119th CONGRESS 1st Session

To enhance the security, resilience, and protection of undersea communication cables vital to Taiwan's national security, economic stability, and defense, particularly in countering gray zone tactics employed by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

- To enhance the security, resilience, and protection of undersea communication cables vital to Taiwan's national security, economic stability, and defense, particularly in countering gray zone tactics employed by the People's Republic of China, 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 "Taiwan Undersea

5 Cable Resilience Initiative Act".

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 Congress finds the following:

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(1) Undersea communication cables (in this Act
 referred to as "undersea cables") are critical infra structure essential for global communication, com merce, and national security, particularly for Tai wan, whose economic and security stability relies
 heavily on undersea cable connectivity.

7 (2) The Government of the People's Republic of
8 China has increasingly used gray zone tactics to un9 dermine the security and sovereignty of Taiwan, in10 cluding suspected sabotage of undersea cables in and
11 around Taiwan, such as the incidents involving the
12 severing of cables around the Matsu Islands of Tai13 wan and other key regions in 2023 and 2025.

14 (3) Undersea cables are a primary target in the 15 strategy of the Government of the People's Republic 16 of China to cripple the communication capabilities of 17 Taiwan in the event of a military conflict, as part 18 of broader hybrid warfare tactics. Disruption of un-19 dersea cables would significantly impact the ability 20 of Taiwan to communicate both domestically and 21 internationally, leading to a breakdown in military, 22 economic, and social functions.

(4) The vulnerability of Taiwan to attacks on
undersea cables has been compounded by an increasing number of foreign vessels suspected of involve-

ment in sabotage, including Chinese-linked vessels,
 which are perceived as direct threats to Taiwan's
 critical infrastructure.

4 (5) The ability of the Government of the Peo5 ple's Republic of China to disrupt or sever undersea
6 cables is a critical element of its military strategy
7 aimed at softening Taiwan's defenses and isolating
8 Taiwan from international support in the event of
9 an invasion or military confrontation.

10 (6) Recent activities by foreign adversaries, par-11 ticularly the People's Republic of China, have in-12 creased the risk of sabotage and disruption to un-13 dersea cables serving Taiwan and other nations. No-14 tably, in February 2023, the Matsu Islands of Tai-15 wan experienced major internet disruptions due to 16 two undersea cables being severed, with suspicions 17 pointing toward deliberate external interference. 18 Furthermore, in January 2025, Chunghwa Telecom 19 reported damage to an international undersea cable 20 and identified a "suspicious vessel"—the Chinese-21 linked cargo ship Shunxin39—near the affected 22 area. The Coast Guard of Taiwan has indicated con-23 cerns that that vessel may have been involved in de-24 liberately cutting the cable. In a subsequent inci-25 dent, Taiwan seized the Togo-flagged Hong Tai 58,

suspected of deliberately severing an undersea cable.
 The Coast Guard of Taiwan acknowledged the possi bility of China's involvement as part of a "grey area
 intrusion".

5 (7) Since 2023, there have been at least 116 cases of damage to undersea cables around Taiwan 7 and a similar number in the Baltic Sea, with au-8 thorities in Taiwan and Europe suspecting Chinese 9 and Russian involvement in several incidents, al-10 though some damages have been attributed to nat-11 ural causes. Those incidents highlight the vulner-12 ability of those critical systems to gray zone tactics 13 and the difficulty of proving sabotage or holding per-14 petrators accountable.

(8) The sabotage of undersea cables constitutes
gray zone tactics designed to destabilize and undermine international security without direct military
confrontation.

(9) Several regional mechanisms have been established to bolster the security of undersea cables,
including the Nordic Warden initiative for maritime
domain awareness and the Quad Partnership for
Cable Connectivity and Resilience, aimed at enhancing the security and resilience of undersea cables in
the Indo-Pacific.

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(10) To counter the threats described in this
 section and safeguard the resilience of Taiwan, it is
 imperative for the United States and its allies to
 take decisive action to bolster Taiwan's defenses for
 undersea cables and foster international cooperation
 to protect those critical assets.

7 SEC. 3. TAIWAN UNDERSEA CABLE RESILIENCE INITIATIVE.

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 360 days after 9 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of 10 State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the 11 Secretary of Homeland Security, the Commandant of the 12 Coast Guard, and such other heads of agencies as the Secretary of State considers relevant, shall establish an initia-13 tive to be known as the "Taiwan Undersea Cable Resil-14 15 ience Initiative" (in this section referred to as the "Initia-16 tive").

(b) PRIORITY.—The Initiative shall prioritize the protection and resilience of undersea cables near Taiwan,
with a focus on countering threats from the People's Republic of China to the critical infrastructure of Taiwan.

21 (c) KEY FOCUS AREAS.—

(1) ADVANCED MONITORING AND DETECTION
CAPABILITIES.—In carrying out the Initiative, the
Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of

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1	Defense, shall develop and deploy advanced undersea
2	cable monitoring systems for Taiwan capable of de-
3	tecting disruptions or potential sabotage in real-
4	time, including by informing Taiwan, as appropriate,
5	of early warnings from global intelligence networks.
6	(2) Rapid response protocols.—In carrying
7	out the Initiative, the Secretary of State shall—
8	(A) establish rapid response protocols for
9	repairing severed undersea cables or mitigating
10	disruptions; and
11	(B) work with allies of the United States
12	to help Taiwan develop the logistical capacity to
13	respond quickly to attacks on undersea cables
14	and minimize downtime.
15	(3) Enhancing maritime domain aware-
16	NESS.—In carrying out the Initiative—
17	(A) the Secretary of the Navy and the
18	Commandant of the Coast Guard, in collabora-
19	tion with the Coast Guard of Taiwan and re-
20	gional allies, shall enhance maritime domain
21	awareness around Taiwan, focusing on the de-
22	tection of suspicious vessels or activities near
23	critical undersea cable routes; and
24	(B) the Commandant of the Coast Guard
25	shall assist in joint patrols and surveillance,

