

NOT VOTING—16

Brownley	Gaetz	Luetkemeyer
Buchanan	Garamendi	Mooney
Burgess	Granger	Peltola
Ciscomani	Grijalva	Trone
Donalds	Grothman	
Evans	Jayapal	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1359

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 403 and YEA on Roll Call No. 404.

HONG KONG ECONOMIC AND TRADE OFFICE (HKETO) CERTIFICATION ACT

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 (H.R. 1103) to require the President to remove the extension of certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices if Hong Kong no longer enjoys a high degree of autonomy from the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 3, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

YEAS—413

Adams	Boebert	Cherfilus-
Aderholt	Bonamici	McCormick
Aguilar	Bost	Chu
Alford	Bowman	Clark (MA)
Allen	Boyle (PA)	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Brecheen	Cleaver
Amo	Brown	Cline
Amodei	Buchanan	Cloud
Armstrong	Bucshon	Clyburn
Arrington	Budzinski	Clyde
Auchincloss	Burchett	Cohen
Babin	Burgess	Cole
Bacon	Burlison	Collins
Baird	Bush	Comer
Balderson	Calvert	Connolly
Balint	Cammack	Correa
Banks	Caraveo	Costa
Barr	Carbajal	Courtney
Barragán	Cárdenas	Craig
Bean (FL)	Carey	Crane
Beatty	Carl	Crawford
Bentz	Carson	Crenshaw
Bera	Carter (GA)	Crockett
Bergman	Carter (LA)	Crow
Beyer	Carter (TX)	Cuellar
Bice	Cartwright	Curtis
Biggs	Casas	D'Esposito
Bilirakis	Case	Davidson
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Davis (IL)
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	Davis (NC)
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	De La Cruz
Blunt Rochester	Chavez-DeRemer	

Dean (PA)	Keating	Panetta
DeGette	Kelly (IL)	Pappas
DeLauro	Kelly (MS)	Pelosi
DelBene	Kelly (PA)	Pence
Deluzio	Kennedy	Perez
DesSaulniers	Khanna	Perry
DesJarlais	Kiggans (VA)	Peters
Diaz-Balart	Kildee	Pettersen
Dingell	Kiley	Pfluger
Doggett	Kilmer	Phillips
Duarte	Kim (CA)	Pingree
Duncan	Kim (NJ)	Pocan
Dunn (FL)	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Edwards	Kuster	Posey
Ellzey	Kustoff	Pressley
Emmer	LaHood	Quigley
Escobar	LaLota	Ramirez
Eshoo	LaMalfa	Raskin
Espallat	Lamborn	Reschenthaler
Estes	Landsman	Rodgers (WA)
Ezell	Langworthy	Rogers (AL)
Fallon	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)
Feenstra	Larson (CT)	Rose
Ferguson	Latta	Rosendale
Finstad	LaTurner	Ross
Fischbach	Lawler	Rouzer
Fitzgerald	Lee (CA)	Roy
Fitzpatrick	Lee (FL)	Ruiz
Fleischmann	Lee (NV)	Rulli
Fletcher	Lee (PA)	Ruppersberger
Flood	Leger Fernandez	Rutherford
Fong	Lesko	Ryan
Foster	Letlow	Salazar
Foushee	Levin	Salinas
Fox	Lieu	Sánchez
Frankel, Lois	Lofgren	Sarbanes
Franklin, Scott	Lopez	Scalise
Frost	Loudermilk	Scanlon
Fry	Lucas	Schakowsky
Fulcher	Luna	Schiff
Gallego	Luttrell	Schneider
Garbarino	Lynch	Scholten
Garcia (IL)	Mace	Schrier
Garcia (TX)	Magaziner	Schweikert
Garcia, Mike	Malliotakis	Scott (VA)
Garcia, Robert	Maloy	Scott, Austin
Gienez	Mann	Scott, David
Golden (ME)	Manning	Self
Goldman (NY)	Masie	Sessions
Gomez	Mast	Sewell
Gonzales, Tony	Matsui	Sherman
Gonzalez, V.	McBath	Sherrill
Good (VA)	McCaul	Simpson
Gooden (TX)	McClain	Slotkin
Gosar	McClellan	Smith (MO)
Gotthimer	McCollum	Smith (NE)
Graves (LA)	McCormick	Smith (NJ)
Graves (MO)	McGarvey	Smith (WA)
Green (TN)	McGovern	Smucker
Green, Al (TX)	Meeks	Sorensen
Greene (GA)	Menendez	Soto
Griffith	Meng	Spanberger
Grothman	Meuser	Spartz
Guest	Mfume	Stansbury
Guthrie	Miller (IL)	Stanton
Hageman	Miller (OH)	Staubert
Harder (CA)	Miller (WV)	Steel
Harris	Miller-Meeks	Stefanik
Harshbarger	Mills	Steil
Hayes	Molinaro	Steube
Hern	Moore (AL)	Stevens
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)	Strickland
Hill	Moore (WI)	Strong
Himes	Moran	Suozzi
Hinson	Morelle	Swalwell
Horsford	Moskowitz	Sykes
Houchin	Moulton	Tenney
Houlahan	Mrvan	Thanedar
Hoyer	Mullin	Thompson (CA)
Hoyle (OR)	Murphy	Thompson (MS)
Hudson	Nadler	Thompson (PA)
Huffman	Napolitano	Tiffany
Huizenga	Neal	Timmons
Hunt	Neguse	Titus
Issa	Nehls	Tlaib
Ivey	Newhouse	Tokuda
Jackson (IL)	Nickel	Torres (CA)
Jackson (NC)	Norcross	Torres (NY)
Jackson (TX)	Norman	Trahan
Jacobs	Nunn (IA)	Turner
James	Oberholte	Underwood
Jeffries	Ocasio-Cortez	Valadao
Johnson (SD)	Ogles	Van Drew
Jordan	Omar	Van Dwyne
Joyce (OH)	Owens	Van Orden
Joyce (PA)	Pallone	Vargas
Kamlager-Dove	Palmer	Vasquez
Kaptur		Veasey
Kean (NJ)		

Wagner	Webster (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Walberg	Wenstrup	Wilson (SC)
Waltz	Westerman	Wittman
Wasserman	Wexton	Womack
Waters	Wild	Yakym
Watson Coleman	Williams (GA)	Zinke
Weber (TX)	Williams (NY)	
	Williams (TX)	

NAYS—3

McClintock	Takano	Velázquez
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NOT VOTING—14

Brownley	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer
Ciscomani	Granger	McHenry
Donalds	Grijalva	Peltola
Evans	Jayapal	Trone
Gaetz	Johnson (GA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1407

Messrs. COSTA, KENNEDY, and Ms. LEE of Nevada changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call No. 405, I mistakenly voted NAY when I intended to vote YEA.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1431

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. García of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Horsford.

