

## S 482

Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019

**Congress:** 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** International Affairs

**Introduced:** Feb 13, 2019

**Current Status:** Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 389.

**Latest Action:** Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 389. (Dec 18, 2019)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/482>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Graham, Lindsey [R-SC]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** SC • **Chamber:** Senate

### Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Cardin, Benjamin L. [D-MD]	D · MD		Feb 13, 2019
Sen. Gardner, Cory [R-CO]	R · CO		Feb 13, 2019
Sen. Menendez, Robert [D-NJ]	D · NJ		Feb 13, 2019
Sen. Shaheen, Jeanne [D-NH]	D · NH		Feb 13, 2019

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Foreign Relations Committee	Senate	Reported By	Dec 18, 2019

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

International Affairs

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 S 1321	Related bill	<b>Oct 20, 2020:</b> Became Public Law No: 116-179.
116 S 1328	Related bill	<b>Jun 26, 2019:</b> Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
116 HR 2159	Related bill	<b>Apr 9, 2019:</b> Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2019

This bill imposes limits on any U.S. withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), amends provisions related to cybercrimes, and imposes sanctions on Russian individuals involved in various activities.

No funds may be used to withdraw the United States from NATO unless the Senate passes a resolution consenting to the withdrawal. The bill also authorizes expedited transfers of excess defense articles to NATO member countries.

This bill establishes in the Department of State the Office of Cyberspace and the Digital Economy, to serve as the lead policy body on issues including international cybersecurity and Internet freedom.

Offenses relating to the manufacture, distribution, and possession of communication-intercepting devices shall be unlawful under federal anti-money laundering laws. It shall also be a crime to intentionally traffic in the means to access protected computers, including computers that are part of a voting system. Property related to such crimes, including proceeds gained from the crime, shall be subject to criminal and civil forfeiture.

The President shall impose sanctions on (1) Russian individuals and entities that facilitate or benefit from Russian President Vladimir Putin's corruption, and (2) those that knowingly engage in significant financial transactions with individuals that support or facilitate Russian malicious cyber activities. The bill also imposes sanctions for supporting various other Russia-related activities, including Russian interference in democratic processes.

The bill permanently reauthorizes the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, which authorizes the President to impose sanctions against foreign persons responsible for gross violations of human rights.

The bill establishes requirements for reporting on a wide variety of matters concerning Russian economic, military, and political activities.

### Actions Timeline

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- **Dec 18, 2019:** Committee on Foreign Relations. Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably.
- **Dec 18, 2019:** Committee on Foreign Relations. Reported by Senator Risch with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without written report.
- **Dec 18, 2019:** Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 389.
- **Feb 13, 2019:** Introduced in Senate
- **Feb 13, 2019:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.