

I am sure we can agree that we must better support victims of labor and sex trafficking, ensure that they are not revictimized or stigmatized, and provide them with services that help them successfully re-integrate into society.

And, while we tend to focus on sex trafficking, we must do more to shine a light on incidences of labor trafficking and victims of forced labor. This begins with gathering better data.

This legislation would reauthorize and strengthen several programs aimed at preventing human trafficking and protecting victims and survivors within the Trafficking Victims Protection Act or the TVPA—the cornerstone of the U.S. antitrafficking response.

This bill would also encourage collaboration among those entities that identify and support victims, improve law enforcement training, promote data collection, prioritize efforts to respond to cybercrime, and strengthen certain protections for victims and survivors.

I thank Senators CORNYN and KLOBUCHAR for their continued dedication to the fight to end human trafficking. I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 3946.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass S. 3946.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACT OF 2022

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1294) to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1294

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS OF UNITED STATES PERSONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) identifying any foreign person the President determines, during the period specified in paragraph (2)—

(i) has knowingly engaged in, or benefitted from, significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, if the theft of such trade secrets occurred on or after such date of enactment and is reasonably likely to result in, or has materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States;

(ii) has provided significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of or to benefit significantly from, such theft;

(iii) is an entity that is owned or controlled by, or that has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any foreign person identified under clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) is a chief executive officer or member of the board of directors of any foreign entity identified under clause (i) or (ii);

(B) describing the nature, objective, and outcome of the theft of trade secrets each foreign person described in subparagraph (A)(i) engaged in or benefitted from; and

(C) assessing whether any chief executive officer or member of the board of directors described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) engaged in, or benefitted from, activity described in clause (i) or (ii) of that subparagraph.

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is—

(A) in the case of the first report required by paragraph (1), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the report is required to be submitted; and

(B) in the case of each subsequent report required by paragraph (1), the one-year period preceding the date on which the report is required to be submitted.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES.—In the case of a foreign entity identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the President shall impose 5 or more of the following:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the entity if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.—The President may include the entity on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations, for activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(C) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the entity.

(D) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the entity totaling more than \$10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(E) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the entity.

(F) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the entity if the entity is a financial institution:

(i) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(ii) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under clause (i) or (ii) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of this paragraph, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of this paragraph.

(G) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the entity.

(H) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the entity has any interest.

(I) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the entity.

(J) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the entity.

(K) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the entity.

(L) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the entity, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(2) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of an alien identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the following shall apply:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the alien if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) 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.).

(I) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(bb) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) not more than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

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

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, “alien”, and “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(4) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term “Export Administration Regulations” has the meaning given that term in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(5) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term “foreign entity” means an entity that is not a United States person.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means any person that is not a United States person.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(9) TRADE SECRET.—The term “trade secret” has the meaning given that term in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1294.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1294, the Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2021.

The United States of America has the most innovative people, researchers, and companies in the world. In the depths of the pandemic, American government research institutes partnered with private sector companies to create the world's best vaccines. These miracles of modern medicine have saved millions of lives here at home and tens of millions of people around

the world. From weapons systems to enterprise software and semiconductor design to smart phones, America is at the leading edge of the technological frontier.

Innovation is crucial to our health, our wealth, and our security. But many of the benefits we reap from research and development go out the window if thieves can literally steal our intellectual property without cost or consequence. While trade remedies and criminal statutes can be applied to intellectual property theft, they have proven incapable of stemming the flow of digital hacks and in-person espionage against our Nation. We need a true systemic deterrent, and this legislation is a crucial part of the solution.

By creating an authorized and codified sanctions regime for intellectual property violators, we are letting the world know that would-be hackers, digital pickpockets, and copycats of the world know that their actions will draw a forceful response from the United States Government.

The sanctions regime laid out in this bill are modeled off of several sections of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. The bill is very clear: sanctions against IP violators are mandatory and will be imposed. The bill also provides appropriate flexibility to the executive branch and allows the President to choose from an array of travel, procurement, and financial sanctions to impose upon IP-violating foreign businesses. In other words, the President will have the flexibility to impose more targeted or even tougher sanctions depending upon the scale and significance of the IP theft in question.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and I strongly ask all of my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I appreciate the bipartisan leadership of Chairman GREG MEEKS as we see this legislation today. America has always been a country on the forefront of innovation. As a Nation, we imagine the impossible and make it a reality, as Congressman MEEKS has so well pointed out.

As a leader in the development of high-tech innovations, the United States has built our national strength on our technological prowess. This includes some of the advanced technology that powers everything from our advanced aerospace and weapons systems, to our household appliances, and the GPS system in our cars.

Over the last few decades, we have seen American innovation stolen by the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, threatening our technological leadership. If China can't buy our technology, they will steal it.

