Whereas local organizations and caregivers came together with the Federal, State, and local government to support the victims and help the community heal;

Whereas the community of Orlando and communities across the State of Florida and the United States, in the spirit of unity and respect, continue to support the victims, their families, loved ones, and those affected by the attack, as well as the brave men and women of Federal, State, and local law enforcement and other emergency and health care officials for their dedicated service to their communities;

Whereas Monday, June 12, 2017, marks one year since the attack; and

Whereas led by the threat of terrorist attacks against the United States and its allies persists, including the threat posed by homegrown terrorists inspired by foreign terrorist organizations like ISIS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the victims killed in the horrific terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub on June 12, 2016, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies for their families, loved ones, and friends;

(2) honors the survivors of the attack and pledges continued support for their recovery;

(3) recognizes the unity, compassion, and resilience of the Orlando community after the attack;

(4) applauds the dedication and bravery of Federal, State, and local law enforcement and emergency officials for their efforts to respond to the attack, prevent future attacks, and secure communities;

(5) stands together with all people of the United States regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, or sexual orientation, in the face of terror and hate; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to counter the activities of Islamic State of Iraq and Lebanon and other terrorist groups at home and abroad and to address the threat posed by homegrown terrorism.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 231. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 232. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORAK, and Mr. CARDIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 231. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 46, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 11. REPORT ON AIRPORTS USED BY MAHAN AIR.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2020, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Transportation, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a list of all airports at which aircraft owned or controlled by Mahan Air have landed during the 2 years preceding the submission of the report; and

(2) for each such airport—

(A) an assessment of whether aircraft owned or controlled by Mahan Air continue to conduct operations at that airport;

(B) an assessment of whether any of the landings of aircraft owned or controlled by Mahan Air were necessitated by an emergency situation;

(C) a determination regarding whether additional security measures should be imposed on flights to the United States that originate from that airport; and

(D) an explanation of the rationale for that determination.

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

(c) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—The list required by subsection (a) shall be publicly and prominently posted on the website of the Department of Homeland Security on the date on which the report required by subsection (a) is submitted to Congress.

SA 232. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORAK, and Mr. CARDIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Ukraine. President Obama subsequently issued Executive Order 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 15553; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) and Executive Order 13622 (79 Fed. Reg. 16168; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) to expand sanctions on persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine.

(2) On December 18, 2014, the Ukraine Freedom and Support Act of 2014 was enacted (Public Law 113–296; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.), which includes provisions directing the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons that the President determines to be entities owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or nationals of the Russian Federation that manufacture, sell, transfer, or otherwise provide certain defense articles into Syria.

(3) On April 1, 2015, President Obama issued Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on persons determined to be engaged in malicious cyber-hacking.

(4) On July 26, 2016, President Obama approved Presidential Policy Directive on United States Cyber Incident Coordination, which states, “certain cyber incidents that have significant impacts on an entity, our national security, or the broader economy require a unique approach to response efforts”.

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

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

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

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

(D) Zorsecurity (also known as Ese Lab) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(E) The autonomous noncommercial organization known as the Professional Association of Designers of Data Processing Systems (also known as ANO PO KSI) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(F) Igor Valentinovich Korobov.

(G) Sergey Alekseandrovich Gisinov.

(H) Igor Olegovich Kostyukov.

(1) Vladimir Stepanovich Alexseyev.


SEC. 11. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President—

(1) should engage to the fullest extent possible with partner governments with regard to closing loopholes, including the allowance of partners to purchase weapons, goods, and commodities and other loopholes, in multilateral and unilateral restrictive

TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND COMBATTING TERRORISM AND ILICIT FINANCING

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

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

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

SEC. 211. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On March 8, 2014, President Barak Obama issued Executive Order 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on those determined to be undermining democratic principles of the European Union or threatening the peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. President Obama subsequently issued Executive Order 13622 (79 Fed. Reg. 15553; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) and Executive Order 13669 (79 Fed. Reg. 16168; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) to expand sanctions on persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine.

