

## S 1273

Combatting Money Laundering in Cyber Crime Act of 2025

**Congress:** 119 (2025–2027, Current)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Crime and Law Enforcement

**Introduced:** Apr 3, 2025

**Current Status:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

**Latest Action:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (Apr 3, 2025)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/1273>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Cortez Masto, Catherine [D-NV]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** NV • **Chamber:** Senate

### Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Grassley, Chuck [R-IA]	R · IA		Apr 3, 2025

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee	Senate	Referred To	Apr 3, 2025

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
119 HR 5877	Identical bill	<b>Apr 15, 2026:</b> Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 530.

## **Combatting Money Laundering in Cyber Crime Act of 2025**

This bill expands the investigative authority of the U.S. Secret Service, extends reporting requirements related to public-private information sharing, and requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to evaluate existing requirements to combat money laundering and related crimes.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the Secret Service to investigate money laundering and structured transactions (i.e., structuring currency transactions to evade currency reporting requirements).

Additionally, the bill extends the requirement for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to report on the efforts of the FinCEN Exchange. The FinCEN Exchange is a voluntary public-private information sharing partnership among law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and FinCEN to combat money laundering and related crimes, including the financing of terrorism.

The bill also extends the requirement for the U.S. executive director at the International Monetary Fund to support the increased use of the fund's administrative budget to help members prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The requirement expires on December 20, 2025.

Finally, the bill directs the GAO to report on implementation of provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 that expanded information sharing with tribal authorities and expanded reporting requirements related to money laundering and terrorist financing. The GAO must focus on evaluating the ability of law enforcement to identify and deter money laundering in cybercrimes.

