

Suspend the Rules and Pass the Bill, H.R. 5576, With an Amendment

(The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause and inserts a new text)

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5576

To address state-sponsored cyber activities against the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 18, 2018

Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Government Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To address state-sponsored cyber activities against the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Cyber Deterrence and
5 Response Act of 2018”.

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) On February 13, 2018, the Director of Na-
4 tional Intelligence stated in his testimony before the
5 Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that “Rus-
6 sia, China, Iran, and North Korea will pose the
7 greatest cyber threats to the United States during
8 the next year” through the use of cyber operations
9 as low-cost tools of statecraft, and assessed that
10 these states would “work to use cyber operations to
11 achieve strategic objectives unless they face clear re-
12 percussions for their cyber operations”.

13 (2) The 2017 Worldwide Threat Assessment of
14 the United States Intelligence Community stated
15 that “The potential for surprise in the cyber realm
16 will increase in the next year and beyond as billions
17 more digital devices are connected—with relatively
18 little built-in security—and both nation states and
19 malign actors become more emboldened and better
20 equipped in the use of increasingly widespread cyber
21 toolkits. The risk is growing that some adversaries
22 will conduct cyber attacks—such as data deletion or
23 localized and temporary disruptions of critical infra-
24 structure—against the United States in a crisis
25 short of war.”.

1 (3) On March 29, 2017, President Donald J.
2 Trump deemed it necessary to continue the national
3 emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 as
4 “Significant malicious cyber-enabled activities origi-
5 nating from, or directed by persons located, in whole
6 or in substantial part, outside the United States,
7 continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary
8 threat to the national security, foreign policy, and
9 economy of the United States.”.

(4) On January 5, 2017, former Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, former Under-secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Marcel Lettre, and the Commander of the United States Cyber Command, Admiral Michael Rogers, submitted joint testimony to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that stated “As of late 2016 more than 30 nations are developing offensive cyber attack capabilities” and that “Protecting critical infrastructure, such as crucial energy, financial, manufacturing, transportation, communication, and health systems, will become an increasingly complex national security challenge.”.

23 (5) There is significant evidence that hackers
24 affiliated with foreign governments have conducted
25 cyber operations targeting companies and critical in-

1 infrastructure sectors in the United States as the De-
2 partment of Justice and the Department of the
3 Treasury have announced that—

4 (A) on March 15, 2018, five Russian enti-
5 ties and 19 Russian individuals were designated
6 under the Countering America's Adversaries
7 Through Sanctions Act, as well as pursuant to
8 Executive Order 13694, for interference in the
9 2016 United States elections and other mali-
10 cious cyber-enabled activities;

11 (B) on March 24, 2016, seven Iranians
12 working for Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps-
13 affiliated entities were indicted for conducting
14 distributed denial of service attacks against the
15 financial sector in the United States from 2012
16 to 2013; and

17 (C) on May 19, 2014, five Chinese military
18 hackers were charged for hacking United States
19 companies in the nuclear power, metals, and
20 solar products industries, and engaging in eco-
21 nomic espionage.

22 (6) In May 2017, North Korea released
23 “WannaCry” pseudo-ransomware, which posed a sig-
24 nificant risk to the economy, national security, and
25 the citizens of the United States and the world, as

1 it resulted in the infection of over 300,000 computer
2 systems in more than 150 countries, including in the
3 healthcare sector of the United Kingdom, demon-
4 strating the global reach and cost of cyber-enabled
5 malicious activity.

6 (7) In June 2017, Russia carried out the most
7 destructive cyber-enabled operation in history, re-
8 leasing the NotPetya malware that caused billions of
9 dollars' worth of damage within Ukraine and across
10 Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

11 (8) In May 2018, the Department of State,
12 pursuant to section 3(b) of Executive Order 13800,
13 prepared recommendations to the President on De-
14 terring Adversaries and Better Protecting the Amer-
15 ican People From Cyber Threats, which stated
16 “With respect to activities below the threshold of the
17 use of force, the United States should, working with
18 likeminded partners when possible, adopt an ap-
19 proach of imposing swift, costly, and transparent
20 consequences on foreign governments responsible for
21 significant malicious cyber activities aimed at harm-
22 ing U.S. national interests.”.