Mr. AGUILAR (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS RESTRICTIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES AND CHINESE ENTITIES OF CONCERN ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUEST. 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 H.R. 1516.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER). Is there objection

to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1516.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1414

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1516) to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes, with Mrs. BICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

□ 1415

Mr. GUEST. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in support of Congressman PFLUGER's bill, H.R. 1516, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act.

We all know that the Chinese Communist Party will stop at nothing to undermine the United States and our allies as they attempt to reshape the world order. Proving this point is the extent the CCP is willing to go to expand its intelligence and influence apparatus.

In the past 2 years, we have seen the CCP fly a spy balloon across the continental United States. We have seen troves of data collected from CCP-aligned mobile applications. Also, recently, we have learned of an aide to the Governor of New York who acted covertly with her husband to advance the agenda of the CCP within the New York State capital.

One of our Nation's most glaring vulnerabilities is the CCP's attempt to influence our Nation's educational system. It should concern every American that billions of dollars from the CCP are flowing into our K-12 classrooms and institutions of higher education.

Originally established to promote Chinese language and culture, Confucius Institutes have increasingly come under scrutiny for their ability to in-

fluence and control the narrative around critical issues affecting our Nation's interests. These organizations have helped the CCP advance their strategic goals and gain valuable intelligence on the United States.

Congress has taken steps to address this issue, but more remains to be done. The legislation that we are here to debate today is a critical step in stopping the CCP's reach into the American educational system by prohibiting DHS dollars from going to institutes of higher education if these institutes maintain a relationship with a Confucius Institute or a Chinese entity of concern.

H.R. 1516 is delivering on our promise to the American people that House Republicans will do everything in our power to counter the growing threat posed by the Chinese Communist Party. This bill protects American values by safeguarding our institutions, promoting transparency, and ensuring our academic environment remains a space for free and independent thought.

I also thank Congressman PFLUGER for his work on this legislation, and I look forward to today's debate and encourage all my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1516. While I support the spirit of Mr. PFLUGER's bill, which seeks to help address the threat posed by the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, I cannot support this bill as it is presently written.

H.R. 1516 is fatally flawed. This bill denies critical homeland security funding to U.S. universities, puts American students at risk, and harms our national security.

H.R. 1516 would prohibit any DHS funding from going to any U.S. university that has any relationship with virtually any Chinese university. That means no FEMA funding, no disaster preparedness funding, and no terrorism prevention funding. In fact, this bill is totally divorced from the very real concerns we all have when it comes to Chinese espionage and national security.

In all likelihood, universities across this country will have to shut down student exchange programs, deny students study-abroad opportunities, and stop hosting guest lectures, panel events, or sporting events with Chinese universities if this poorly written, overbroad bill becomes law.

For example, under this bill, Colgate University, located in the district of the gentleman from New York (Mr. WILLIAMS), would be prohibited from receiving FEMA grants simply because Colgate has a program that gives students an opportunity to get firsthand experience abroad while being hosted by a university in Shanghai.

The same goes for Cal State Fullerton, located in the district of the

gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL). Cal State Fullerton pioneered international partnerships with Chinese universities back in 1984 so that students could collaborate on educational and cultural exchanges.

Because of these bilateral agreements with partner institutions in China, this bill would prohibit DHS from helping students or CSU Fullerton if an earthquake strikes Orange County.

What about Niagara University, where Mr. LANGWORTHY went to college? Niagara signed an exchange agreement for MBA students from a university in China, which is the world's second largest economy. Would Niagara University be prohibited from receiving FEMA grants if a major blizzard or flood sweeps through Niagara County? Under H.R. 1516, the answer is yes.

SUNY Binghamton, located in the district of the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO), has an exchange program with a Chinese university so that SUNY Binghamton students can learn the Chinese language, a critical foreign language for the military and for business leaders.

Because of that exchange program, SUNY Binghamton would be denied funding and contracts for something as basic as DHS renting a room to host a hiring event or as serious as DHS providing help responding to a flood.

The same goes for Valdosta State University, located in the district of the gentleman of Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT). Since Valdosta State has a Chinese exchange program in urban planning and land resource management, it would lose any shot at DHS funding for research, hurricane preparedness, or terrorism prevention.

Supporting this bill also means that the University of Iowa, located in the district of the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), would be cut off from DHS funding to help it prepare for a tornado or acts of violence just because Iowa has an informal requirement that its Chinese majors study abroad in China and because Iowa has programs housed at universities in China.

It also means that Hofstra University, located in the district of the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO), would not be able to apply for FEMA grants because Hofstra has a dual-degree program with Dongbei University of Finance and Economics in China.

I could go on listing how this bill, as it is written, could hurt universities and students in each of our districts. The bottom line is that this bill is not just absurd; it is cruel.

H.R. 1516 is so poorly written that neither its author, Mr. PFLUGER, nor Committee on Homeland Security's chairman, MARK GREEN, were able to answer even the most basic questions about the bill during our committee markup.

Democratic Members pointed out at markup that the definition of “relationship,” which triggers the funding prohibition in this bill, would incorporate all sorts of agreements, including student exchange programs and other cultural programs that help American students.

Mr. PFLUGER, the bill’s author, told members of our committee that the type of relationship is very important. You have rightly pointed that out. It is a monetary relationship.

Well, that is not what the bill says. It says that any institution of higher education that “has a relationship with a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern is ineligible to receive any funds from the Department of Homeland Security.”

If the bill’s sponsor meant monetary relationship, the word “monetary” would be in the definition.

Then there is this overbroad term, “Chinese entity of concern.” During the markup, the bill’s sponsor said something about DHS works with the university to deem an entity of concern.

Well, DHS does not deem entities of concern, so I don’t know where that idea came from. Chairman GREEN tried to clean up the definition by saying, as I understand it, by the definition, it would only be those with ties to the military. Once again, that is not what the bill says.

Madam Chair, I cannot support a bill drafted so poorly that even its author and committee chairman do not know what it bans and do not know what it allows. I especially cannot support a bill that does all the damage I just described.

