

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Rock Ridge Elementary in Wilson County, North Carolina, as a 2024 National Blue Ribbon School.

The National Blue Ribbon honor demonstrates the outstanding achievements of the Raiders and their unwavering commitment to excellence.

Rock Ridge, led by Principal Emily Chilton, is to be commended for tirelessly pursuing academic excellence. The journey to this honor has involved collaboration, innovation, and a shared vision among students, teachers, educational support professionals, families, and the community.

As Rock Ridge proudly displays the National Blue Ribbon flag, it is a symbol of a commitment to exemplary teaching and learning.

I congratulate the Raiders.

SANCTIONING TYRANNICAL AND OPPRESSIVE PEOPLE WITHIN THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. 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. 3334.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NUNN of Iowa). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Guam?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1486 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. 3334.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

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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. 3334) to provide for the imposition of sanctions on members of the National Communist Party Congress of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX 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 Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Guam (Mr. MOYLAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairwoman, I rise in support of H.R. 3334, the STOP CCP Act, which

was introduced by my colleague from Michigan, Congresswoman McCLAIN, and ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Chinese Communist Party is responsible for some of the world's worst human rights violations and threats to international security.

In Xinjiang, CCP-led genocide seeks to erase the history and culture of Uyghur Muslims, who live in constant fear.

While Hong Kong was once known for its vibrant civil society and the rule of law, today it is under the iron fist of Beijing and many brave democracy advocates sit in jail.

Our close friends in Taiwan live under constant military pressure, with incursions into their air defense identification zone. An oppressive PRC Coast Guard keeps pushing closer and closer to Taiwan's shores.

The Tibetan people have and continue to suffer from decades of brutal repression designed to undermine their identity and culture. I am glad that we have the opportunity today to support an amendment to shine a spotlight on the abuse they endure.

All of these egregious abuses and urgent threats are being directed and implemented by leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. The party's Central Committee, which this bill targets, is like the board of directors of the CCP. As key party decisionmakers, the Central Committee directs CCP abuse and aggression, which threatens our friends and partners in the Indo-Pacific. Therefore, it is critical to use targeted sanctions to hold these top party leaders accountable.

Sadly, the weakness of the Biden-Harris administration's foreign policy has invited aggression around the world—in Ukraine and in the Middle East. We hope it will not invite aggression toward Taiwan.

In the face of chaos, I am sorry that the Biden-Harris administration and some of my friends on the other side of the aisle feel that we cannot afford to put action to our words with these modest sanctions.

The administration opposes this bill, claiming that it needs to maintain flexibility to avoid "veering into conflict." Sadly, I fear that our adversaries have grown to depend on the Biden-Harris administration's flexibility. Just last night, the PRC launched an ICBM near my district of Guam, which landed just below Hawaii. Clearly, we need to draw our line in the sand now.

This bill is not an act of war. It includes exceptions for U.N., intelligence, law enforcement, and national security purposes. It even gives the President the ability to waive sanctions if the President deems it necessary.

We are only ensuring that the CCP officials most responsible for the party's crimes, crimes that include genocide, do not routinely get to enjoy the benefits of the U.S. financial system or travel to our great country.

We must stand up for our founding values and security interests. The defense of liberty and human rights is not escalation. Our partners and allies feel safest when America leads rather than hesitating while our adversaries are on the march.

This bill is a strong display of U.S. foreign policy and the values that guide it. I urge Members to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this legislation.

We all recognize the challenges posed by the People's Republic of China. The Biden-Harris administration and this body are clear-eyed that the PRC is our foremost geopolitical challenge, but how we manage this relationship will have consequences not just for us but for the entire world. This requires sober policies and shrewd diplomacy, not fear or partisan grandstanding.

It is for that reason I oppose H.R. 3334. If signed into law, this bill would sabotage high-level diplomacy with Beijing. Why else would we sanction all of the PRC's top leaders, including the President, the Premier, the senior ministers in one fell swoop, an action that would immediately rupture the U.S.-China relationship? Such a unilateral action would undermine the United States' interests, divide us from our partners and allies, and endanger our national security by making a conflict more likely in the Indo-Pacific.