1 **SEC. 3. ACTIONS TO ADDRESS STATE-SPONSORED CYBER**2 **ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**

3 (a) DESIGNATION AS A CRITICAL CYBER THREAT

4 ACTOR.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting
6 through the Secretary of State, and in coordination
7 with other relevant Federal agency heads, shall des-
8 ignate as a critical cyber threat actor—9 (A) each foreign person and each agency
10 or instrumentality of a foreign state that the
11 President determines to be knowingly respon-
12 sible for or complicit in, or have engaged in, di-
13 rectly or indirectly, state-sponsored cyber activi-
14 ties that are reasonably likely to result in, or
15 have contributed to, a significant threat to the
16 national security, foreign policy, or economic
17 health or financial stability of the United States
18 and that have the purpose or effect of—19 (i) causing a significant disruption to
20 the availability of a computer or network
21 of computers;22 (ii) harming, or otherwise significantly
23 compromising the provision of service by, a
24 computer or network of computers that
25 support one or more entities in a critical
26 infrastructure sector;

1 (iii) significantly compromising the
2 provision of services by one or more enti-
3 ties in a critical infrastructure sector;

4 (iv) causing a significant misappropriation of funds or economic resources,
5 trade secrets, personal identifiers, or financial information for commercial or competitive
6 advantage or private financial gain;

9 (v) destabilizing the financial sector of
10 the United States by tampering with, alter-
11 ing, or causing a misappropriation of data;
12 or

13 (vi) interfering with or undermining
14 election processes or institutions by tam-
15 pering with, altering, or causing misappro-
16 priation of data;

17 (B) each foreign person that the President
18 has determined to have knowingly, significantly,
19 and materially assisted, sponsored, or provided
20 financial, material, or technological support for,
21 or goods or services to or in support of, any ac-
22 tivities described in subparagraph (A) by a for-
23 eign person or agency or instrumentality of a
24 foreign state designated as a critical cyber
25 threat actor under subparagraph (A); and

1 (C) each agency or instrumentality of a
2 foreign state that the President has determined
3 to have significantly and materially assisted,
4 sponsored, or provided financial, material, or
5 technological support for, or goods or services
6 to or in support of, any activities described in
7 subparagraph (A) by a foreign person or agency
8 or instrumentality of a foreign state designated
9 as a critical cyber threat actor under subpara-
10 graph (A).

11 (2) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

13 (i) publish in the Federal Register a
14 list of each foreign person and each agency
15 or instrumentality of a foreign state des-
16 ignated as a critical cyber threat actor
17 under this subsection; and

22 (B) EXCEPTION.—

23 (i) IN GENERAL.—The President may
24 withhold from publication in the Federal
25 Register under subparagraph (A) the iden-

1 tification of any foreign person or agency
2 or instrumentality of a foreign state des-
3 ignated as a critical cyber threat actor
4 under this subsection if the President de-
5 termines that withholding such identifica-
6 tion—

9 (II) is for an important law en-
10 forcement purpose.

11 (ii) TRANSMISSION.—If the President
12 exercises the authority under this subpara-
13 graph to withhold from publication in the
14 Federal Register the identification of a for-
15 eign person or agency or instrumentality of
16 a foreign state designated as a critical
17 cyber threat actor under this subsection,
18 the President shall transmit to the appro-
19 priate congressional committees in classi-
20 fied form a report containing any such
21 identification, together with the reasons for
22 such exercise.

23 (b) NON-TRAVEL-RELATED SANCTIONS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose
25 one or more of the applicable sanctions described in

1 paragraph (2) with respect to each foreign person
2 and each agency or instrumentality of a foreign
3 state designated as a critical cyber threat actor
4 under subsection (a).

12 (B) The President may provide for the
13 withdrawal, limitation, or suspension of United
14 States security assistance under part II of the
15 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

16 (C) The President may direct the United
17 States executive director to each international
18 financial institution to use the voice and vote of
19 the United States to oppose any loan from the
20 international financial institution that would
21 benefit the designated foreign person or the
22 designated agency or instrumentality of a for-
23 eign state.