It is not just that this bill was poorly drafted. This bill has been mismanaged from the start. The bill’s sponsor rejected bipartisan language agreed to by the Homeland Security Committee last Congress and reverted to the same bad language the committee had to fix in 2022.

Then the committee chairman reported the wrong text out of the committee, and not a single Republican noticed for 9 months. That is why the bill on the Union Calendar is not the same one in the Rules Committee print now under consideration.

Madam Chair, if we were voting on the language the Republicans actually reported out of committee, the language all of our committee staff probably read when the committee went to congress.gov, we would be having a different conversation.

I oppose H.R. 1516 because it is a poorly written and mismanaged bill that demonstrates a lack of seriousness among Republicans when it comes to the bipartisan desire to address the threat posed by the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Chair, I yield as much time as he may consume to the

gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), my good friend.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Chair, I thank the chair for bringing this bill to the floor, H.R. 1516, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act.

Members have to ask ourselves: Why are we here? I will point back to last Congress, in the 117th Congress, where we had H.R. 7779, which was a bill that we actually worked together on in the Committee on Homeland Security, under the chairman, my friend from Mississippi.

It was never actually brought to the floor. I am not sure why it wasn’t brought to the floor. That is why we are here today, because we are serious about protecting our country.

In the NDAA, it went to the Rules Committee, and they voted it down. That is why we are here. We are here because we didn’t get a chance to actually get serious about our Nation’s most serious threat, the Chinese Communist Party, which is using every tool at their disposal to undermine our interests by using malign activity.

For years, they have done this in conjunction with the People’s Liberation Army. They have exploited the open and collaborative nature of our society of academia to conduct widespread industrial and military espionage inside the United States.

Starting in 2004, various academic institutions across the country organized Confucius Institutes as a way to promote Chinese language and culture, to support Chinese teaching internationally, and facilitate cultural exchanges on campus. However, it quickly became apparent that these institutes were nothing more than a Trojan horse acting as an extension of CCP’s global influence apparatus.

These institutions and operations have allowed the CCP to develop and have an immense impact on the decisions made by academic institutions and enable individuals to spy for the CCP on activities across the country and promote the CCP’s aggressive national strategy, most commonly known as the Military-Civil Fusion, to help the People’s Republic of China develop the most technologically advanced military in the world by 2049.

Thankfully, our society has woken up to these dangers, and now we, as Congress, are taking steps to correct that course.

□ 1430

In fiscal year ’21, the National Defense Authorization Act prohibited DOD funding from going to institutions of higher education that host Confucius Institutes, and it is time for DHS to do the same. If DOD has done that, why are we treating DHS any different for their funding?

We must make every effort to protect Americans’ tax dollars from being used to fund the CCP’s nefarious activities.

The legislation we are discussing today, H.R. 1516, ensures that schools

prioritize the security of their scientific research and technological development efforts above a paycheck from the CCP or entities affiliated with the PLA.

Specifically, this legislation restricts DHS funding from going to universities who maintain relationships with entities connected to the CCP or support the People’s Republic of China Military-Civil Fusion program.

This bill safeguards our American taxpayer dollars. It safeguards our society. More importantly, this is a bill that guarantees that U.S. institutions are free from the CCP’s malign influence, protects students and faculty who speak out against the CCP’s nefarious activities.

Let’s think about the research papers that are written that actually tell the truth about what is going on inside mainland China. This protects those students to be able to have the ability to write those things.

Many of my colleagues today might argue that this bill is not the same bill passed out of committee last Congress. They are correct. It is far stronger than the last bill.

Since the beginning of Congress, we have seen multiple instances of the dangers the CCP poses to the United States. In fact, we have a China select committee to just investigate those differences. The threat landscape has changed. Instead of a strategy of appeasement that has been offered by this administration, let’s have a strategy of strength that deters action that would undermine our national security.

I really don’t understand the pushback on this for technical reasons. Get with the program and let’s get behind the security of this United States.

We need to think about the surveillance balloon that was flown across the continental United States. We worked in good faith last Congress and that bill was never brought to the floor. This Congress, when the people have given us the responsibility for the security of this country, we are going to take action.

There will be individuals who bring up the fact that there are only five known Confucius Institutes left in the United States and that they are no longer a threat. That is simply untrue.

The CCP has worked to rebrand their educational efforts and are operating in full force on college campuses across the United States. There is little to no transparency from universities in what type of assistance they receive from the PRC. Data collected by the Department of Education shows that universities in the United States have collected over \$3.8 billion from entities connected to the PRC and the CCP.

Some will argue that this bill is too restrictive. According to GAO, the Secretary of Defense has never issued a waiver. It has never been necessary to issue a waiver. That is why we are taking a strong stance at this time with regards to DHS funding. We cannot

allow any of these malign activities or actions to continue to undermine the United States. You are either going to take a step in support of the strength of the United States and pushback on the CCP and rightfully identify that they want to undermine us in every single area: militarily, informationwise, diplomatically, and economically, or you are going to be on the side of somebody else's security.

I know where I stand.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman GREEN for bringing this bill up for markup. I especially thank staff member, Chase Sauvage, in particular, who has done an amazing job of not letting this issue go and maintains a strong stance.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Chair, this bill does not provide the Secretary of Homeland Security authority to issue a waiver from funding restrictions if it is in the interest of America's national security.

Without this waiver, we just cannot get behind this bill. We need to allow the experts, those at DHS, to determine what is in the best interest of our national security. This waiver was part of this bill when it was reported out of committee last Congress and supported by Democrats. Its absence in this bill today is a fatal flaw.

Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER) to discuss better versions of this bill.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Chair, while the bill before us attempts to address a real and serious issue, I must oppose it in its current form because it is drafted in a way that is unnecessarily broad and would have a chilling effect on research and scholarship at American universities.

Let's be clear: Intellectual property theft by the Chinese Communist Party is a serious problem that costs United States companies billions of dollars and threatens our national security. We should be working together on a bipartisan basis to address this matter as was done in the Homeland Security Committee in the 117th Congress under then-Chairman THOMPSON's leadership.

However, unlike the bill that passed through the committee last Congress, this bill before us today would essentially prohibit any collaboration between U.S. and Chinese universities even when that collaboration has no national security or commercial significance; for example, creative writing programs, history, anthropology, or researching lifesaving cures for diseases.

I know that is not the intent of this bill and that is why the bill needs more work.