Just a few weeks ago, a year's-long malicious cyber operation by the PRC

was uncovered. It is estimated to have siphoned off trillions of dollars in intellectual property from around 30 multinational companies within the manufacturing, energy, and pharmaceutical sectors.

Time and time again, we have seen the PRC do anything to gain a technological edge. We must recognize the PRC as a strategic competitor, and we have a right to treat them as such.

While I wholeheartedly support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same, we must also examine the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. We must ensure that the United States has the necessary export controls in place to prevent the sale of advanced technology that could be used against us.

We recently witnessed a PRC hypersonic missile test, which circled the globe and landed with precision. This was only possible through U.S. technology that was sold to them. This should be a wake-up call to all Americans.

This is not just an intellectual property issue. It is a national security issue. That is why this bill is so important. It requires Congress be provided a list of any individual or firm that has engaged in, benefited from, or provided support for the theft of U.S. trade secrets.

If any entity is found to do so, the United States can levy sanctions against that entity—setting export prohibitions, preventing loans from U.S. and international financial institutions, and prohibiting banking transactions.

This legislation would severely penalize those engaged in intellectual property theft, and more importantly, take proactive steps to end the rampant theft of American innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important national security measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for his statement because this is truly a bipartisan effort trying to make sure that we preserve American ingenuity and American leadership on intellectual property and not have it stolen.

Madam Speaker, I was moved last night in this very Chamber by the statements of President Zelenskyy, which were really inspiring and important to me. I got tied up, I wanted to talk about this bill. This bill is important. I also thought it was important that right before, this we had a conversation about S. 4240, the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. No, it is not completely relevant, but on this it has some connection.

On February 24 of this year, Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With each passing day since, the world has witnessed in horror as Putin's forces brutalize the Ukrainian people.

We have seen Russian forces commit mass murder, target civilian areas like

schools and hospitals, forcibly transferring hundreds of thousands, including young children to Russia. We have heard so many testimonials about the atrocities committed against the Ukrainian people during Russia's occupation.

What has happened in Ukraine shocks the conscience of humanity, and the images of these atrocities are seared into our collective memory.

Yet, as of right now, if someone guilty of these war crimes were to come to the United States, we would not have the jurisdiction to bring them to justice. That important legislation, S. 4240, is saying that we have got to bring them to justice because, as Dr. King said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." So the United States has to make sure that no one escapes justice simply by coming through our borders and that anyone guilty of war crimes, regardless of where they were committed, are held accountable.

Similarly, those that violate our intellectual property rights, they can't just walk free and think that they can take our ingenuity, our leadership, our advancement with reference to intellectual property, and just take it and use it for anything.

It is the same kind of thing with the transfer of weapons or anything of that nature.

We have got to stand and show that we are serious. We are serious about those victims of war crimes and we are just as serious about those individuals who violate our intellectual property rights. We have got to make sure that they are all held accountable and that they understand that there will be consequences if, in fact, there are violations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is, again, an indication of bipartisanship. I appreciate Chairman GREG MEEKS and referencing the speech last night, the historic speech by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. It was bipartisan.

Initially, the unintended action of war criminal Putin was to unify Republicans and Democrats in a bipartisan manner due to the depravity of the invasion and the mass murder being conducted in Ukraine.

But actually, we saw last night, Republicans and Democrats have come together to respect the resolve and the capabilities of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves. It is so inspiring and again, unintended.

War criminal Putin has brought Republicans and Democrats together; has brought NATO together and expanded NATO with Finland and Sweden; how incredible.

He has achieved, sadly, but it is really good that the European Union now

is actively supporting the people of Ukraine. Then worldwide, it is not America alone helping the people of Ukraine. We have substantial efforts by South Korea, by Japan, worldwide, dozens of countries that are helping.

Again, I appreciate Congressman MEEKS raising that because it was a bipartisan initiative that now we can proceed with this to take action against the continuous threat of American intellectual property.

According to former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the U.S. has closed the People's Republic of China consulate in Houston because it was a "den of spies" and a "hub of spying and intellectual property theft."

We have seen the PRC steal research from our universities. We can also, sadly, be sure this is happening all across America as we speak. This must stop.

We must end the theft and sale of U.S. technology to China to build their war machine. We must prepare for the next great global power competition, and that starts by instituting strong export controls and passing this legislation to stem the tide of American intellectual property theft.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The lifeblood of the American economy is innovation, and individuals and companies that steal our trade secrets and pickpocket our patents are doing no less than undermining the health of this Nation. It is time that we impose real costs on intellectual property thieves, and that is exactly what this bill does.

I, again, thank my friend and colleague, JOE WILSON. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for working in a bipartisan way on this committee as we combat some of these ills that are facing our Nation by those who mean us or democracy no good.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. Let's send it to the President's desk and let the world know we will not tolerate the theft of our intellectual property.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the