(2) On December 18, 2014, the Ukraine Freedom and Support Act of 2014 was enacted (Public Law 113–296; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.), which includes provisions directing the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons that the President determines to be entities owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or nationals of the Russian Federation that manufacture, sell, transfer, or otherwise provide certain defense articles into Syria.

(3) On April 1, 2015, President Obama issued Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on persons determined to be engaged in malicious cyber-hacking.

(4) On July 26, 2016, President Obama approved Presidential Policy Directive on United States Cyber Incident Coordination, which states, “certain cyber incidents that have significant impacts on an entity, our national security, or the broader economy require a unique approach to response efforts”.

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

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

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

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

(D) Zorsecurity (also known as Ese Lab) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(E) The autonomous noncommercial organization known as the Professional Association of Designers of Data Processing Systems (also known as ANO PO KSI) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(F) Igor Valentinovich Korobov.

(G) Sergey Alekseandrovich Gisinov.

(H) Igor Olegovich Kostyukov.

(1) Vladimir Stepanovich Alexseyev.

measures against the Russian Federation, with the aim of maximizing alignment of those measures; and

(2) should increase efforts to vigorously enforce international law against sanctions in place as of the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Russian Federation in response to the crisis in eastern Ukraine, cyber intrusions and attacks, and human rights violations in the Russian Federation.

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

SEC. 215. SHORT TITLE.
The part may be cited as the ‘‘Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017’’.

SEC. 216. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF CERTAIN ACTIONS DESCRIBED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (B) OF SECTION 214(a)(2) OF THE RUSSIA PROOFSACTIONS REVIEW ACT OF 2017 WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF PROPOSED ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, before taking any action described in paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that describes the proposed action and the reasons for that action.

(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—(A) An action described in this paragraph is—

(i) an action to terminate the application of any sanctions described in subparagraph (B);

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

(iii) an action to take into the United States' foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation.

(B) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subparagraph are—

(i) sanctions provided for under—

(A) this title or any provision of law amended by this title, including the Executive Orders codified under section 222;

(B) the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8961 et seq.); or

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

(ii) the prohibition on access to the properties of the Government of the Russian Federation by persons subject to this title or section 3105 of the United States Code.

(b) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—(1) In general.—The President shall make a determination in accordance with subsection (a)(1) and submit a report under subsection (a)(1) that relates to an action that is not intended to achieve a reciprocal diplomatic outcome.

(2) EACTION TO TERMINATE THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate or the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is not intended to achieve a reciprocal diplomatic outcome, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report; and

(B) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is intended to achieve a reciprocal diplomatic outcome, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

(c) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—During the period of 30 calendar days beginning on the date on which the President submits a report under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is not intended to achieve a reciprocal diplomatic outcome, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report; and

(B) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is intended to achieve a reciprocal diplomatic outcome, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

(d) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATTER.—Each report submitted under paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) shall include a description of any additional matter.

(e) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF A JOINT RESOLUTION.—If a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been introduced—

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

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

(f) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred fails to report the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports the joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be in order on the joint resolution. The motion to its adoption shall be in order at any time after the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

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

(2) Treatment of the joint resolution—

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

(i) referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs if the joint resolution relates to a report under Section 216 A3 that is referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(B) Reporting and discharge.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval is referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(C) Procedure to consideration.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the case may be, to re-examine a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by the minority leader and the minority leader or their designee.

(D) Rulings of the chair on procedure.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate may be taken to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the case may be, by the procedure relating to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(E) Consideration of veto messages.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by the minority leader and the minority leader or their designee.

(F) Rules relating to senate and house of representatives.—

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

(i) The joint resolution of the other House shall be disposed of by a committee of the other House;

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

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

(I) The vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House;

(II) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(B) Treatment of a joint resolution of other house.—If one House fails to introduce a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval of the other House shall be entitled to expedited procedures in that House under this subsection.

