

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I thank Mr. BILIRAKIS and Members on the other side of the aisle for working together on this bipartisan bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill to make sure we can speed novel medications to animals in this country.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, this is a great bill. It is a necessary bill for our farmers but also our animal owners. I used to be the chair of the Humane Bond Caucus, and we absolutely love our animals. Mr. PENCE and Ms. SCHRIER are doing an excellent job on this particular bill, and I urge unanimous passage.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1418, the “Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”, or ADUFA and AGDUFA, which will enable the U.S. to lead the world in innovation and drug development for animal pharmaceuticals.

The Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendment or AGDUFA was designed to enhance the performance of the generic new animal drug review process and enable the FDA to more efficiently ensure that generic new animal drug products are safe and effective.

AGDUFA was originally signed into law in 2008 and reauthorized in 2013 and 2018.

This bill reauthorizes the FDA to collect user fees for certain abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, generic new animal drug products and from certain sponsors of abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs and investigational submissions for generic new animal drugs.

Specifically, this bill ensures that the Center for Veterinary Medicine can continue to meet the needs of the animal drug industry as it evolves.

This bipartisan bill will lead to increased transparency, additional pathways for animal drug approvals, and reduced review times for pioneer and generic drug applications while maintaining high standards for safety and efficacy.

Veterinarians have far fewer FDA-approved animal drugs compared to the number of FDA-approved human drugs.

My district in Houston is home to hundreds of veterinarians working hard to improve the health of animals.

In fact, Houston ranks fourth among metro areas for dog ownership and was named the “Dog Capital of the World” in a 2022 study conducted by Protect Our Paws.

Protect Our Paws found that Houston had the highest dog-toperson ratio in the world with 52.1 dogs per 100 humans.

More broadly, with Texas being No. 4 in pet ownership and over 58 percent of households owning at least one pet, we have thousands of pets and animals to protect.

I have a vested interest in moving these reauthorizations forward because they are critical to animal and human health and well-being.

FDA continues to make progress to mitigate the growth of antimicrobial resistance in food-

producing animals, including ending over-the-counter access to medically important antibiotics which are used in both humans and animals, but more needs to be done.

I remain fully committed to moving the Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023 through a swift reauthorization before the programs expire on September 30th.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 1418, the Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023.”

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 813, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2023.

This bill will direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an interagency review of and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment.

The report will look at the economic impact of foreign direct investments in the United States, focusing on manufacturing, services, trade, and jobs in the United States.

This will allow Congress to better understand trends and challenges in global cross-border investments, as well as collaborate with other trusted partner countries.

Specifically, this bill will attract foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities, which is directly linked to the long-term economic prosperity, global competitiveness, and security of the United States.

It will promote policies to ensure that United States remains the global leader in developing and deploying cutting-edge technologies, such as self-driving vehicle technology and artificial intelligence.

As digital information becomes increasingly important to the United States economy and the development of new technologies and services that will be crucial to the country's competitiveness in the 21st century global economy, barriers including data localization and infringement of intellectual property rights must be further addressed.

This study will focus on the economic impact of foreign direct investment, challenges associated with foreign direct investment by state-owned enterprises, and the influence of protectionist policies enacted by other countries on the advanced technology economy.

Further, this bill will allow us to reduce our supply-chain dependence on China.

For the success of our larger economy, national security, and global relationships, it is vital that we pass H.R. 813.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1418, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN AMERICAN JOBS ACT OF 2023

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 813) to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the

heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to conduct an interagency review of and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 813

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 “Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the ability of the United States to attract foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries is directly linked to the long-term economic prosperity, global competitiveness, and security of the United States;

(2) it is a top national priority to enhance the global competitiveness, economic prosperity, and security of the United States by—

(A) removing unnecessary barriers to foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries and the jobs that such investment creates throughout the United States;

(B) promoting policies to ensure the United States remains the premier global destination to invest, hire, innovate, provide services, and manufacture products;

(C) promoting policies to ensure the United States remains the global leader in developing and deploying cutting-edge technologies, such as self-driving vehicle technology, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, quantum computing, blockchain; and

(D) promoting policies that maintain and expand resilient supply chains and reduce the dependence of the United States on supply chains from China and other foreign adversaries;

(3) maintaining the United States commitment to an open investment policy with private-sector entities based in trusted countries encourages other countries to reciprocate and enable the United States to open new markets abroad for United States companies and their products;

(4) while foreign direct investment by responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries can enhance the United States economic strength, policies regarding foreign direct investment should reflect security interests and should not disadvantage domestic investors, companies, or the workforce;

(5) United States efforts to attract foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries should be consistent with efforts to maintain and improve the domestic standard-of-living, including for the workforce;

(6) as digital information becomes increasingly important to the United States economy and the development of new technologies and services that will be crucial to the country's competitiveness in the 21st century global economy, barriers including data localization and infringement of intellectual property rights must be further addressed;

(7) foreign direct investment by companies or other entities owned, directed, supported, or influenced by the Chinese Communist Party is a threat to United States security and merits an aggressive policy framework to protect United States interests, jobs, intellectual property, and security;

(8) foreign direct investment from any source should not result in the net loss of United States economic activity, productive capabilities, and supply chain resilience; and

(9) foreign direct investment from any source should strengthen United States security and support United States workforce, health and safety, consumer, and financial standards.