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1	particularly in the Taiwan Strait and sur-
2	rounding maritime zones, to monitor potential
3	threats and prevent sabotage.
4	(4) INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR PRO-
5	TECTION.—
6	(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Ini-
7	tiative, the Secretary of State shall seek to es-
8	tablish cooperative frameworks with regional al-
9	lies and global partners to protect the undersea
10	cable networks near Taiwan.
11	(B) ELEMENTS.—The frameworks estab-
12	lished under subparagraph (A) shall provide for
13	participation by the United States in joint
14	drills, intelligence-sharing platforms, and col-
15	laborative surveillance operations to enhance
16	collective security against sabotage.
17	(5) TAIWAN-SPECIFIC CABLE HARDENING.—In
18	carrying out the Initiative, the Secretary of State
19	shall encourage and support the hardening of critical
20	undersea cables near Taiwan, including reinforcing
21	cables, improving burial depths, and using more re-
22	silient materials to reduce vulnerability to natural
23	disasters and deliberate interference.

1 SEC. 4. COUNTERING CHINA'S GRAY ZONE TACTICS.

2 (a) Working With Partners to Counter Chi-3 NESE SABOTAGE.—The President shall work with Taiwan and like-minded international partners to implement strat-4 5 egies that directly counter the use by the Government of the People's Republic of China of undersea cable sabotage 6 7 as part of its gray zone warfare, including by increasing 8 diplomatic pressure on that Government to adhere to 9 international norms regarding the protection of undersea 10 infrastructure.

(b) RAISING AWARENESS.—The President shall work
with Taiwan to raise global awareness of the risks posed
by interference by the Government of the People's Republic of China in undersea cables, including through public
diplomacy efforts, information sharing, and international
forums that address gray zone tactics and the protection
of critical infrastructure.

18 SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SAB-

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OTAGE OF UNDERSEA CABLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the
sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any
person of the People's Republic of China that the President determines is responsible for or complicit in damaging undersea cables critical to the national security of
Taiwan.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de 2 scribed in this subsection are the following:

3 (1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President 4 shall exercise all of the powers granted by the Inter-5 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 6 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block 7 and prohibit all transactions in all property and in-8 terests in property of a person described in sub-9 section (a), if such property and interests in prop-10 erty are in the United States, come within the 11 United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person. 12

13 (2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR
14 PAROLE.—

15 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An 16 alien described in subsection (a) shall be— 17 (i) inadmissible to the United States; 18 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other 19 documentation to enter the United States; 20 and 21 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted 22 or paroled into the United States or to re-23 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-24 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et 25 seq.).

1	(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—
2	(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other
3	entry documentation of an alien described
4	in subsection (a) shall be revoked, regard-
5	less of when such visa or other entry docu-
6	mentation is or was issued.
7	(ii) Immediate effect.—A revoca-
8	tion under clause (i) shall—
9	(I) take effect immediately; and
10	(II) automatically cancel any
11	other valid visa or entry documenta-
12	tion that is in the possession of the
13	alien.
14	(c) Implementation; Penalties.—
15	(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
16	ercise all authorities provided under sections 203
17	and 205 of the International Emergency Economic
18	Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out
19	this section.
20	(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
21	tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
22	violation of this section or any regulation, license, or
23	order issued to carry out this section shall be subject
24	to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c)
25	of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-

nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

4 (d) EXCEPTIONS.—

5 (1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVI6 TIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to
7 activities subject to the reporting requirements
8 under title V of the National Security Act of 1947
9 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intel10 ligence activities of the United States.

11 EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTER-(2)12 NATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under sub-13 section (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the ad-14 mission of an alien to the United States if such ad-15 mission is necessary to comply with the obligations 16 of the United States under the Agreement regarding 17 the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at 18 Lake Success on June 26, 1947, and entered into 19 force on November 21, 1947, between the United 20 Nations and the United States, or the Convention on 21 Consular Relations, done at Vienna on April 24, 22 1963, and entered into force on March 19, 1967, or 23 other international obligations of the United States. 24 (3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF

25 GOODS.—

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1	(A) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and re-
2	quirements to impose sanctions under this sec-
3	tion shall not include the authority or require-
4	ment to impose sanctions on the importation of
5	goods.
6	(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph,
7	the term "good" means any article, natural or
8	manmade substance, material, supply or manu-
9	factured product, including inspection and test
10	equipment, and excluding technical data.
11	(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
12	(1) Admission; admitted; alien.—The terms
13	"admission", "admitted", and "alien" have the
14	meanings given those terms in section 101 of the
15	Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).
16	(2) PERSON OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
17	CHINA.—The term "person of the People's Republic
18	of China" means—
19	(A) an individual who is a citizen or na-
20	tional of the People's Republic of China;
21	(B) an entity owned or controlled by the
22	Government of the People's Republic of China,
23	organized under the laws of the People's Re-
24	public of China, or otherwise subject to the ju-

1	risdiction of the Government of the People's
2	Republic of China.
3	(3) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
4	"United States person" means—
5	(A) any United States citizen or an alien
6	lawfully admitted for permanent residence to
7	the United States;
8	(B) an entity organized under the laws of
9	the United States or of any jurisdiction within
10	the United States, including any foreign branch
11	of such an entity; or
12	(C) any person in the United States.
13	SEC. 6. SEMIANNUAL REPORT.
14	Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
15	ment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Presi-
16	dent shall submit to Congress a report detailing—
17	(1) any incidents of interference in undersea ca-
18	bles near Taiwan; and
19	(2) any actions taken in response to such inci-
20	dents.