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

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

(7) Rules of house of representatives and senate.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and (B) as a subject of respect for the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, and supersedes other rules covering the same subject that is inconsistent with such rules; and

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

(5) Appropriations Congress commitment and leadership defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

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

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

PART II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SEC. 211. DEFINITIONS.—In this part:

(a) Appropriation of certain sanctions.—The term “certain sanctions” means—

(1) the term “appropriation of certain sanctions” means—

A. The term “appropriation of certain sanctions” means—

(i) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

(b) Application of new ukraine-related sanctions.—The term “application of new Ukraine-related sanctions” means—

(i) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

SEC. 223. MODIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13662

(a) Determination that Certain Entities Are Subject to Sanctions.—The Secretary of the Treasury may determine that a person meets one or more of the criteria described in paragraph (1)(A) of Executive Order 13662 if that person is a state-owned entity operating in the railroad, shipping, or metals and mining sector of the Russian Federation.

(b) Modification of Directive 1 with Respect to the Financial Services Sector of the Russian Federation Economy.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 1 as amended, dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the conduct by United States persons or persons within the United States of all transactions in provision of financing for, and other dealings in new debt of longer than 14 days maturity or the United States of all transactions in, provision of financial services in support of an activity described in paragraph (1)(A).

(c) Sanctions Described.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) Asset blocking.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) Exclusion from the United States and Revocation of Visa or Other Documentation.—In the case of an alien determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a)(1), denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the alien, and revocation in accordance with section 212(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b) or 1255a(b)), of any visa or other documentation of the alien.

(d) Modification of Directive 2 with Respect to the Energy Sector of the Russian Federation Economy.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 2 as amended, dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the conduct by United States persons or persons within the United States of all transactions in provision of financing for, and other dealings in new debt of longer than 30 days maturity of persons determined to be subject to the directive, their property, or their interests in property.

(e) Modification of Directive 4.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 4, dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the conduct by United States persons or persons within the United States of, goods, services (except financial services), or technology in support of exploration or production of deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale projects—

(1) that have the potential to produce oil; or

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

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

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

(a) In General.—On and after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any person that the President determines knowsingly materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services (except financial services), or technology in support of cyber or information technology system or network of—

(A) knowingly engages in significant activities undermining cybersecurity against any person, including a democratic institution, or government on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation;

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

(2) impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 with respect to any person that the President determines knowingly materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services (except financial services), or technology in support of cyber or information technology systems or networks of—

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

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

SEC. 226. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

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

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

(B) by striking “on or after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “on or after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

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

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

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

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

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “President determines is” and inserting “President determines is or acts or which is or acts or is owned or controlled by, or materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services (except financial services), or technology in support of an activity described in paragraph (1) of Executive Order 13662 if that person is determined to be subject to subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) Exclusion from the United States and Revocation of Visa or Other Documentation.—In the case of an alien determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a)(1), denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the alien, and revocation in accordance with section 212(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b) or 1255a(b)), of any visa or other documentation of the alien.

(c) Application of New Cyber Sanctions.—The President may impose, unless the President determines that it is not in the national interest of the United States to do so, the following:

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

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

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

(d) Significant Activities Undermining Cybersecurity Defined.—In this section, the term “significant activities undermining cybersecurity” means—

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

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

(i) conducting influence operations; or

(ii) causing a significant misappropriation of funds, economic resources, trade secrets, and personal information or financial information for commercial or competitive advantage or private financial gain;

(2) significant destructive malware attacks; and

(3) significant denial of service activities.

SEC. 228. MANDATORY IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Section 6 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8926) is amended—

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

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

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

(2) is responsible for, complicit in, or materially supports terrorist activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

(b) Sanctions Described.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or are come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(c) Sanctions with Respect to Certain Transactions.—

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

(2) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in sections 203 and 205 of that Act.

(d) Application of New Sanctions.—The President may impose sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a person only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

(B) will further the enforcement of this Act;

(2) in the case of sanctions imposed under this section with a covered Executive order described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of subsection (f)(1), a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made efforts to implement the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, and Germany, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Russian government; and

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

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

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

(2) a notice that—

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

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

(f) Definitions.—For purposes of this section:

(1) Covered Executive Order.—The term ‘covered Executive order’ means any of the following:

(A) Executive Order 13660 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine);

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

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

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

(E) Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 19877; relating to blocking property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities).

(F) Executive Order 13757 (82 Fed. Reg. 1; relating to blocking property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities).