Let me clarify. This bill uses a definition of "Chinese entity of concern" that is so broad that it would include any Chinese university or college that has a relationship with the Chinese Government, which is basically all of them.

By definition, "Chinese entity of concern" in this bill is defined as virtually any university in China. U.S. universities that collaborate with these Chinese universities, including on cultural exchange programs or engagements on subjects like history or creative writing, not related to national security, not related to U.S. commercial interests, would still be punished under this bill.

My colleagues on the other side might point out that the definition of Chinese entities of concern in this bill is the same as the bipartisan bill in the last Congress, and this is true, but, importantly, the version in the last Congress had a waiver provision to allow the Department of Homeland Security to provide exceptions to allow collaborations between American and Chinese universities that bear no risk to our country's security or commercial interests.

Crucially, the version of the bill we are being presented with today has no waiver provision.

By the way, my colleague, Mr. PFLUGER, mentioned that a similar law is in effect for the Department of Defense. That is true, but guess what? That law has a waiver provision. This bill does not.

In effect, any collaboration between American and Chinese universities would be prohibited under this bill with no possibility for exceptions.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee so that it can be refined and improved to strike the right balance between protecting America from CCP surveillance and IP theft without stifling research and learning opportunities for American students that pose no threat.

If the House rules permitted, I would have offered this motion with this important amendment to this bill.

This amendment will include a waiver provision for DHS to waive, on a case-by-case basis, restrictions on institutions of higher education if the Secretary determines that the activities are of a benign nature, while still restricting research and development funding from going to institutions of higher education that have Confucius Institutes or other relationships with the CCP that are at risk of compromising U.S. interests.

We can strike the right balance between protecting America's security and allowing research and innovation at American universities to be competitive with the rest of the world.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

OFFERED BY MR. MAGAZINER OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Magaziner of Rhode Island moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1516 to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act".

SEC. 2. LIMITATIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES' HOST SCHOOLS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHINESE ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term "Chinese entity of concern" means any university or college in the People's Republic of China that—

(A) is involved in the implementation of military-civil fusion;

(B) participates in the Chinese defense industrial base;

(C) is affiliated with the Chinese State Administration for Science, Technology and Industry for the National Defense;

(D) receives funding from any organization subordinate to the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; or

(E) provides support to any security, defense, police, or intelligence organization of the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(2) CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE.—The term "Confucius Institute" means a cultural institute funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.1002)

(4) RELATIONSHIP.—The term "relationship" means, with respect to an institution of higher education, any contract awarded, or agreement entered into, as well as any in-kind donation or gift, received from a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that an institution of higher education (referred to in this section as an "institution") which has a relationship with a Confucius Institute is ineligible to receive any Science and Technology or Research and Development funds from the Department of Homeland Security, unless the institution terminates the relationship between the institution and such Confucius Institute. Upon the termination of such a relationship, the institution at issue shall be eligible to receive Science and Technology or Research and Development funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

(c) CHINESE ENTITIES OF CONCERN RELATIONSHIP DISCLOSURES.—Beginning on the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall require each institution which has a relationship with a Chinese entity of concern that is seeking or receives Science and Technology or Research and Development funds from the Department of Homeland Security to notify the Secretary of such relationship. Such notification shall include the following with respect to such relationship:

(1) An identification of the Chinese entity of concern.

(2) Information relating to the length of such relationship.

(3) A description of the nature of such institution's relationship with such Chinese entity of concern, including the monetary value of any contract awarded, or agreement entered into, as well as any in-kind donation or gift, from such Chinese entity of concern.

(d) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide outreach and, upon request, technical assistance to institutions relating to compliance with this Act. In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall provide particular attention to

institutions assisting historically Black colleges and universities (as such term is defined in part B of section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (22 U.S.C. 1061 (2)), Hispanic serving institutions (as such term is defined in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a)), Tribal colleges and universities (as such term is defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)), and other minority serving institutions (as such defined in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(e) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive, on a case-by-case basis, and for a period of not more than one year, the application of subsection (b) to an institution if the Secretary determines such is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) RENEWAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may annually renew a waiver issued pursuant to paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines such is in the national security interests of the United States.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security issues or renews a waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, not later than 30 days after such issuance or renewal, as the case may be, the Secretary shall provide written notification to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding such issuance or renewal, including a justification relating thereto.

(f) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding implementation of this Act during the immediately preceding 12 month period. Each such report shall include information relating to—

(1) the implementation of subsections (b) and (c), including the information disclosed pursuant to such subsection (c); and

(2) outreach and the provision of technical assistance pursuant to subsection (d).

Mr. MAGAZINER. Madam Chair, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR).

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 1516, Congressman PFLUGER's important legislation on Confucius Institutes.

The Chinese Communist Party seeks to exert its influence over all aspects of American society and that includes the American education system. The CCP uses Confucius Institutes as a vehicle to promote a distorted picture of China and provide American universities with a financial incentive to stay in the party's good graces.

Where missiles and ships are considered hard power, these institutes are soft power, projecting the long arm of the CCP onto our college campuses.

Madam Chair, the Chinese Communist Party funds Confucius Institutes because it wants to manipulate the minds of young Americans, whether it be digitally on TikTok or physically through Confucius Institutes.

We cannot allow American taxpayer dollars to support universities that

allow the presence of these institutes to influence and manipulate their students.

As chairman of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Chair, we must do more to reduce Communist China's influence in this country.

This bill would withhold funding from universities who partner with the Confucius Institutes and other entities, which spread Chinese Communist Party propaganda in our university campuses.

Evidence of CCP's influence is everywhere. They are brainwashing our students, they hijack our medical supply chains, and they flood our communities with fentanyl.

In addition to deadly drugs, China is also exporting Communism. Our colleges must block this national security threat by cutting remaining ties to the CCP. If they don't, Congress can ensure accountability by passing this bill and blocking their Federal funding.

The Senate must also pass my DETERRANT Act, which passed this body and adds much-needed transparency to foreign donations and accountability for our colleges and universities. Such a law would hold schools like UC Berkeley accountable for failing to disclose a \$220 million deal with the Chinese Government that brought Chinese researchers onto our sensitive Berkeley research center.

Madam Chair, we must not allow CCP to infiltrate our students and campuses. We have to stop this. I strongly support this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Chair, this bill does not ban China from influencing our institutions of higher education. It just makes universities choose between relationships with Chinese universities and the Department of Homeland Security funding.

