the Interagency Security Committee, the Department of Homeland Security, and the General Services Administration.

(11) **HIGHEST-LEVEL OWNER.**—The term “highest level owner” means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease, or that owns or controls 1 or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror.

(12) **IMMEDIATE OWNER.**—The term “immediate owner” means an entity, other than the offeror of a lease, that has direct control of the offeror, including ownership or interlocking management, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.