(2) ‘Foreign person’—The term ‘foreign person’ has the meaning given such term in section 595.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b)) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b).

(2) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b)(1) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(3) Termination.—Subject to section 216 of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section if the President determines that the foreign person, based on credible information, on or after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017—

(1) is responsible for, complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses in territory forcibly occupied or otherwise controlled by that Government;

(2) materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial or technological support for, or goods or services to, a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

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

(4) Sanctions Described.—

(1) Asset blocking.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) Exclusion from the United States—

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

(B) will further the enforcement of this Act;

(3) is owned or controlled by, or acts or purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a foreign person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a), denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the alien, and revocation of any corresponding visa (i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of any visa or other documentation of the alien.

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

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

(6) Implementation.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b).
(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “the Committee on Financial Services” before “the Committee on Foreign Affairs”.

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

(a) Sanctions Relating to Defense and Energy Sectors of the Russian Federation.—Section 4 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8903) is amended—

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

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

“(g) NOTIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.—

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

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

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

“(B) a notice that—

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

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

“(3) in subparagraph (B)(ii) of subsection (a)(3), by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (i)”;

(b) Sanctions on Russian and Other Foreign Financial Institutions.—Section 5 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8904) is amended—

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

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

“(e) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing not later than 15 days after imposing sanctions with respect to a foreign financial institution under subsection (a) or (b),

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

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

(a) Sanctions Relating to Undermining the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8907) is amended—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 231. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS ENGAGING IN TRANSACTIONS WITH THE INTELLIGENCE OR DEFENSE SECTORS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose section 2 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 with respect to a person the President determines knowingly engages in a significant transaction that is part of, or operates for or on behalf of, the defense or intelligence sectors of the Government of the Russian Federation, including the Main Intelligence Agency of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

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

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

SEC. 232. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PIPELINES IN THE ENERGY SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO PRIVATIZE STATE-OWNED ASSETS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—The President shall impose section 3 or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines that such foreign person has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly exported, transferred, or otherwise provided to Syria significant financial, material, or technological support that contributes to the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine.

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

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

SEC. 233. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO INVESTMENT IN OR FACILITATION OF PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—The President shall impose section 4 or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines that such foreign person has engaged in an investment, or provided significant financial, material, or technological support through another person, in any foreign person that directly and significantly contributes to the enhancement of the ability of the Russian Federation to construct energy export pipelines.

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

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

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

SEC. 234. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER, SALE, OR EXPORT OF MATERIEL TO SYRIA.

(a) Imposition of Sanctions.—The President shall impose section 5 or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines that such foreign person has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly exported, transferred, or otherwise provided to Syria significant financial, material, or technological support that contributes to the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine.

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

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

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

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

(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made significant efforts to reduce the number and intensity of cyber intrusions conducted by that Government.
(b) shall also be imposed on any foreign person that—
(A) is a successor entity to a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or
(B) is a direct or indirect parent or subsidiary, controlled by, or has acted for or on behalf of, a foreign person described in paragraph (1).

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

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 262 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary—
(block and prohibit all transactions in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—
(A) EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.—If the foreign person is an individual, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, the foreign person.

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

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

(c) WAIVER.—Subject to section 236, the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to waive any sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FINANCIAL, MATERIAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT.—The term ‘‘financial, material, or technological support’’ means activities or support, whether in cash or in in-kind, that have the meaning given such term in section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding regulation or ruling).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘‘foreign person’’ has the meaning given such term in section 594.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding regulation or ruling).

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

SEC. 235. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

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

(1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the sanctioned person.

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

(B) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2731 et seq.);
(C) the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
(D) any other statute that requires the President to determine and approve the imposition of any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the sanctioned person totaling more than $1,000,000.

(3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit the purchase or sale of any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the sanctioned person totaling more than $1,000,000 if the President determines that the sanctioned person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

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

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

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

(B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of subsection (b), and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of subsection (b).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(10) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any purchase or sale of any equity or debt instruments of any person that—

(a) the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the sanctioned person.