SEC. 3. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT REVIEW.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Federal Interagency Investment Working Group established pursuant to Executive Order 13577 (76 Fed Reg. 35715; relating to establishment of the SelectUSA Initiative) and in consultation with the heads of other relevant agencies, shall conduct an interagency review of the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries and addressing key foreign trade barriers that firms in advanced technology sectors face in the global digital economy.

(b) SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a review of the following:

(1) The economic impact of foreign direct investment in the United States, with particular focus on manufacturing, services, trade (with an emphasis on digital trade), and United States jobs.

(2) Trends in global cross-border investment and data flows and the underlying factors for such trends.

(3) Federal Government policies, that facilitate foreign direct investment attraction and retention from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries.

(4) Foreign direct investment as compared to direct investment by domestic entities.

(5) Foreign direct investment that takes the form of greenfield investment as compared to foreign direct investment relating to merger and acquisition activity.

(6) The unique challenges posed by foreign direct investment, particularly acquisitions, in the United States by State-owned or State-backed enterprises, especially from State-directed economies, including companies or other entities owned, directed, supported, or influenced by the Chinese Communist Party.

(7) Specific information on the prevalence of investments made by State-owned or State-backed enterprises, especially from State-directed economies, including companies or other entities owned, directed, supported, or influenced by the Chinese Communist Party, with a particular focus on investments relating to manufacturing, services, trade (with an emphasis on digital trade), and jobs.

(8) How other trusted countries are dealing with the challenge, including screening for and preventing market distorting investments, of State-directed and State-supported investment and whether there are opportunities to work with like-minded nations to address such challenge.

(9) Ongoing Federal Government efforts to improve the investment climate and facilitate greater levels of foreign direct investment in the United States from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries.

(10) Innovative and noteworthy initiatives by State and local government to attract foreign investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries.

(11) Initiatives by other countries to identify best practices for increasing global competitiveness in attracting foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries.

(12) The impact that protectionist policies by other countries, including forced data lo-

calization rules, forced localization of production, industrial subsidies, and the infringement of intellectual property rights, have on the advanced technology economy of the United States and the ability for United States located firms to develop innovative technologies.

(13) Other barriers to the ability of the United States to compete globally in an increasingly connected and digital global economy, including the use of technical barriers to trade (such as country-specific standards for technology products and digital services).

(14) The adequacy of efforts by the Federal Government to encourage and facilitate foreign direct investment in the United States.

(15) Efforts by the Chinese Communist Party to circumvent existing laws to gain access to United States markets, foreign direct investment responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries, or intellectual property.

(16) The extent to which foreign direct investment from any source, including the Chinese Communist Party, results in displacement, offshoring, or outsourcing, including the impact of such investment on supply chains.

(c) LIMITATION.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) may not address laws or policies relating to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

(d) PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) REVIEW.—Not sooner than 60 days before the date on which the review is commenced pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall publish notice of the review in the Federal Register and shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the matters to be covered by the review.

(2) REPORT.—Not sooner than 60 days before the date on which the report is submitted pursuant to subsection (e), the Secretary shall publish the proposed findings and recommendations in the Federal Register and shall provide an opportunity for public comment.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Federal Interagency Investment Working Group and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall submit to Congress and the Comptroller General a report on the findings of the review required pursuant to subsection (a) and include recommendations for increasing the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment from responsible private-sector entities based in trusted countries in a manner that strengthens or maintains the security, workforce, consumer, or financial protections of the United States.

(f) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Comptroller General receives the report pursuant to subsection (e), the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a review and assessment of the report.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign adversary” has the meaning given that term in part 7.4 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE-SECTOR ENTITY.—The term “responsible private-sector entity” means an entity that the Secretary determines is—

(A) not organized under the laws of a foreign adversary; and

(B) not owned, controlled, or otherwise subject to the influence of, a foreign adversary.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(6) TRUSTED COUNTRY.—The term “trusted country” means a country or economy that is not determined by the Secretary to be a foreign adversary of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on this particular bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 813, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2023.

