

## CHINA WEEK LEGISLATION

### BILL SUMMARIES AND COSPONSOR OVERVIEW

<p><a href="#">H.R.7980</a> – End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act of 2024</p>	<p><b>Rep. Carol Miller (R-WV)</b> 4 Cosponsors (0 D, 4 R)</p>	<p>This bill adjusts the Inflation Reduction Act to prevent foreign entities of concern from qualifying for the 30D tax credits.</p>
<p><a href="#">H.R.9456</a>– Protecting American Agriculture from Foreign Adversaries Act</p>	<p><b>Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WA)</b> 24 Cosponsors (0 D, 24 R)</p>	<p>This bill makes changes to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), including by requiring CFIUS to determine whether a national security review is necessary for reportable agricultural land transactions that are referred by the Department of Agriculture (USDA).</p>
<p><a href="#">H.R. 1425</a> – No WHO Pandemic Preparedness Treaty Without Senate Approval Act</p>	<p><b>Rep. Thomas Tiffany (R-WI)</b> 59 Cosponsors (0 D, 59 R)</p>	<p>This bill establishes that any convention or agreement on pandemic-related issues reached by the World Health Assembly (WHA) pursuant to a specified negotiating body shall be deemed to be a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate. Specifically, this bill applies to any international instrument negotiated by the intergovernmental negotiating body established by the WHA in December 2021 to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.</p>
<p><a href="#">H.R. 1516</a> – DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act</p>	<p><b>Rep. August Pfluger (R-TX)</b> 18 Cosponsors (0 D, 18 R)</p>	<p>This bill restricts funding to an institution of higher education (IHE) that has a relationship with a Confucius Institute (a cultural institute directly or indirectly funded by the Chinese government). It also requires certain disclosures related to Chinese entities of concern</p>

		(generally, universities or colleges involved in China’s military, police or intelligence activities).
<a href="#">H.R. 1398</a> – Protect America’s Innovation and Economic Security from CCP Act	<b>Rep. Lance Gooden (R-TX)</b> 8 Cosponsors (0 D, 8 R)	This bill reestablishes the China Initiative at the Department of Justice (DOJ) and renames it to the CCP Initiative to: (1) counter nation-state threats to the United States; (2) curb spying by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) on U.S. intellectual property and academic institutions; (3) identify and prosecute individuals engaged in trade secret theft, hacking and economic espionage; and (4) protect U.S. critical infrastructure from foreign threats.
<a href="#">H.R. 2864</a> – Countering CCP Drones Act	<b>Rep. Elise Stefanik (R-NY)</b> 15 Cosponsors (0 D, 15 R)	This bill requires the inclusion of telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by Shenzhen Da-Jiang Innovations Sciences and Technologies Company Limited (a Chinese drone maker commonly known as DJI Technologies) on a list of communications equipment or services determined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to pose an unacceptable risk to U.S. national security. Current law prohibits the use of federal funding available through specified FCC programs for purchasing or maintaining listed equipment or services.
<a href="#">H.R. 7589</a> – Removing Our Unsecure Technologies to Ensure Reliability and Security (ROUTERS) Act	<b>Rep. Bob Latta (R-OH)</b> 1 Cosponsor (1 D, 0 R)	This bill requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to conduct a study of the national security risks posed by consumer routers and modems (including devices that combine a modem

		and router) and provide the results of the study to Congress. The study must address devices that have been developed or manufactured by persons (i.e., individuals and entities) owned by, controlled by or subject to the influence of China, Iran, North Korea or Russia.
<a href="#">H.R. 6614</a> – Maintaining American Superiority by Improving Export Control Transparency Act	<b>Rep. Ronny Jackson (R-TX)</b> 1 Cosponsor (0 D, 1 R)	This bill requires the Department of Commerce to report to Congress on license applications, enforcement actions and other requests for authorization for the export, reexport, release and in-country transfer of items controlled under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018. This report must include specified information, such as the name of the entity submitting the application, where the item is being exported, the decision with respect to the license application or authorization, and information on compliance with U.S. export controls.
<a href="#">H.R. 5613</a> – Sanctions Lists Harmonization Act	<b>Rep. Michael Waltz (R-FL)</b> 1 Cosponsor (0 D, 1 R)	This bill requires the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Defense to notify each other when placing a foreign individual or entity on specified sanctions lists. Each department receiving a notification must conduct a review and determine whether to place such individual or entity on the lists under department responsibility. If a receiving department determines that the individual or entity does not belong on the department's lists, it must report the