(b) SANCTIONED PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘sanctioned person’’ means a person subject to sanctions under section 224(a)(2), 231(b), 232(a), or 233(a).

SEC. 236. EXCEPTIONS, WAIVER, AND TERMINATION.

(a) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this part and amendments made by this part shall not apply with respect to the following:

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

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

(b) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—No requirement to impose sanctions under this part or an amendment made by this part shall include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(c) WAIVER OF SANCTIONS THAT ARE IMPOSED.—Subject to section 236, if the President imposes sanctions with respect to a person—

(A) as a primary dealer in United States Government or serve as repositor for United States Government funds.

(B) dealing in any other specific permission or authority to export any goods or technology to the sanctioned person.

(11) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the sanctioned person.

(12) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit the principal executive officer or officers of the sanctioned person, or persons performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this subsection.

(b) SANCTIONED PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘sanctioned person’’ means a person subject to sanctions under section 224(a)(2), 231(b), 232(a), or 233(a).

SEC. 237. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

(1) to supersede the limitations or exceptions on the use of rocket engines for national security purposes set forth in §508 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘‘Buck’’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act
(b) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the end of each one-year period thereafter until 2021, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report describing interagency efforts in the United States financial system or those of major allies of the United States to combat illicit finance relating to the Russian Federation.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain a summary of efforts by the United States to combat illicit financial flows linked to the Russian Federation if such efforts have the potential to affect the United States financial system or those of major allies of the United States.

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

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

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

(4) Identify individuals, corporations, foreign persons, and legal entities, and any persons acting in concert or in support of such persons, that are used as conduits or facilitators to evade or avoid sanctions regimes of foreign partners of the United States.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 251. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the Russian Federation has sought to exert influence through its influence in Europe and Eurasia, including in the former states of the Soviet Union, by providing resources to political parties, think tanks, and civil society groups that sow discord among democratic institutions.

(2) The Government of the Russian Federation has also engaged in well-documented corruption practices as a means toward undermining and buying influence in European and Eurasian countries.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation has largely eliminated a once-vibrant Russian-language independent media sector and severely curtailed free and independent media within the borders of the Russian Federation.

(4) Russian-language media organizations that are funded and controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation disseminate information intended to undermine the security and stability of the United States and its allies.

(5) The potential impacts of imposing secondary sanctions with respect to Russian oligarchs and parastatal entities, such as the Russian parastatal entities, including the influence of the Russian Federation in the United States and allies of the United States.

(6) The potential impacts of imposing secondary sanctions with respect to Russian oligarchs and parastatal entities, including the influence of the Russian Federation in the United States and allies of the United States.

(7) The potential impacts of imposing secondary sanctions with respect to Russian oligarchs and parastatal entities, including the influence of the Russian Federation in the United States and allies of the United States.

Subtitle C—Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia
and Co-operation in Europe, of which the Russian Federation is a member, by its illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, its illegal occupation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia in Georgia, which requires the withdrawal of Russian Federation troops, free access by humanitarian groups to the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and monitoring of the conflict areas by the European Union Monitoring Mission.

(5) The Government of the Russian Federation continues to ignore the terms of the August 2008 ceasefire agreement relating to the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, as well as the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014.

(6) The Government of the Russian Federation—


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

SEC. 252. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Russian Federation bears responsibility for the continuing violence in Eastern Ukraine, including the death on April 24, 2017, of Joseph Stone, a citizen of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who was killed in an American-led coalition bombing of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant positions in Syria.

(2) To combat corruption, improve the rule of law, and protect human rights, the United States should continue to support organizations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

(3) To respond to the humanitarian crises and instability caused or aggravated by the conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, as well as the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014.

(4) The Government of the Russian Federation—

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

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

and

(C) to cease all efforts to undermine the popularly elected governments of those countries;

(5) The Government of the Russian Federation has applied, and continues to apply, to the countries and peoples of Georgia and Ukraine, a campaign of disinformation, propaganda and disinformation efforts by foreign governments, in coordination with the relevant regional Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of State.

(6) The Government of the Russian Federation continues to ignore the terms of the August 2008 ceasefire agreement relating to the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, as well as the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014.

