

strengthen oversight of any U.S.-China science and technological agreements. These are routine mechanisms that lay out the rules of the road for government-to-government cooperation, providing a set of bilateral accepted standards, rules, and protections that guide any collaboration and provide access and protection for researchers, for data, and intellectual property.

We must continue to modernize the safeguards for government-to-government cooperation to manage the heightened risks in the case of China, while preserving space for scientific inquiry and innovations that may benefit us all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I thank Chairman MCCAUL, Ranking Member MEEKS, and the bipartisan membership of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who voted 50-0 to move this bill forward.

Regrettably, in the 1970s, when the United States extended the hand of peace, extended the hand of cooperation in advancement of science and technology for the advancement of mankind, that was not reciprocated. In fact, instead, the Chinese Communist Party rejected peace and cooperation and stole intellectual property and militarized that technology in a very hostile way.

Congress must ensure that any new science and technology agreements with China safeguard the interests, the property, and the values of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason, I urge unanimous support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5245, 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.

SANCTIONS LISTS HARMONIZATION ACT

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5613) to require a review of whether individuals or entities subject to the imposition of certain sanctions through inclusion on certain sanctions lists should also be subject to the imposition of other sanctions and included on other sanctions lists, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5613

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 “Sanctions Lists Harmonization Act”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS TO INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN OTHER SANCTIONS LISTS.

(a) NOTIFICATION TO OTHER FEDERAL OFFICIALS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an individual or entity is included on one of the lists described in subsection (d), the Federal official responsible for administering such list shall notify the Federal officials responsible for administering the other lists described in subsection (d) of the inclusion of the individual or entity on such list.

(b) DETERMINATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—

(1) REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a Federal official receives a notification under subsection (a) of the inclusion of an individual or entity on one of the lists described in subsection (d), such Federal official shall initiate a review regarding whether such individual or entity warrants inclusion on such other lists.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a Federal official receives a notification under subsection (a) of the inclusion of an individual or entity on one of the lists described in subsection (d), such Federal official shall make a determination of whether to include such individual or entity on such other lists.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the enactment of this Act, each Federal agency maintaining a list described in subsection (d) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) certifying compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of this section;

(B) explaining the agency’s deliberative process to meet the requirements in subsections (a) and (b); and

(C) enumerating any instances in which the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) led to the inclusion of additional individuals or entities to one of the lists described in subsection (d).

(2) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) LISTS DESCRIBED.—The lists described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(2) The list maintained and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (commonly known as the “Entity List”).

(3) The Department of Defense’s list maintained and published under 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

(4) The Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies (NS-CMIC) List of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(5) The Sectoral Sanctions List of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(6) The Military End User List of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term “Export Administration Regulations” means the regulations set forth in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), the author of this bill.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of my bill, H.R. 5613, the Sanctions Lists Harmonization Act.

Mr. Speaker, sanctions are a critical tool in America’s foreign policy toolkit, and that has been the case really since the end of World War II.

Unfortunately, the U.S. faces significant challenges in coordinating its sanction policy to support our national security objectives. For example, entities that we sanction in the U.S. are not similarly sanctioned by our allies in Europe, even when our policies are aligned. We spend a significant amount of time and effort coordinating these actions to target actors like Iran and other malign actors, even when we are all rowing in the same direction.

Mr. Speaker, it is often even worse than that. We don’t even coordinate within our own government. Under current law, our Federal agencies are not required to communicate with each other when foreign entities are added to their sanctions lists.

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For example, if the Department of Defense has concerns and they communicate those concerns, an entity may be denied an export license by the Department of Commerce but then still allowed to conduct banking transactions regulated by Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other examples, but at the very least, our agencies should proactively notify and coordinate with one another to maximize the penalties to these bad actors when it makes sense.

My bill simply requires the Department of Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Defense to notify each other and communicate with each other within 30 days

when placing a foreign entity on certain sanctions lists, whether it is with the Office of Foreign Asset Control, OFAC, BIS, or somewhere else.

From there, these other agencies would then have to determine whether that entity that is sanctioned should be added to their own sanctions list.

It is required, Mr. Speaker. It is not optional. It is not when the agency gets around to it, if ever. It is required.

Subsequently, each agency will be required to submit a report to Congress specifying which entities they chose to include on their list and explaining their process.