		determination and reasons to Congress.
<a href="#">H.R. 8152</a> – Remote Access Security Act	<b>Rep. Michael Lawler (R-NY)</b> 4 Cosponsors (3 D, 1 R)	This bill broadens the scope of the U.S. export control system to include remote access of items. Specifically, it would allow the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security to issue licenses and impose penalties related to remote access of controlled items.
<a href="#">H.R. 8361</a> – Economic Espionage Prevention Act	<b>Rep. Rich McCormick (R-GA)</b> 3 Cosponsors (1 D, 2 R)	This bill authorizes the president to impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions on foreign adversary entities that knowingly engage in: (1) economic and industrial espionage with respect to trade secrets and proprietary information owned by U.S. persons, (2) the provision of material support or services to foreign adversaries’ national security entities, or (3) the violation of U.S. export control laws. The bill cites regulations that define China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba and the Maduro regime of Venezuela as foreign adversaries. The bill also limits certain exemptions from the president’s authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA).
<a href="#">H.R. 8333</a> – BIOSECURE Act	<b>Rep. Brad Wenstrup (R-OH)</b> 14 Cosponsors (7 D, 7 R)	This bill prohibits entities that receive federal funds from using biotechnology that is from a company associated with a foreign adversary. Specifically, federal agencies and recipients of federal funds (e.g., grantees) may not procure or use any biotechnology equipment or service that is from a biotechnology company of

		concern and may not contract with any entities that do so.
<a href="#">H.R. 8631</a> – Decoupling from Foreign Adversarial Battery Dependence Act	<b>Rep. Carlos Gimenez (R-FL)</b> 4 Cosponsors (0 D, 4 R)	This bill prohibits the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from using appropriated funds to procure a battery produced by certain Chinese entities. This prohibition begins on Oct. 1, 2027.
<a href="#">H.R. 1157</a> – Countering the PRC Malign Influence Fund Authorization Act	<b>Rep. Andy Barr (R-KY)</b> 0 Cosponsors	This bill authorizes activities to counter the malign influence of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and China’s government.
<a href="#">H.R. 7151</a> – Export Control Enforcement and Enhancement Act	<b>Rep. Ann Wagner (R-MO)</b> 2 Cosponsors (0 D, 2 R)	This bill allows federal agencies to expedite consideration of modifications to the Entity List. Specifically, the bill allows the departments of State, Defense or Energy (or other appropriate federal agencies) to submit proposals to the Department of Commerce for additions to, removals from or other modifications with respect to entities on the Entity List.
<a href="#">H.R. 510</a> – Chinese Currency Accountability Act	<b>Rep. Warren Davidson (R-OH)</b> 2 Cosponsors (1 D, 1 R)	This bill requires the United States to oppose, absent specified conditions, any increase in the weight of Chinese currency (i.e., the renminbi) in the basket of currencies (currently, a set of five currencies, each with different weightings) used to determine the value of Special Drawing Rights. Special Drawing Rights are a currency support tool available to members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
<a href="#">H.R. 554</a> – Taiwan Conflict Deterrence Act	<b>Rep. French Hill (R-NC)</b> 8 Cosponsors (4 D, 4 R)	This bill, in the event of a threat to U.S. interests by China: (1) requires additional reporting on the domestic and foreign financial