This bill will not stop China's practice of exploiting the open and collaborative nature of American academia to conduct industrial and military espionage. I know that this is something that the sponsor of this bill, Mr. PFLUGER, cares about because those are his words. Unfortunately, this bill does not get us there.

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE).

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. GUEST for yielding.

Mr. Chair, it is no secret to anyone in this room that the CCP is working

around the clock to infiltrate and influence our institutions.

In their attempts to undermine our economy and our livelihoods, they have made a concerted effort to target young Americans.

For years, agents of the CCP and the People's Liberation Army have executed a strategy to influence our students in college, a time when many young Americans form political ideologies, learn about the laws of the world, and how we all interact in it.

For many of these students, the CCP is there with a hand on the wheel that drives thinking in their favor and against the United States.

I applaud my colleague, Mr. PFLUGER, for his leadership on this issue. Prohibiting DHS funds from going to universities with Confucius Institutes and ties to the CCP is a huge step in loosening the CCP's grip on American institutions. Our universities must be held accountable for their associations and any tie to the CCP or the PLA. They must not be rewarded with Federal investment.

Mr. Chair, our position on the CCP is clear, and we are doing what it takes to protect our students and our future.

□ 1445

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, we should not be on the floor today on this fatally flawed bill. Congressional Democrats recognize threats posed by China and the Chinese Communist Party. In fact, we worked with Republicans last Congress to craft a bipartisan bill on this very issue.

Instead, today, House Republicans have decided to reject their own past work and try to make up for their doing nothing Congress with this absurd and extreme measure rammed through just ahead of an election, despite multiple procedural and policy errors.

Governing by theme without any thought to very real negative outcomes in no way makes policy.

This bill would deny all Department of Homeland Security funds to all U.S. colleges and universities with any relationship whatsoever to practically any Chinese university.

This bill's author and my Homeland Security Republican colleagues did no factfinding. They could not answer questions about the bill during markup. They repeatedly said the bill does not do things that the bill says it does. If this bill's author doesn't know what the bill does, then how can he expect it to become law?

This whole thing is a cruel disservice to American universities, academics, and students. It puts them and DHS in horrible positions.

In addition to forcing American colleges and universities with any relationship with any Chinese university to choose between that relationship and DHS funds for disaster relief or terrorism prevention, this bill does not provide the Secretary of Homeland Security with any strategic flexibility to

waive the funding prohibition when in the national security interests of the United States.

This House previously granted the Secretary of Defense a similar waiver on a bipartisan basis, but congressional Republicans do not think the Homeland Security Secretary should be given the same authority.

Mr. Chair, the Committee on Homeland Security has not produced a single law this Congress. In contrast to a proud record of bipartisan cooperation and legislating over the last 20 years, House Republicans have turned our committee, which I have served on from its beginning, into a partisan press release factory and done nothing to make the homeland more secure.

I repeat: We have not passed or produced a single law this Congress.

H.R. 1516 is another sad example of the extreme MAGA Republican failure to deliver for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this flawed, extreme partisan messaging bill and vote “no” on H.R. 1516, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, today, we heard varying opinions on what our Nation must do to secure our universities from the CCP’s malign influence. H.R. 1516 is one of the strongest bills the House has considered to counter the threats posed by the CCP on our educational system.

This legislation safeguards taxpayers’ hard-earned dollars from going to our Nation’s top adversary. It undermines the CCP’s influence apparatus that has been used to sway public opinion and protects the critical research and development taking place at our universities across the country.

To those who claim that this bill will do more harm than good or that this bill is overly broad, I disagree with those assertions and argue that this bill instead sends a clear message to the CCP that their interference will not be tolerated on our college campuses.

I hope that we have a strong bipartisan vote today to demonstrate that we can work together in addressing threats from America’s greatest adversary.

Mr. Chair, I thank Congressman PFLUGER for offering this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD President Biden’s Statement of Administration Policy opposed to H.R. 1516.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 1516—DHS RESTRICTIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES AND CHINESE ENTITIES OF CONCERN ACT—REP. PFLUGER, R-TX, AND 18 COSPONSORS

The Administration supports the intent of H.R. 1516, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act, which would prohibit institutions of higher education that have relationships with certain institutes funded by the government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) or located in the PRC from receiving Depart-

ment of Homeland Security (DHS) funds. The Administration appreciates Congress’s efforts to ensure that DHS funding is made available only to partners that advance U.S. interests, homeland security, and democratic norms. However, there may be more appropriate ways to prevent DHS funding from being directed toward academic institutions that are vulnerable to the PRC’s increasing monetary influence. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to refine this bill as it moves through the legislative process.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LATURNER). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security, printed in the bill pursuant to part II of House Report 118-319, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-46, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1516

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act”.

SEC. 2. LIMITATIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES’ HOST SCHOOLS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHINESE ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term “Chinese entity of concern” means any university or college in the People’s Republic of China that—

(A) is involved in the implementation of military-civil fusion;

(B) participates in the Chinese defense industrial base;

(C) is affiliated with the Chinese State Administration for Science, Technology and Industry for the National Defense;

(D) receives funding from any organization subordinate to the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; or

(E) provides support to any security, defense, police, or intelligence organization of the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(2) CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE.—The term “Confucius Institute” means a cultural institute funded by the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

(4) RELATIONSHIP.—The term “relationship” means, with respect to an institution of higher education, any contract awarded, or agreement entered into, as well as any in-kind donation or gift, received from a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that an institution of higher education (referred to in this subsection as an “institution”) which has a relationship with a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern is ineligible to receive any funds from the Department of Homeland Security, unless the institution terminates the relationship between the institution and such

Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern, as the case may be. Upon termination of such a relationship, the institution at issue shall be eligible to receive funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of House Report 118-656. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike “or”.

Page 2, line 7, strike the period and insert “; or”.

Page 2, beginning line 8, insert the following:

(F) purposefully undermines the United States’ relationship with Taiwan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which would designate Chinese universities that purposely undermine the United States’ relationship with Taiwan as entities of concern under H.R. 1516. We cannot condone partnerships with academic institutions that undercut the U.S.-Taiwan relationship.

As a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I understand just how vital the U.S.-Taiwan relationship is for both America’s and Taiwan’s national security. Taiwan is a democratic firewall, a valued economic partner, and a global leader on semiconductors, one of the most critical technologies to American industry and competitiveness.

The United States Congress must stand firmly with Taiwan and resolutely against the Chinese Communist Party, which aims to delegitimize our longstanding, bipartisan relationship.