24 (D) The President may direct the Overseas
25 Private Investment Corporation, or any other

1 United States Government agency not to ap-
2 prove the issuance of any (or a specified num-
3 ber of) guarantees, insurance, extensions of
4 credit, or participations in the extension of
5 credit.

6 (E) The President may, pursuant to such
7 regulations or guidelines as the President may
8 prescribe, prohibit any United States person
9 from investing in or purchasing significant
10 amounts of equity or debt instruments of the
11 designated foreign person.

12 (F) The President may, pursuant to proce-
13 dures the President shall prescribe, which shall
14 include the opportunity to appeal actions under
15 this subparagraph, prohibit any United States
16 agency or instrumentality from procuring, or
17 entering into any contract for the procurement
18 of, any goods, technology, or services, or classes
19 of goods, technology, or services, from the des-
20 ignated foreign person or the designated agency
21 or instrumentality of a foreign state.

22 (G) The President may order the heads of
23 the appropriate United States agencies to not
24 issue any (or a specified number of) specific li-
25 censes, and to not grant any other specific au-

5 (i) the Export Administration Act of
6 1979 (as continued in effect pursuant the
7 International Emergency Economic Powers
8 Act);

9 (ii) the Arms Export Control Act;

10 (iii) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954;

11 or

12 (iv) any other statute that requires
13 the prior review and approval of the
14 United States Government as a condition
15 for the export or re-export of goods or
16 services.

17 (H)(i) The President may exercise all of
18 the powers granted to the President under the
19 International Emergency Economic Powers Act
20 (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the re-
21 quirements of section 202 of such Act (50
22 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent nec-
23 essary to block and prohibit all transactions in
24 property and interests in property of the des-
25 ignated foreign person if such property and in-

1 terests in property are in the United States,
2 come within the United States, or are or come
3 within the possession or control of a United
4 States person.

5 (ii) The penalties provided for in sub-
6 sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
7 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
8 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that vio-
9 lates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate,
10 or causes a violation of regulations prescribed
11 under clause (i) to the same extent that such
12 penalties apply to a person that commits an un-
13 lawful act described in subsection (a) of such
14 section 206.

15 (I) The President may, pursuant to such
16 regulations as the President may prescribe, pro-
17 hibit any transfers of credit or payments be-
18 tween one or more financial institutions or by,
19 through, or to any financial institution, to the
20 extent that such transfers or payments are sub-
21 ject to the jurisdiction of the United States and
22 involve any interest of the designated foreign
23 person.

24 (c) TRAVEL-RELATED SANCTIONS.—

(1) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien who is designated as a critical cyber threat actor under subsection (a) is—
(A) inadmissible to the United States;
(B) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and
(C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

11 (2) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—The issuing
12 consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Sec-
13 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of either
14 such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other
15 entry documentation issued to the foreign person
16 designated as a critical cyber threat actor under sub-
17 section (a) regardless of when issued. A revocation
18 under this clause shall take effect immediately and
19 shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or
20 entry documentation that is in the possession of
21 such foreign person.

22 (d) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
23 FOREIGN STATES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose
25 any of the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with

1 respect to the government of each foreign state that
2 the President has determined aided, abetted, or di-
3 rected a foreign person or agency or instrumentality
4 of a foreign state designated as a critical cyber
5 threat actor under subsection (a).

6 (2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions re-
7 ferred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

8 (A) The President may provide for the
9 withdrawal, limitation, or suspension of non-hu-
10 manitarian or non-trade-related assistance
11 United States development assistance under
12 chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance
13 Act of 1961.

14 (B) The President may provide for the
15 withdrawal, limitation, or suspension of United
16 States security assistance under part II of the
17 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

18 (C) The President may instruct the United
19 States Executive Director to each appropriate
20 international financial institution to oppose, and
21 vote against the extension by such institution of
22 any loan or financial assistance to the govern-
23 ment of the foreign state.