Over the last few years, the Biden-Harris administration has competed vigorously with China. They have sanctioned Chinese officials and companies for human rights abuses in Xinjiang and Hong Kong. They have provided Taiwan with the weapons that it needs to enhance its self-defense. They have imposed unprecedented export controls against China to ensure our technology isn't bolstering China's military or its human rights abuses. They have done so while revitalizing our alliances and partnerships in the region and stabilizing relations with Beijing so that our competition does not slide into conflict. All of this is endangered by this bill before us.

The State Department has warned that this bill will bluntly curtail the United States' ability to engage with Beijing at senior levels of our civilian and military leadership to advance our national interests.

For example, earlier this month, the head of U.S. forces in the Indo-Pacific spoke to his Chinese counterpart for the first time in years. During the call, Admiral Paparo underscored the importance of sustained lines of communication between the United States military and the PLA, noting that "such discussions between senior leaders serve to clarify intent and reduce the risk of misperception or miscalculation."

If we want to keep the American people safe and lower the chance of an accidental crisis in the Taiwan Strait or

the South China Sea, we have to talk to China. We already know that sanctioning its leaders is counterproductive. Beijing's last defense minister refused to meet with Secretary Lloyd Austin because of U.S. sanctions.

Engagement is necessary. Through senior-level, including engagements between President Biden and President Xi, the Biden-Harris administration has restored open channels of communication with Beijing.

Remember, even during the Cuban Missile Crisis, we were talking with Russia at the time. There was always dialogue and conversation. That probably prevented a nuclear war back then. That is something that we should take knowledge of. Conversation, diplomacy, preventing an accidental war, that is why this bill is not the right bill.

I thank the Biden-Harris administration. For the first time in years, Beijing has agreed to take action to crack down on fentanyl precursor chemicals and pill-presses that are killing 100,000 Americans a year. We still have to deal with issues that most people believe in, that there is a climate crisis. We cannot solve problems like that unless we are talking with each other and Beijing takes action.

Just this month, the Biden-Harris administration's diplomatic efforts led to the release of an American citizen, David Lin, who was unlawfully detained in China for over 18 years. Let me assure you, if this bill becomes law, it will be next to impossible to secure the return of the two remaining wrongfully detained Americans in China.

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Sanctioning the top 200-plus CCP officials all at once would limit the United States' future leverage if China engages in more problematic policies and behaviors.

The legislation does not include basic exceptions that are standard in all bipartisan sanctions legislation. While the waiver in this legislation sunsets after just 2 years, the authority to impose sanctions does not. This is poor policymaking, plain and simple.

I oppose this dangerous and counterproductive bill, which will do nothing to help the Uyghurs, the Hong Kongers, and the people of Taiwan, while making it incredibly difficult to engage China to advance any U.S. interests, whether it is fentanyl, regional security, Taiwan, human rights, or IT theft.

Madam Chair, I must oppose this measure and urge all of my colleagues, all Members, to do the same.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Chairwoman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. McCLAIN), the author of this bill.

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Chair, I am just confused. There is nothing in the bill that says we can't talk to them, right? There is nothing in the bill that

says we can't talk to them. There is nothing in the bill that says we can't have diplomacy. What the bill says is: We don't need to fund our destroyers.

I am all for talking. How is that working for us? We talk to them ad nauseam, and what do they do? They continue to push the envelope and push the envelope, so I am sharing that maybe what we should do, since our talking doesn't work, is provide some sanctions.

I want to remind us, let's stick with the facts of the bill. It talks about sanctions. You can talk to them. There is nothing in the bill, unless I am missing something—and I would like you to show me in the bill where it says that we are not allowed to talk with them. Stop with the fear-mongering. Let's stick with the basics.

Madam Chair, I rise today to stress the need for the STOP CCP Act. The Chinese Communist Party has grown to be our greatest geopolitical threat. Chinese dictator Xi Jinping and the Central Committee of the CCP are working to turn the People's Republic of China into the dominant world superpower. Meanwhile, the Biden-Harris administration stands by and continues to cozy up with Xi Jinping.

The CCP has shown us they will do anything to achieve global supremacy. Xi and his Central Committee have crushed Hong Kong's democracy. They have threatened to push the world into war over the free and democratic island nation of Taiwan. Xi has authorized the enslavement and genocide of the Uyghurs within his own country. Recently, the CCP has used their Navy to ram other vessels in the South China Sea to intimidate neighboring nations.