Chinese universities have played an instrumental role in the Chinese Communist Party’s strategy to intimidate Taiwan and interfere in its governing.

Let me just offer one example of many examples. Earlier this year, the Center for Strategic and International Studies reported that researchers at Xiamen University suggested that Beijing develop plans for a “shadow government” that could take over Taipei

in case of a “reunification,” the code word for invasion.

They are essentially writing the day-after invasion plan for the CCP. That is disgraceful and deeply disconcerting.

The United States supports a free, democratic Taiwan. American universities and research affiliates should never support or legitimize this propaganda masked behind the guise of research. We would never ever condone an American researcher working with Moscow to develop battle plans for Kyiv. Why should Taiwan be any different?

My amendment would hold American universities accountable for their collaboration with Chinese universities that delegitimize the U.S.-Taiwan relationship.

We will not stand for the schoolyard bullying tactics of the CCP, which are a threat to Taiwan’s sovereignty and a challenge to America’s global leadership.

I was glad to see such an overwhelming bipartisan majority of the House come together to support the Indo-Pacific security aid package in April. That bill made critical investments in our hard power and military assets. The Confucius Institutes are soft powers for China. By passing this amendment, we will help shore up the U.S.-Taiwan relationship on both fronts.

As I said earlier, Taiwan is not and should not ever be a partisan issue. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to prioritize our national security and support this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike “or”.

Page 2, line 7, strike the period and insert “; or”.

Page 2, beginning line 8, insert the following:

(F) aids, abets, or enables the detention, imprisonment, persecution, or forced labor of Uyghur Muslims in the People’s Republic of China.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to H.R. 1516, which would amend the definition of “Chinese entity of concern” in sec-

tion 2 to account for the persecution of Uyghur Muslims in the People’s Republic of China.

Over the past decade, Communist China has persecuted the Uyghur population for their religious and cultural practices. Xinjiang authorities have detained Uyghurs in internment camps without formal charges, forced them into slave labor, and have committed numerous other human rights abuses against the Uyghur people.

It is estimated that over 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities have been imprisoned in internment camps in China.

Academics in China have aided in the persecution of Uyghurs as well. Hu Angang and Hu Lianhe are considered to be advocates for forced assimilation of minorities to create a state race. Hu Angang heads the Institute for Contemporary China Studies at Tsinghua University. Hu Lianhe, another university researcher, is already on the Global Magnitsky human rights sanctions list.

Yet, Yale University boasts a “strong relationship” with Tsinghua University on their website. Harvard University signed a memorandum of understanding with Tsinghua University in 2021. The University of Pennsylvania has Tsinghua University listed on their website as a partner. There is no reason why our universities should be complicit in religious persecution.

We may hear arguments today that the definition is already too broad and that the underlying legislation will inadvertently hinder our research apparatus. However, this amendment and the underlying legislation are necessary to stop the soft power influence China is exerting on our universities.

Throughout the past year, we have seen firsthand how Iran’s influence on higher education has turned college campuses into breeding grounds for anti-Semitism. We must prevent our most malicious foreign adversaries from continuing to undermine academia.

The underlying legislation does well to address Communist China’s influence and espionage in our institutions of higher learning, but we can go a step further to address Communist China’s crimes against the Uyghur people.

We should all agree that higher education’s willingness to look the other way is unacceptable. We must act, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for my amendment and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Chair, I suggest voting for this amendment. It is a good amendment. The Uyghur people should not be held captive whatsoever, and the religious persecution by the people of the Communist country of China must stop.

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

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The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. CROCKETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike “or”.

Page 2, line 7, strike the period and insert “; or”.

Page 2, beginning line 8, insert the following:

(F) willfully and knowingly engages in malicious activities, including online disinformation campaigns and propaganda, for the purpose of interfering with United States Federal, State, or local elections.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. CROCKETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Chair, my amendment today seeks to protect the bedrock of our democracy, free and fair elections, from attacks by foreign actors.

While I have great concerns about the underlying bill today, given its overly broad language and its impact for universities in need of DHS funding, whether it be for disaster relief or campus hardening or threat protection, the issue of election interference is one that cannot be ignored.

We know that our democratic processes are under attack by foreign countries. Last week, the Department of Justice issued indictments outlining efforts from the Russian Government to influence the 2024 Presidential election by funding and promoting divisive, inflammatory rhetoric and disinformation campaigns in the media and on online platforms.

These efforts have been surprisingly effective in infiltrating the platforms of far-right influencers, conservative media, and even some of my fellow lawmakers, who have repeated some of this Russian propaganda right here on the House floor.

The concerns about the PRC doing the same are not new. Last December, the National Intelligence Council detailed how the intelligence community assessed that “China tacitly approved efforts to try to influence a handful of midterm races involving members of both U.S. political parties.”

Just last Friday, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a report titled “60 Days Until Election 2024,” which stated the intelligence community “is aware of PRC attempts to influence U.S. down-ballot races by focusing on candidates it views as particularly threatening to core PRC security interests.”

Make no mistake, preventing such influence and interference in our democratic processes is vital to maintaining

our national security and international security in the Indo-Pacific region. It also preserves the United States' free and fair elections, thereby legitimizing our electoral process and reinforcing the principles of democracy.

This is not the first time congressional Republicans put a bill on the floor defining a foreign entity of concern or foreign adversary, and it will not be the last.

Strangely enough, I am starting to see a pattern. Attempts at election interference through mis- and disinformation is a problem.

Mr. Chair, I am asking for support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chair, as we look to the basis of the amendment, we see that this amendment deals with election interference, something that I believe both parties share concerns about.

We know that in less than 60 days people from across this great land will go to the polls, and they will select our next President. They will determine which party controls the majority here in this Chamber as well as which party controls the majority in the United States Senate.

I have great concerns that China and our other adversaries across the globe will use this opportunity to try to sow dissent among the American public, that they will try to pit Americans versus Americans on their disinformation platform, that they will be pushing across traditional and across more than not social media.

I believe that this is why it is so important that we do everything within our power to protect our election integrity, whether it be to stop the influence of China, Russia, Iran, any of our adversaries, but also to do what we can to protect our election by ensuring that only United States citizens vote in our election.

We know that many of our municipalities and some of our States have opened up elections, both on State and, many times, on municipal levels, to allowing non-United States citizens to vote in those elections. That is why I support the effort of Speaker Johnson to attach the SAVE Act to a continuing resolution, to make sure that those individuals show proof of citizenship when they register.