		activity of specified Chinese officials, and (2) prohibits certain financial transactions with specified Chinese officials.
<a href="#">H.R. 820</a> – Foreign Adversary Communications Transparency Act	<b>Rep. Elise Stefanik (R-NY)</b> 3 Cosponsors (2 D, 1 R)	This bill requires the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to annually publish a list of entities that hold a license or other authorization granted by the FCC and have ties to specified countries. An entity must be listed if the government of China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Russia or Venezuela (or an organization subject to the jurisdiction of any of those governments) owns an equity interest in the entity. The FCC may list additional entities that do not meet these requirements after consulting with an appropriate national security agency.
<a href="#">H.R. 5245</a> – Science and Technology Agreement Enhanced Congressional Notification Act	<b>Rep. Andy Barr (R-KY)</b> 7 Cosponsors (1 D, 6 R)	This bill requires the Department of State to notify Congress regarding science and technology agreements with China. Any existing agreement is revoked unless the State Department notifies Congress regarding the agreement no later than 60 days after enactment of this bill. The State Department must notify Congress 30 days prior to entering, renewing or extending any science and technology agreement with China. A notification shall contain: (1) the full text of the agreement, (2) a written justification for the agreement, (3) an assessment of the risks and potential effects of the agreement, and (4) a detailed justification for how the State Department intends to address

		human rights concerns arising from the agreement's scientific and technology collaboration.
<a href="#">H.R. 7686</a> – To amend the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act to clarify the definition of foreign country for purposes of malign foreign talent recruitment restriction, and for other purposes	<b>Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA)</b> 1 Cosponsor (1 D, 0 R)	This bill clarifies the definition of a malign foreign talent recruitment program under the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act.
<a href="#">H.R. 1103</a> – Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office (HKETO) Certification Act	<b>Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ)</b> 7 Cosponsors (5 D, 2 R)	This bill requires the president to periodically determine whether to allow the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (HKETOs) to continue to operate in the United States. Under this bill, the president must periodically (at least once a year) certify to Congress a determination as to whether the HKETOs should be covered by the International Organizations Immunities Act.
<a href="#">H.R. 4741</a> – Securing Global Telecommunications Act	<b>Rep. Kathy Manning (D-NC)</b> 4 Cosponsors (2 D, 2 R)	This bill requires the Department of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy to promote the use of secure telecommunication infrastructure in countries other than the United States. The State Department must also report to Congress on: (1) efforts by China and Russia to advance authoritarian interests or oppose fair, industry-led processes at the International Telecommunication Union, the U.N. agency involved with setting telecommunications standards and related regulatory activities; and (2) opportunities for greater collaboration with allies and partners to promote secure information and communications

		technology infrastructure in countries other than the United States.
<a href="#">H.Res. 1056</a> – Recognizing the importance of trilateral cooperation among the United States, Japan and South Korea	<b>Rep. Gerald Connolly (D-VA)</b> 22 Cosponsors (11 D, 11 R)	This resolution commends the leadership of South Korea’s President Yoon Suk Yeol and Japan’s Prime Minister Kishida Fumio in repairing relations between their countries. The resolution also: (1) welcomes greater strategic coordination among the United States, Japan and South Korea as a stabilizing influence in the Western Pacific region and the global order; and (2) recognizes the critical importance of the U.S. treaty alliances with South Korea and Japan to U.S. interests and the peace and security of the Western Pacific.
<a href="#">H.R. 7159</a> – Pacific Partnership Act	<b>Rep. Ed Case (D-HI)</b> 25 Cosponsors (14 D, 11 R)	This bill establishes requirements related to U.S. engagement with the Pacific Islands region. Specifically, the bill: (1) requires the president to periodically develop and submit to Congress a Strategy for Pacific Partnership, including overarching goals for U.S. engagement in the Pacific Islands region; (2) extends certain diplomatic immunities to the Pacific Islands Forum; (3) requires the president to report to Congress on the implementation of the Strategy for Pacific Partnership; and (4) expresses that the president should consult and coordinate with allies and partners in the Pacific Islands region with respect to programs that provide assistance to the region.



<p><a href="#">H.R. 6606</a> – To amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 relating to the statement of policy</p>	<p><b>Del. Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-AS)</b></p> <p>0 Cosponsors</p>	<p>This bill revises the statement of U.S. policy regarding export controls to include protecting trade secrets. Specifically, the bill revises the statement of policy of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to include protecting the trade secrets of the United States, its people and its industrial base related to items subject to export control or when the subject of foreign economic espionage.</p>
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