(7) The United States should continue to work with the European Union as a partner against aggression by the Government of the Russian Federation, coordinating aid programs to destabilizing activities in eastern Ukraine.

(8) The United States should encourage the establishment of a commission for media freedom in the European Union, modeled on the Venice Commission regarding establishment of a commission for media freedom in the Russian Federation, coordinating aid programs to destabilizing activities in eastern Ukraine.

It is the sense of Congress that—

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

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

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

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

(D) to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption by Russian actors; and

(E) to work toward full compliance with the Convention Against Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (commonly referred to as the “Anti-Bribery Convention”) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and

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

(A) the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–200; 22 U.S.C. 5601 note); and

(B) the Global Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–338; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

SEC. 253. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

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

SEC. 254. COORDINATING AID AND ASSISTANCE ACROSS EUROPE AND EURASIA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. There are authorized to be appropriated for the Countering Russian Influence Fund $250,000,000 for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

(b) USE OF FUNDS. Funds in the Countering Russian Influence Fund shall be used to effectively implement, prioritize in the following order and subject to the availability of funds, the following goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) To assist the Secretary of State in executing the functions specified in section 601 of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5461) and section 102 of the Freedom for Russia and 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 and the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, coordinate and carry out activities to achieve the goals described in subsection (b);

(c) REVISION OF ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH AMOUNTS MAY BE USED.—The Secretary of State may modify the goals described in subsection (b) before revising such a goal, the Secretary notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the revision.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall, acting through the Coordinator of United States Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (authorized pursuant to section 601 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5461) and section 102 of the Freedom for Russia and 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 and the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, 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; or

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

(3) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1 of each year, the Secretary of State, acting through the Coordinator of United States 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 a description of—

(i) the amount of funding for the program or activity described in each subparagraph of subsection (b) during the preceding fiscal year.
through direct support to any political party, candidate, lobbying campaign, non-governmental organization, or civic organization.

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

(c) RUSSIAN PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Russian person’ means—

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

(2) an entity organized under the laws of the Russian Federation subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the Russian Federation.

SEC. 257. UKRAINIAN ENERGY SECURITY.

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

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

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

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

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

(5) to assist in promoting reform in regulatory oversight and operations in Ukraine’s energy sector, including the establishment and empowerment of an independent regulatory organization;

(6) to encourage and support fair competition, market liberalization, and reliability in Ukraine’s energy sector;

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

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

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

(10) that the United States Government should prioritize the export of United States energy resources in order to create American jobs, help United States allies and partners, and strengthen United States foreign policy.

(b) PLAN TO PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY IN UKRAINE.—

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

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

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

(B) modern geophysical and meteorological surveys to work as needed by international tenders to help attract qualified investment into exploration and development of areas with untapped resources in Ukraine; and

(C) fostering of electric power transmission interconnection with Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(J) repair of infrastructure to enable the transport of fuel supplies;

(K) repair of power generating or power transmission equipment or facilities; and

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

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION OF UKRAINE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2014 PROVISIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the status of implementation, the level of funding that has been allocated to and expended for the strategies set forth under section 7(c) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8926(c)), including detailing the plans required under that section, the level of funding that has been allocated to and expended for the strategies set forth under that section, and progress that has been made in implementing the strategies delayed pursuant to that section.

(B) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a description of the following:

(i) an assessment of whether the funding described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding provided by the United States for those goals;

(ii) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(iii) an assessment of whether or not the funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(iv) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(v) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(vi) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(vii) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(viii) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(ix) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(x) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xi) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(xii) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xiii) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(xiv) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xv) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(xvi) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xvii) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(xviii) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xix) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(xx) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xxi) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(xxii) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xxiii) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(xxiv) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xxv) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(xxvi) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xxvii) an assessment of whether funding provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund,

(xxviii) the amount of funding provided to each governmental organization, or civic organization, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(xxix) the achievement of the goals described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with the funding described in subparagraph (A);

(xxx) programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

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

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

(B) modern geophysical and meteorological surveys to work as needed by international tenders to help attract qualified investment into exploration and development of areas with untapped resources in Ukraine; and