Let me be clear: This bill does not mandate inclusion of any entity on any list. It doesn't tie the hand of the executive branch, but it does require the executive branch agencies to communicate with each other.

I view this as a simple way for the interagency to coordinate, maximize penalties on foreign bad actors, close loopholes they may take advantage of, and it also creates the bureaucratic incentive to better coordinate our sanctions process.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for his leadership and Ranking Member MEEKS for working with us to get this language to a bipartisan agreement in the Foreign Affairs Committee. I urge its swift passage on the floor.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5613, as amended.

The U.S. Government operates many lists of foreign companies run by different departments with different departments. This is entirely appropriate. A North Korean nuclear proliferation agency is not the same as an unverified South Korean company.

While we may want to place restrictions on both, at least temporarily, the penalties and consequences should differ accordingly. The purpose of this bill is straightforward.

When one agency, like the Department of Commerce, lists a foreign entity, it ensures that other agencies, such as the Department of Defense, are formally notified. The right hand simply needs to know what the left hand is doing.

We need smart and effective policies, not a one-size-fits-all approach, particularly when it comes to economic statecraft and especially in our competition with China.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill. Also, since the gentleman said that he was prepared to close, that is my closing. It is my opening and my closing.

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

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

Well done, my friend, from New York for opening and closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Congressman WALTZ, for his leadership on this. This is a good bill. This is something we need to do. We need to force harmonization, coordination on the interagency. We have a lot of different lists. We have got the Treasury's Chinese Military-Industrial Complex List. We have the entity list at Commerce BIS. We have the Military End User List at Commerce. We have the 1260H list at DOD. We need this bill. We need better coordination.

I thank Chairman MCCAUL and Armed Services Committee Chairman ROGERS for their leadership in moving this bill to the floor today. I hope that all of our colleagues will join us in ensuring that U.S. sanctions remain a powerful tool for defending our interests and values against those who seek to undermine democracy, security, and human rights around the world. Until we get outbound sanctions legislation, this is a good placeholder.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous support for H.R. 5613, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5613, 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.

REMOTE ACCESS SECURITY ACT

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8152) to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to provide for control of remote access of items, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8152

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 "Remote Access Security Act".

SEC. 2. CONTROL OF REMOTE ACCESS OF ITEMS UNDER THE EXPORT CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 2018.

The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 is amended—

(1) in section 1742 (50 U.S.C. 4801), by adding at the end the following:

"(15) REMOTE ACCESS.—The term 'remote access' means access to an item that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (without regard to the physical location of the item) and included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations, by a foreign person through a network connection, including the internet or a cloud computing service, from a location other than where the item is physically located, to use the functions of the item if the use of those functions may pose a serious risk to the national security or foreign policy of the United States, such as by—

"(A) training an artificial intelligence model that could—

"(i) substantially lower the barrier of entry for experts or non-experts to design, synthesize, acquire, or use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction;

"(ii) enable offensive cyber operations through automated vulnerability discovery and exploitation against a wide range of potential targets of cyber attacks; or

"(iii) permit the evasion of human control or oversight of automated systems through means of deception or obfuscation; or

"(B) accessing a quantum computer that could enable offensive cyber operations or other risks to national security; or

"(C) accessing hacking tools.";

(2) in section 1752 (50 U.S.C. 4811)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "or remote access" after "export"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or remote access" after "export"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "and in-country transfer of items" and inserting "in-country transfer, and remote access of items"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "release" and inserting "release or remote access";

(II) in clause (iv), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (v), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or"; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

"(vi) offensive cyber operations.";

(3) in section 1753 (50 U.S.C. 4812)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (2)(F), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) the remote access to—

"(A) items subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (without regard to the physical location of the items) that are determined by the President to warrant controls with respect to access by foreign persons or countries of concern; and

"(B) the functions of such items.";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) as paragraphs (4) through (8), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) regulate the remote access by foreign persons of items as described in subsection (a)(3); and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking "or in-country transfer" each place it appears and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access"; and

(ii) by striking "subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2)" and inserting "subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3)";

(4) in section 1754 (50 U.S.C. 4813)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(iv) in paragraph (10), by striking "or in-country transferred" and inserting "in-country transferred, or remotely accessed";

(v) in paragraph (11), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: "or remote access"; and