How is the talking going? Today, the talking and the strategy of diplomacy have gone so well that the CCP launched an ICBM into the Pacific Ocean. Maybe we should just call them and say, "Don't do that anymore" because they respond so well to that.

For far too long, these atrocities and aggression have gone unchecked and without consequences. Well, I say not anymore. Congress and the United States must send a message that the deliberate disregard for human rights, international norms, and blatant bullying will no longer be tolerated.

I wish words would work, but they don't. They haven't.

Let me remind everyone who may be skeptical about the Chinese Communist Party's intentions: Nothing happens in China without the approval of Xi Jinping and the Central Committee of the CCP.

While I wholeheartedly support the numerous pieces of legislation that have passed this Chamber aimed at countering the CCP's nefarious acts, none of them have targeted the core problem, the actual individuals who are giving the orders.

It is time to begin to deal with the root of the problem. The STOP CCP Act places significant sanctions on Xi Jinping and members of his Central

Committee in response to their decades of aggression, human rights abuses, and outright threats to democracies around the world.

Xi's goal is to cover the world in communism. We are the ones who stand in his way, which is why, instead of opposing my bill, the White House should get tough with the CCP. Let's try a different strategy, one that may actually work.

Every time China crosses a line, Biden sends officials to Beijing. That is embarrassing. We do not need to coddle an aggressor. You need to deal with them from a position of strength, not weakness. It is time we draw a line in the sand, say enough is enough, and stop funding our destroyers.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I thank Congressmen PANETTA, BUCHANAN, and PAPPAS for joining me in this effort to hold the true culprits within the CCP accountable for their heinous acts.

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

Madam Chair, if you think that unilateral sanctions on 200 members in China is going to work, I got a bridge to sell you. Nothing is going to work—unilateral, none of it. All it will do is drive us against some of our Indo-Pacific friends, colleagues, and allies.

H.R. 3334 is a deliberate effort to undermine all of what we are trying to do. It would rupture the U.S.-China relationship. It would create collateral damage that would impact American workers, families, and companies. It would make America look like the instigator and divide us from our partners. It would make a conflict more likely by undermining the ability to have open lines of communication with the PRC civilian and military leaders about Taiwan or the South China Sea.

Shutting down communication channels is not what diplomacy is about. That is not what this committee is about. Shutting down communication channels, specifically with the PRC, is not a strategy for success.

American officials, diplomats, and military leaders must be able to engage directly with their PRC counterparts in Washington and elsewhere to address concerns and reduce tensions.

Ambassador Burns, who was recently here, urges communications even between Members of Congress and members of the PRC, not to back down from them but to make sure they understand what we say and what our positions are.

Dialogue and conversation, that is diplomacy. That is how we get things done, and that is how we can prevent a misunderstanding or a miscalculation that could lead to devastation.

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

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

Madam Chair, I thank Congresswoman McCLAIN for introducing this bill and Chairman McCaul for moving it through committee and to the floor.

We are in a global competition with the Chinese Communist Party. If we do not stand up to those attacking the freedoms we stand for, then we undermine the principles that define us. Allowing the CCP's crimes to go unchallenged disheartens their victims, weakens our global standing, and emboldens authoritarian regimes around the world.

Imposing basic sanctions on CCP's Central Committee members is a measured response to the genocide, abuse, and threats they continue to direct.

Madam Chair, I ask support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 118-705, 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. 3334

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 “Sanctioning Tyrannical and Oppressive People within the Chinese Communist Party Act” or the “STOP CCP Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Hong Kong National Security Law promulgated on July 1, 2020—

(A) contravenes the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that provides in Article 23 that the Legislative Council of Hong Kong shall enact legislation related to national security;

(B) violates the People's Republic of China's commitments under international law, as defined by the Joint Declaration; and

(C) causes severe and irreparable damage to the “one country, two systems” principle and further erodes global confidence in the People's Republic of China's commitment to international law.

(2) Repression of ethnic Muslim minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China has been ongoing, and was formalized with the “Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism” that began in 2014.

(3) The mass internment of Uyghur and other Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region has been ongoing since April 2017.