I thank Representative PENCE for his work on this legislation and Representatives ESHOO and BLUNT ROCHESTER and all the cosponsors for their support of this very important piece of legislation.

Foreign direct investment, or FDI, has proven to be critical for America's economy, and it is also an integral part of our Nation's technological leadership. Still, FDI can be deterred by unnecessary barriers that prohibit its expansion from trusted countries, allies, and friendly economies. Removing these barriers will ensure that the United States remains the global leader in attracting FDI.

This legislation will require the Secretary of Commerce, along with heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to conduct an interagency review and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the U.S. in attracting FDI from trusted countries—I repeat, trusted countries—and economies. This is an important distinction that my friend from Indiana included, and I appreciate this, to ensure we focus on ways to increase FDI from our allies—again, from our allies—rather than countries like China, Russia, or anyone else who wants to do harm to our great country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 813, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act. As this legislation's name would suggest, we should work to encourage foreign direct investment that supports high-quality jobs here in the United States. Foreign direct support and investment from

nonadversarial nations can be used to grow critical sectors important for our economic success and national security, including by creating new jobs in our Nation's manufacturing sector.

Once the envy of the world, our manufacturing base has faced steady headwinds for the past several decades. Our Nation's share of global manufacturing activity declined from 28 percent in 2002 to just over 17 percent in 2020. Investment in America's small and medium manufacturers, the bedrock of our industrial might, has also declined over the past 20 years by more than \$200 billion. In that same two-decade period, our domestic manufacturing base has shed more than 4 million jobs.

It is time to reverse these trends by revitalizing our Nation's manufacturing industry and bringing jobs back home. The work we did last Congress passing the bipartisan infrastructure law, the Inflation Reduction Act, and the CHIPS and Science Act is already helping to turn the tide. The United States added nearly 700,000 manufacturing jobs during President Biden's first 20 months in office. Total construction spending on manufacturing in the United States has skyrocketed to nearly \$200 billion per month, more than doubling prepandemic levels.

Foreign direct investment can be another part of the solution to revitalize American manufacturing and job creation. Over a third of all foreign direct investments are in domestic manufacturing, exceeding a total of \$120 billion a year. This bill would ensure we keep that flow of investments strong and that such investments support quality, good-paying jobs right here at home.

I commend Representatives PENCE and ESHOO for their leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the great State of Indiana (Mr. PENCE), my good friend.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting my legislation, H.R. 813, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act.

This bill seeks to improve the attractiveness of foreign investment from allied nations and identify barriers that are holding back American competitiveness.

Over 200,000 Hoosiers are directly employed by international companies, 56 percent of which are in the manufacturing sector. Because of our long, storied history as a leader in manufacturing, companies across the world have keyed in to Indiana.

Before companies started outsourcing operations to China and other countries, company towns had lifted small and rural communities across the Hoosier State. Take Cummins Engine Company, for example. I have lived in Columbus, Indiana, my entire

life, and nearly every family, my own included, has some connection to the company that has helped build and grow Columbus.

Beyond Indiana, communities across the country share similar stories where foreign investment has lifted up communities with stable, good-paying jobs. International companies in the U.S. employ 8 million workers and, over the past 5 years, have created 400,000 new manufacturing jobs.

As countries across the world rethink partnerships with the Chinese Communist Party and other bad actors, we have an opportunity to leverage investments from allied nations.

Importantly, this legislation would seek to uncover actions from the CCP to gain access to U.S. markets and circumvent national security laws. For decades, China has built a calculated strategy to corner global supply chains through IP theft and free-market manipulation. H.R. 813 addresses anti-competitive practices of the CCP to undermine innovation and gain footholds in next-generation technologies.

I am encouraged that the Global Investment in American Jobs Act has long had broad, bipartisan support, like from my colleague from California, Congresswoman ESHOO. I look forward to working across the aisle to pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I would summarize by saying that this is an excellent bill. There are so many ways to build up our manufacturing sector and to invest in our workforce. Many of those we have already done through the infrastructure law, the Inflation Reduction Act, and the CHIPS and Science Act. This is another way to shore up jobs and manufacturing here at home by encouraging foreign investments from friendly nations.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I am proud to be able to work with these great people here on a very important bill. We need to encourage legitimate foreign investment in our country. I know that other countries create the right environment for us to invest in their countries, and it has really been a great success. We want to continue to do that, but, again, we are emphasizing that these have to be legitimate foreign investments from legitimate allied countries.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the sponsors, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 813, as amended. The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1700

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BALDERSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

S. 111;

H.R. 813; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 111) to require each agency, in providing notice of a rulemaking, to include a link to a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

YEAS—400

Adams	Alford	Amodei
Aderholt	Allen	Armstrong
Aguilar	Allred	Arrington