Mr. Chair, I support the basis of this amendment. I support election integrity. I support us doing all that we can to ensure that those who are voting actually should be allowed to vote. However, I support the basis of this amendment, which stands for the principle that our foreign adversaries, particularly those such as, in this case, China, be prevented from interfering in our elections.

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

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman. I have had an opportunity to travel to various portions of Asia since I have been here. In fact, I don't think that there is any place that I have traveled to more.

I must say that as I have consistently traveled the world, a lot of times with a number of my Republican colleagues, the one thing that I can say has been very bipartisan all term long has been our concerns about the rising threat of the PRC.

I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. I appreciate us standing together. That is standing against anyone that is a threat to our elections, as they are what makes America truly great.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. CROCKETT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of section 2 the following:

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing information regarding any institution of higher education that has a relationship with a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern and receives funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chair, this amendment to H.R. 1516, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act, adds a clear and concise reporting requirement to provide greater transparency to Congress.

This amendment requires the Department of Homeland Security to submit a report to the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction detailing any institution of higher education that maintains a relationship with a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern while receiving Federal funding from DHS.

Throughout many industries and sectors of the PRC, we have seen repeated attempts to disguise the fusion between civil and military life. Undoubt-

edly, however, the Chinese Communist Party uses Confucius Institutes to extend its national strategy of malign influence abroad.

It is well documented that the CCP uses Confucius Institutes to disseminate their Communist propaganda, encourage censorship, and discourage academic freedom in the United States. In fact, many colleges and universities have ended their relationships with Confucius Institutes or entities of concern over the past 5 years due to the threats that they pose.

Moreover, FBI Director Christopher Wray confirmed to Congress the existential threat caused by counterintelligence and economic espionage from the PRC. Every sector of American society is fair game for the PRC, and infiltrating our colleges and universities to undermine our national security is no different.

In closing, the Department of Defense has already restricted funds to these institutions that host a Confucius Institute. It is time for the Department of Homeland Security to fall into line. Congress has a duty to conduct oversight of institutes of higher education that value their relationships with Communist China over national security for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment and support the underlying bill offered by Congressman PFLUGER of Texas. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to Mr. CLINE's amendment. This amendment is impractical and infeasible, like the bill he is trying to amend.

This amendment will require the Department of Homeland Security to identify and report on any U.S. college or university that has any relationship with a Chinese entity of concern.

The Republican author of H.R. 1516 and the Homeland Security Committee Republicans who rammed this partisan bill through committee should have done a little factfinding before bringing this bill to the floor. Had they done so, then Mr. CLINE would not be asking for this impractical amendment because his colleagues would have been able to tell him which universities in the United States have a relationship with a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern.

The problem at the heart of this amendment is the Republicans' made-up, overbroad definition of "Chinese entity of concern." It requires a multipart test to identify Chinese universities that participate in military-civil fusion, the Chinese defense industrial base, and receiving funding from the Chinese Communist Party.

I agree that those sorts of relationships between Chinese universities and the Chinese Communist Party are a

problem, but the term “Chinese entity of concern” goes way past actual security risks and deems every Chinese university a threat without regard to actual national security concerns.

For example, it encompasses any university in China that provides any support to the police. As a result, if a university in China were to provide support for a criminal investigation, such as a crime against a U.S. study-abroad student, suddenly the university in China would qualify as a Chinese entity of concern.

Even American university campuses located in China would be deemed a Chinese entity of concern if they were to provide any sort of support to the police in China. If an American student at an American university's branch in China gets stabbed, that branch campus would become a Chinese entity of concern if it as much as provided translation services to the police to catch the perpetrator. This is absurd.

This amendment would drain DHS resources and require DHS to dedicate teams of staff to gain considerable insight into internal Chinese Government functions in order to identify which of China's 3,000 universities are an entity of concern. DHS has acknowledged that this would be a struggle.

If that wasn't enough, DHS would then have to figure out which universities it provides funds to have a relationship with the Chinese university that meets the entity of concern definition. Those relationships would include perfectly innocent and valuable agreements, including student exchange programs and other cultural programs that help American students get a well-rounded education.

□ 1515

H.R. 1516 is already poorly drafted and fatally flawed, so it is not surprising we are adding impractical into the mix with this amendment.

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chair, I will respond to the gentleman by saying that the Confucius Institutes are indeed a threat. They have actively rebranded their efforts and are alive and well on university campuses across the United States, and Congress has not been able to keep up in combating these new entities because of the rapidly evolving nature of these threats.

There is little to no transparency from universities in what type of assistance they receive from the PRC.

This is about taxpayer dollars. This is about taxpayer dollars flowing from the Department of Homeland Security to institutions of higher education in this country that are maintaining relationships with Confucius Institutes or Chinese entities of concern, and we owe it to taxpayers to ensure that their dollars are not going to further Chinese soft-power influence in this country.

Over \$3 billion has flowed from entities connected to the PRC and CCP to

universities in the United States between 2020 and 2023.

Mr. Chair, I think it is high time we take action. I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike “or”.

Page 2, line 7, strike the period and insert “; or”.

Page 2, beginning line 8, insert the following:

(F) is affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment that adds the Chinese Academy of Sciences, or CAS, to the list of Chinese entities of concern outlined within the bill due to the vulnerabilities and threats posed by openly collaborating with an organization that answers to the Chinese Communist Party and compares notes with the People's Liberation Army.

CAS has repeatedly been called out for its problematic ties with the CCP by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the bipartisan Congressional-Executive Commission on China stating that it not only is a state-controlled entity but reports directly to China's State Council.

Further, the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission reports that CAS has connections to Chinese military, nuclear, and cyber espionage programs.

If that wasn't enough to raise alarm bells, it may be of interest to know that the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the parent organization of the now infamous Wuhan Institute of Virology, which engaged in gain-of-function research.

This amendment is essential because, even as I speak here today, there are

American institutions of higher learning engaging with the Chinese Academy of Sciences to study the highly infectious avian bird flu, and they are being paid taxpayer dollars in the form of USDA grants to do it.

So long as colleges and universities are comparing notes with Chinese entities of concern like CAS, they should not be receiving DHS grants to conduct research on sensitive topics related to Homeland Security.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences should be included within this bill and treated in the same manner as a CCP-controlled Confucius Institute would be.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment and pass this important bill.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. NUNN OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part C of House Report 118-656.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2(a), add at the end the following:

(5) THOUSAND TALENTS PROGRAM.—The term “Thousand Talents Program” means any technological or educational program funded or administered by the Chinese Communist Party's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

In section 2(b), insert “, Thousand Talents Program,” after “Confucius Institute” each place such term appears.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1516, including my amendment.