(4) The People's Republic of China has conducted a targeted and systemic population-control campaign against ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by imposing and implementing coercive population-control practices, including selectively enforcing birth quotas, targeting minority women who are in noncompliance with birth quotas, and subjecting women to coercive measures such as forced birth control, forced sterilization, and forced abortion.

(5) On October 6, 2020, 39 countries delivered a cross-regional joint statement to the United States Mission to the United Nations on the human rights abuses on Uyghurs and other minorities for forced birth control including sterilization.

(6) On January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined that the People's Republic of China committed crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, citing forced sterilizations, forced abortions, coerced marriages, and separation of Uyghur children from their families.

(7) The Department of State's 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices affirmed the genocide determination and noted coercive population control measures inflicted on ethnic and religious minority women in China, including forced injections with “drugs that cause temporary or permanent end to their menstrual cycles and fertility”.

(8) The United States ratified the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide in 1988, recognizing that “imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group” with intent to destroy a group in whole or part is an act that constitutes genocide.

(9) Taiwan is a free and prosperous democracy of nearly 24,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(10) Section 2(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301(b)) states that it is the policy of the United States—

(A) “to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area”;

(B) “to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern”;

(C) “to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means”;

(D) “to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States”;

(E) “to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character”;

(F) “to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan”.

(11) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People's Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan through diplomatic isolation and military provocations.

(12) The rapid modernization of the People's Liberation Army and recent military maneuvers in and around the Taiwan Strait illustrate a clear threat to Taiwan's security.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that members of the Chinese Communist Party, led by General Secretary Xi Jinping, are responsible for violations of Hong Kong's autonomy, increased aggression against the people of Taiwan, numerous human rights violations against the people of Hong Kong and the people of Taiwan, and acts of repression and genocide against Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to—

(1) each person who is a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that the President determines engages in the conduct described in subsection (b);

(2) each person who is a member of any successor organization of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that the President determines engages in the conduct described in subsection (b), in the event that the Central Committee is dissolved; and

(3) each person who is an adult family member, including a spouse or an adult family member of the spouse, of a person described in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2).

(b) SANCTIONABLE CONDUCT.—A person engages in the conduct described by this subsection if the person plays a significant role in the development or implementation of government policies or laws that the President determines appear designed to—

(1) violate the autonomy of Hong Kong;

(2) harass, intimidate, or result in increased aggression towards the people of Taiwan; or

(3) contribute to political oppression or violation of human rights of individuals or societal groups within the People's Republic of China, including Uyghur Muslims.

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

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

(B) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

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

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in clause (i) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—The sanctions described in paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United

Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(B) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(d) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated to carry out this section or the sanctions imposed pursuant to this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

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

(f) **REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**—The President shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this section.

(g) **WAIVER.**—The President may, for one or more periods of not more than 60 days each, waive the application of sanctions or restrictions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 15 days before such waiver takes effect, that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The President may terminate any sanctions imposed under subsection (a) not fewer than 15 days after the date on which the President provides a written certification to the appropriate congressional committees, and concurrently publishes on a publicly available website of the Federal Government, that—

(1) the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party have—

(A) ceased the genocide of the Uyghur Muslim population, including verifiably shutting down all internment camps of Uyghurs and ending the practice of facilitating or supporting Uyghur forced labor and forced sterilization;

(B) ceased all forms of threats, military exercises, and aggression toward Taiwan, including through verifiably, and for at least a period of one year, having not conducted any breach of Taiwan's air space, territorial waters, or land mass, by any military or intelligence personnel associated with the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party, or any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(C) ceased the undermining of the autonomy of Hong Kong, including through respecting the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, and reversing all steps taken to interfere with the democratic process and governance of Hong Kong; and

(D) ceased efforts to steal the intellectual property of United States persons; or

(2) the sanctioned person has—

(A) affirmatively renounced membership in the Chinese Communist Party; and

(B) taken affirmative steps to denounce or mediate the conduct forming the basis for imposition of the sanction.

(i) **SUNSET OF WAIVER AND LICENSE AUTHORITIES.**—The President's authority to issue waivers or licenses with respect to sanctions required by subsection (a), including pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704),

shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(j) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term "good" means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(k) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 118-705. 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 as 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. NUNN OF IOWA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 118-705.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 16, strike "and" and insert a semicolon.