24 (D) No item on the United States Muni-
25 tions List (established pursuant to section 38 of

1 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
2 2778) or the Commerce Control List set forth
3 in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of title 15,
4 Code of Federal Regulations, may be exported
5 to the government of the foreign state.

6 (e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise
7 all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the
8 International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
9 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

10 (f) COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable—

11 (1) actions taken by the President pursuant to
12 this section should be coordinated with United
13 States allies and partners; and

14 (2) the Secretary of State should work with
15 United States allies and partners, on a voluntary
16 basis, to lead an international diplomatic initiative
17 to—

18 (A) deter critical cyber threat actors and
19 state-sponsored cyber activities; and

20 (B) provide mutual support to such allies
21 and partners participating in such initiative to
22 respond to such state-sponsored cyber activities.

23 (g) EXEMPTIONS, WAIVERS, AND REMOVALS OF
24 SANCTIONS AND DESIGNATIONS.—

9 (B) Any transaction necessary to comply
10 with United States obligations under the Agree-
11 ment between the United Nations and the
12 United States of America regarding the Head-
13 quarters of the United Nations, signed June
14 26, 1947, and entered into force on November
15 21, 1947, or under the Vienna Convention on
16 Consular Relations, signed April 24, 1963, and
17 entered into force on March 19, 1967, or under
18 other international obligations.

1 tion that such waiver meets one or more of the fol-
2 lowing requirements:

3 (A) Such waiver is in the national interests
4 of the United States.

5 (B) Such waiver will further the enforce-
6 ment of this Act or is for an important law en-
7 forcement purpose.

8 (C) Such waiver is for an important hu-
9 manitarian purpose.

10 (3) REMOVALS OF SANCTIONS AND DESIGNA-
11 TIONS.—The President may prescribe rules and reg-
12 ulations for the removal of sanctions under sub-
13 sections (b), (c), and (d) and the removal of designa-
14 tions under subsection (a) if the President deter-
15 mines that a foreign person, agency or instrumen-
16 tality of a foreign state, or government of a foreign
17 state subject to such sanctions or such designations,
18 as the case may be, has verifiably ceased its partici-
19 pation in any of the conduct with respect to which
20 such foreign person, agency or instrumentality of a
21 foreign state, or government of a foreign state was
22 subject to such sanctions or designation, as the case
23 may be, under this section, and has given assurances
24 that such foreign person, agency or instrumentality
25 of a foreign state, or government of a foreign state,

1 as the case may be, will no longer participate in such
2 conduct.

14 (h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
15 tion may be construed to limit the authority of the Presi-
16 dent under the International Emergency Economic Powers
17 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or any other provision of
18 law to impose sanctions to address critical cyber threat
19 actors and malicious state-sponsored cyber activities.

20 (i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
5 Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
6 mittee on the Judiciary, the Committee on
7 Oversight and Government Reform, and the
8 Committee on Homeland Security of the House
9 of Representatives; and

10 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
11 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
12 Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary,
13 and the Committee on Homeland Security and
14 Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

15 (3) AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF A FOR-
16 EIGN STATE.—The term “agency or instrumentality
17 of a foreign state” has the meaning given such term
18 in section 1603(b) of title 28, United States Code.

4 (6) FOREIGN STATE.—The term “foreign state”
5 has the meaning given such term in section 1603(a)
6 of title 28, United States Code.

16 (9) STATE-SPONSORED CYBER ACTIVITIES.—
17 The term “state-sponsored cyber activities” means
18 any malicious cyber-enabled activities that—

19 (A) are carried out by a government of a
20 foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of
21 a foreign state; or

22 (B) are carried out by a foreign person
23 that is aided, abetted, or directed by a govern-
24 ment of a foreign state or an agency or instru-
25 mentality of a foreign state.

1 (10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term

2 "United States person" means—

3 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-

4 fully admitted for permanent residence to the

5 United States; or

6 (B) an entity organized under the laws of

7 the United States or of any jurisdiction within

8 the United States, including a foreign branch of

9 such an entity.