(C) fostering of electric power transmission interconnection with Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(J) repair of infrastructure to enable the transport of fuel supplies;

(K) repair of power generating or power transmission equipment or facilities; and

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

(C) SUPPORTING EFFORTS OF COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND EURASIA TO DECREASE THEIR DEPENDENCE ON RUSSIAN SOURCES OF ENERGY.—
(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(A) The Government of the Russian Federation uses its strong position in the energy sector to disrupt the internal politics and foreign relations of the countries of Europe and Eurasia.
(B) This influence is based not only on the Russian natural gas and oil resources, but also on its state-owned nuclear power and electricity companies.
(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that:
(A) the United States should assist the efforts of the countries of Europe and Eurasia to enhance their energy security through diversification of energy supplies in order to lessen dependencies on Russian Federation energy resources and state-owned entities; and
(B) the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should play key roles in supporting critical energy projects that contribute to that goal.
(3) USE OF COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Amounts in the Counterintelligence Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee of Intelligence of the Senate;
(A) the Select Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
(B) the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should play key roles in supporting critical energy projects that contribute to that goal.
(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting
(A) the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should play key roles in supporting critical energy projects that contribute to that goal.
SEC. 259. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.
Except as otherwise provided, in this subtitle, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means:
(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.
Subtitle C—Combating Terrorism and Illicit Finances
PART I—NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORIST AND OTHER ILLICIT FINANCING
SEC. 261. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY.
(a) In General.—The President, acting through the Secretary, shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the appropriate Federal banking agencies and Federal functional regulators, develop a national strategy for combating the financing of terrorism and related forms of illicit finance.
(b) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—
(1) In GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive national strategy developed in accordance with subsection (a).
(2) UPDATES.—Not later than January 31, 2022, and January 31, 2023, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees updated versions of the national strategy submitted under paragraph (1).
(c) SEPARATE PRESENTATION OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.—Any part of the national strategy that involves information that is properly classified for reasons of national security shall be presented in a classified annex and, if requested by the chairman or ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees, as a briefing at an appropriate level of security.
SEC. 262. CONTENTS OF NATIONAL STRATEGY.
The strategy described in section 261 shall contain the following:
(1) EVALUATION OF EXISTING EFFORTS.—An assessment of the effectiveness and ways in which the United States is currently addressing the highest levels of risk of various terrorism financing threats identified as prioritized in the documents entitled "2015 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment" and "2015 National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment".
(2) GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PRIORITIES.—A comprehensive, research-based, long-range, quantifiable discussion of goals, objectives, and priorities for disrupting and preventing illicit finance activities.
(3) USE OF COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A description of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technical assistance efforts to ensure that the United States is better able to counter terrorism threats.
(4) TRENDS AND VARIATIONS.—A comprehensive discussion of trends and variations in the amount and type of illicit financial activity.
(5) DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION INITIATIVES.—A discussion of efforts to improve the proficiency and efficacy of defense and prosecution efforts.
(6) TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS.—A description of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technology improvements.
(7) BUDGET PRIORITIES.—A discussion of budgetary priorities.
(8) TREND ANALYSIS OF EMERGING ILICIT FINANCE THREATS.—A description of current and developing trends.
(9) IMPROVING ANTITERROR FINANCE MONITORING OF FUNDS TRANSFERS.—A discussion of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technology improvements.
(10) TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS.—A description of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technology improvements.
(11) TRENDS AND VARIATIONS.—A description of trends and variations in the amount and type of illicit financial activity.
(12) DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION INITIATIVES.—A discussion of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize defense and prosecution efforts.
(13) BUDGET PRIORITIES.—A discussion of budgetary priorities.
(14) TREND ANALYSIS OF EMERGING ILICIT FINANCE THREATS.—A description of current and developing trends.
(15) IMPROVING ANTITERROR FINANCE MONITORING OF FUNDS TRANSFERS.—A discussion of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technology improvements.
SEC. 271. IMPROVING ANTITERROR FINANCE MONITORING OF FUNDS TRANSFERS.
(a) STUDY.—
(1) In General.—To improve the ability of the Department of the Treasury to better track cross-border fund transfers and identify and disrupt the financing of terrorism and other forms of illicit finance, the Secretary shall carry out a study to assess—
(A) the potential efficacy of requiring banking regulators to establish a pilot program to provide technical assistance to depository institutions and credit unions that wish to provide account services to money services businesses serving individual in Somalia;
(B) whether such a pilot program could be a model for improving the ability of United States persons to stop the financing of terrorism and other forms of illicit finance, and between the private financial sector and Federal departments and agencies with regard to the prevention and detection of illicit finance, including—
(A) efforts to facilitate compliance with laws aimed at stopping such illicit finance while maintaining the effectiveness of such efforts; and
(B) providing guidance to strengthen internal controls and to adopt on an industry-wide basis more effective policies.
(7) ENHANCEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION.—A discussion of ways to combat illicit finance by enhancing—
(A) cooperative efforts between and among Federal, State, and local officials, including funding for law enforcement agencies, State and local prosecutors, and other law enforcement officials; and
(B) cooperative efforts with and between governments of countries and with and between multinational institutions with expertise in fighting illicit finance, including the Financial Action Task Force and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.
(8) TREND ANALYSIS OF EMERGING ILICIT FINANCE THREATS.—A discussion of and data regarding trends in illicit finance, including—
(A) efforts to facilitate compliance with laws aimed at stopping such illicit finance while maintaining the effectiveness of such efforts; and
(B) providing guidance to strengthen internal controls and to adopt on an industry-wide basis more effective policies.
(9) TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS.—An analysis of current and developing technologies.
(10) IMPROVING ANTITERROR FINANCE MONITORING OF FUNDS TRANSFERS.—A discussion of efforts to improve, enhance, and prioritize technology improvements.
anti-money laundering and counter-terror financing obligations to combat money laundering, the financing of terror, or related illicit finance.