Page 8, line 20, strike the period at the end and insert "and".

Page 8, after line 20, insert the following:

(4) each person the President determines is a Chinese state-owned enterprise—

(A) illegally manufacturing or distributing fentanyl; or

(B) knowingly or intentionally manufacturing or distributing fentanyl precursor chemicals to be used in the illegal production or distribution of fentanyl.

Page 14, beginning line 7, redesignate subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively.

Page 14, after line 6, insert the following:

(A) if the person is described in any of paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a)—

Page 14, line 11, strike the period at the end and insert "and".

Page 14, after line 11, insert the following:

(B) if the person is described in paragraph (4) of subsection (a), taken affirmative steps to cease the manufacture and distribution of fentanyl or any precursor chemical known or intended to be used in the illegal production or distribution of fentanyl.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1486, 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. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 3334, the Sanctioning Tyrannical and Oppressive People within the Chinese Communist Party Act, and the good work by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I present my amendment, amendment No. 1.

The illegal production, distribution, and sale of fentanyl has contributed to a surge of overdoses across the world and severe addiction right here in the United States, as well. Cheap but deadly fentanyl is flooding into the United States across our open southern border, wreaking havoc on communities across our country and locally in our neighborhoods, killing a record number of Americans, including in Iowa's Third District, my hometown.

In Iowa alone, over the last 2 years, we have seen a 34 percent increase in drug death overdoses, with fentanyl implicated in more than 83 percent of those. Among Iowans, those 25 and under, drug overdoses have increased by 120 percent in the last 24 months alone, a staggering figure.

Fentanyl, tragically, is the leading cause of death of Americans my age down to my high school daughter's age. This epidemic kills over 150 young people in America a day, a catastrophic death toll by any measure.

At the source of the crisis is the Chinese Communist Party. They are the primary source for fentanyl production worldwide, including what ends up here in America. The chemical compounds of this deadly drug are manufactured under Beijing's control and then are sent to cartels and laboratories within Mexico.

Mules from Mexican cartels move this deadly fentanyl across the wide-open border on America's southern States and disperse it out to every community in America, where it kills our friends, neighbors, and families and guts our very communities.

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The longer that we allow China to go unchecked as the main producer and funding source for these dangerous drugs, this crisis will continue to get worse and more deadly.

It is time that we put this heart-breaking madness to an end. That is why I offer my amendment, which would add any Chinese state-owned enterprise that knowingly produces chemicals for the manufacturing of fentanyl to the list of sanctioned entities here in the United States.

We must stop this crisis at the source and keep our fellow Americans safe.

My heart goes out to every family who has been impacted by this, and tragically at this point, nearly every American has felt or known someone who has been impacted by the fentanyl crisis, including the Kidd family that joined me here in this very Chamber at

this year's State of the Union who lost their child to Chinese-manufactured fentanyl.

I urge everyone on both sides of the aisle in both Chambers to take action on this by supporting this amendment.

I thank my colleagues for their work in standing up to China to protect our communities and fight for our kids.

Mr. Chair, I do not believe this needs to be a partisan issue. The fact is simple: Fentanyl is killing Americans in every single congressional district in every single community across this country. We know how to stop it, and this is an amendment that can move it forward.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding.

Mr. Chair, there were 14,700 pounds of fentanyl seized in fiscal year 2022; 27,000 pounds of fentanyl seized in 2023; and 19,700 pounds of fentanyl seized so far in fiscal year 2024.

Mr. Chair, 76,000 Americans died from fentanyl overdoses last year. Tens of thousands or more of Americans have died from fentanyl overdoses since this administration took office. Hundreds of thousands have died from drug overdoses in general.

Chinese state-owned enterprises are seeing an opportunity to profit off of the deaths of Americans, and this administration is letting it happen.

Americans are crying out for new leadership. Until they have their say on November 5, we should be sanctioning the daylights out of every single one of these Chinese Communist Party's genocidal thugs.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I believe that we can all fight this scourge at the source, not only to save Americans, to save lives, but to push back against those who would profit off the death of our country.

This is a bipartisan issue. This is a good issue for America. Most importantly, it is the best safeguard we can do to stop fentanyl in its tracks.