As a career counterintelligence officer, I have faced off against China on more than one occasion, and I have seen how the Chinese Communist Party exploits data and manipulates minds.

Specifically, the so-called Thousand Talents Program is one of the Chinese Communist Party's premier espionage initiatives. Launched in 2008, the program targets Chinese citizens with expertise in elite programs like the C9 or their top universities and has a track record of competition in entrepreneurship, professions, and research.

These experts often specialize in fields vital to China's global standing, including engineering, mathematics, and next-generation technology, and while it is a complement to China, it is not a complement when they begin targeting the United States.

These individuals target U.S. institutions to receive an education at our universities often backed and paid for by U.S. taxpayers and then take the knowledge that they have learned back home to Beijing and start operating as agents of China.

The CCP designated the Thousand Talents Program to recruit 2,000 highly qualified overseas talents within 5 short years.

Since its inception, the program has reportedly recruited more than 15,000 people, many of them serving as espionage agents.

There are massive incentives for these individuals to steal intellectual property right here at home.

In exchange for the information gathered in the U.S., these scholars receive large salaries, research funding, lab space, and other lucrative rewards upon returning to China.

If the U.S. is to remain a global leader and innovation sectors continue to be undaunted, we must ensure that American research and solutions stay out of the hands of our near-peer competitors and certainly our enemies.

My bipartisan amendment adds the highly concerning Thousand Talents Program to the list of Chinese entities of concern ensuring that no Homeland Security funding goes to higher education institutions that have contracts or affiliations with the Thousand Talents Program—or to put it in another term, espionage.

Not only will this protect taxpayer funds, but it will protect America's economy, intellectual property, and national security from CCP counter-intelligence operations.

I urge everyone to not only support this amendment but to support the good work being done by this committee. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for standing up to China when they do wrong.

Mr. Chair, I thank the Chair and the leadership that has been done on both sides of the aisle in moving this forward in further advancing America's security here at home.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NUNN of Iowa) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATURNER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1516) to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1601

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLOUD) at 4 o'clock and 1 minutes p.m.

DHS RESTRICTIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES AND CHINESE ENTITIES OF CONCERN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1516.

Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) kindly take the chair.

□ 1602

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1516) to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes, with Mr. MOLINARO (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 6 in part C of House Report 118-656 offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CLINE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in part C of House Report 118-656, offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 253, noes 151, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

AYES—253

Aderholt	Armstrong	Balderson
Alford	Arrington	Banks
Allen	Babin	Barr
Allred	Bacon	Bean (FL)
Amodei	Baird	Bentz

Bergman	Guest	Newhouse
Bice	Guthrie	Norcross
Biggs	Hageman	Norman
Bilirakis	Harris	Nunn (IA)
Bishop (GA)	Harshbarger	Oberholte
Bishop (NC)	Hern	Ogles
Boebert	Higgins (LA)	Owens
Bost	Hill	Palmer
Buchanan	Himes	Panetta
Bucshon	Hinson	Pappas
Burchett	Horsford	Pence
Burgess	Houchin	Perez
Burlison	Houlahan	Pettersen
Calvert	Hudson	Pfuger
Cammack	Huizenga	Phillips
Caraveo	Issa	Posey
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler
Carl	James	Rodgers (WA)
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)
Cartwright	Jordan	Rose
Case	Joyce (OH)	Rosendale
Chavez-DeRemer	Joyce (PA)	Rouzer
Ciscomani	Kaptur	Roy
Cline	Kean (NJ)	Rulli
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Clyde	Kelly (PA)	Ryan
Collins	Kennedy	Salazar
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Scalise
Courtney	Kildee	Schrier
Crane	Kiley	Schweikert
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Scott, Austin
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Scott, David
Cuellar	LaHood	Self
Curtis	LaLota	Sessions
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Sherrill
Davids (KS)	Landsman	Simpson
Davidson	Langworthy	Slotkin
Davis (NC)	Latta	Smith (MO)
De La Cruz	LaTurner	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Lawler	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	Lee (FL)	Smucker
Duarte	Lee (NV)	Sorensen
Duncan	Lesko	Spanberger
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Spartz
Edwards	Lofgren	Stanton
Ellzey	Lopez	Steel
Emmer	Loudermilk	Stefanik
Estes	Lucas	Steil
Ezell	Luna	Steube
Fallon	Luttrell	Strong
Feenstra	Lynch	Suozi
Ferguson	Mace	Swalwell
Finstad	Magaziner	Sykes
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Thompson (PA)
Fitzgerald	Maloy	Tiffany
Fitzpatrick	Mann	Timmons
Fleischmann	Manning	Turner
Flood	Massie	Valadao
Fong	Mast	Van Drew
Foxx	McCaul	Van Dyne
Franklin, Scott	McClain	Van Orden
Fry	McClintock	Vasquez
Fulcher	McCormick	Walberg
Galleo	McHenry	Waltz
Garbarino	Meuser	Wasserman
Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)	Schultz
Gimenez	Miller (OH)	Weber (TX)
Golden (ME)	Miller (WV)	Webster (FL)
Gonzales, Tony	Miller-Meeks	Westerman
Gonzalez, V.	Mills	Wild
González-Colón	Molinaro	Williams (NY)
Good (VA)	Moolenaar	Williams (TX)
Gooden (TX)	Mooney	Wilson (SC)
Gosar	Moore (AL)	Wittman
Gottheimer	Moore (UT)	Womack
Graves (MO)	Moran	Yakym
Green (TN)	Mrvan	Zinke
Griffith	Murphy	
Grothman	Nehls	

NOES—151

Adams	Carson	Craig
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Crockett
Amo	Casar	Davis (IL)
Auchincloss	Casten	Dean (PA)
Balint	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Beatty	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bera	Cherfilus	DeBene
Beyer	McCormick	Deluzio
Blunt Rochester	Chu	DeSaulnier
Bonamici	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bowman	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Boyle (PA)	Cleaver	Eshoo
Brown	Clyburn	Espallat
Budzinski	Cohen	Fletcher
Bush	Connolly	Foster
Carbajal	Correa	Foushee
Cárdenas	Costa	Frankel, Lois