(2) Public Input.—The Secretary should solicit and consider public input as appropriate in developing the study required under subsection (a).

(3) Report.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that contains all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 272. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION REGARDING TERRORIST FINANCING INTELLIGENCE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, should integrate financial attachments to an extent that the foreign partners develop intelligence analytic capacities, in a financial intelligence unit, finance ministry, or other appropriate agency, that are—

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

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

SEC. 273. EXAMINING COUNTER-TERROR FINANCING ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY IN EMBASSIES.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 274. INCLUSION OF ALL FUNDS.

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

(1) in the heading of such section, by striking ‘‘coins and currency’’;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ‘‘subtitle and’’ and inserting ‘‘subtitle or to’’; and

(B) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ‘‘United States coins or currency (or such other monetary instruments as the Secretary may describe in such order)’’ and inserting ‘‘funds, as the Secretary may describe in such order’’; and

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ‘‘coins or currency (or monetary instruments)’’ and inserting ‘‘funds’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘coins or currency (or such other monetary instruments as the Secretary may describe in the regulation or order)’’ and inserting ‘‘funds (as the Secretary may describe in the regulation or order)’’.

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

PART III—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 281. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle—

(1) the term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means—

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

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

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

(3) the term ‘‘Bank Secrecy Act’’ means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1220b);

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and

(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code;

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

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

(6) the term ‘‘money services business’’ has the meaning given the term under section 1010.100 of title 3, Code of Federal Regulations;

(7) the term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

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

Subtitle D—Rule of Construction

SEC. 291. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title (other than sections 216 and 236(b)) shall be construed to limit the authority for the implementation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SA 233. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 232 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. CARDIN)) to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Israel-hatred, missiles, nuclear weapon programs, and other illicit international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following.

‘‘This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.’’

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have two 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 HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, June 12, 2017, at 5:30 p.m., for a business meeting.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the 115th Congress of the U.S. Senate on Monday, June 12, 2017 from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., in room SH–219 of the Hart Senate Office Building to hold a closed briefing.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE PULSE ORLANDO NIGHTCLUB ONE YEAR AGO

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 190, submitted earlier today.

Mr. PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 190) honoring the memory of the victims of the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub one year ago.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 190) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under ‘‘Submitted Resolutions.’’)