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

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

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

Mr. AMO. 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 Iowa will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. AMO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118-705.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Texas

(Ms. CROCKETT), 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:

Page 9, line 2, strike "or".

Page 9, line 6, strike the period and insert "; or".

Page 9, after line 6, insert the following:

(4) willfully and knowingly engage 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 1486, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chair, while the underlying bill is problematic and harmful to U.S. interests, I have no problem supporting this amendment, which adds election interference as a sanctionable conduct.

Beijing should not be interfering in our democratic processes.

I think if the sanctions authorities in this bill were constructed thoughtfully, this would be an important area of concern where sanctions could be used to hold PRC entities accountable.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 118-705.

Mr. OGLES. 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 8, line 8, after "Chinese Communist Party" insert ", including alternate members thereof."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1486, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is the highest organ of authority within the 2,000-member National Party Congress. The 205 full members of the Central Committee have critically important decisionmaking authorities and voting rights which include the selection of the general secretary, the politburo, and the politburo's standing committee.

Thankfully, the underlying legislation leaves the possibility of not only permitting the U.S. President to sanction these 205 members but also 171 so-called alternate members of the Central Committee who do not have voting

rights but are nevertheless members of the committee.

This amendment provides both clarification that the legislative's punitive sanctions may also be used against these alternate members and also provides congressional support for blocking and prohibiting all transactions in property against these top Chinese Communist Party cadres.

It further lends support for making these alternate members ineligible to receive a visa to enter the United States.

There should be no confusion as to the nature of the threat posed by the PRC. The Chinese Communist Party seeks to destroy the United States. It is already actively involved in sending the fentanyl precursor chemicals necessary to kill our fellow Americans across our border.

For context, 76,000 Americans died from fentanyl overdoses alone in 2023.

This fiscal year alone, 35,400 Chinese nationals have taken advantage of our porous southern border and come into our country. The CCP has also co-opted every meaningful international institution to the point where our Nation is now funding organizations like the WHO and the wider U.N. to promote policies that are undermining our own national interests.

The CCP engages in gray zone warfare against Taiwan and other Indo-Pacific allies, risking the start of another global conflict.

Communist China steals hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of intellectual property from our Nation every single year, and it uses its diplomatic presence to engage in massive espionage operations.

Our government opens a new China-related counterintelligence case every 10 hours, and approximately 50 percent of all of our Nation's counterintelligence cases are related to China.

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

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chair, this amendment makes a bad idea even worse. Scratch past the surface of the underlying bill, and you will find an unserious proposal that does nothing to address our problems with Beijing. It would blindly sanction all the PRC's top leaders while getting absolutely nothing in return.

This unilateral action would detonate the U.S.-China relationship. That is right, this bill would slap widespread sanctions on a broad swath of China's Government without achieving a single change in its malign behavior. That truly is some art of the deal.

Given the high-stakes nature of our relationship with China, we need sanctions that are targeted, scoped, and sequenced to be effective. This amendment doesn't come within a football field of meeting this standard. It makes a bad idea worse.

The amendment would sanction an additional 170 or so alternate members of the CCP Central Committee. It is the policy equivalent of taking out a chain saw when the job requires a scalpel. Chaotically applying sweeping sanctions is not thoughtful. It is not smart.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, nothing? It gives the President of the United States, whether Republican or Democrat, the ability to defend our country, to create accountability when a bad actor engages in undermining our national interests.

My colleagues say we need better communication, and when we were communicating to them that Americans were dying because of precursor chemicals, they did nothing. When we communicated that we needed them to stop because our kids were dying, they did nothing. This idea of communicating and appeasement did not work, and hundreds of thousands of Americans paid the price.

I will not sit idly by and allow China to bully our country. Now, if others want to do that, then that is up to them, but this bill is permissive. It gives the President of the United States another tool, another opportunity to hold China accountable.

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

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chair, once again, this shortsighted amendment makes a bad idea even worse.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I think it is shortsighted to allow Americans to die on our streets because the Chinese Communist Party is flooding our country with fentanyl.

I think it is shortsighted that we allow the Chinese Communist Party to influence our foreign policy.

I think it is shortsighted that we don't stand up for Taiwan and let them take full control over their own destiny.

It is time that America stands up for its allies: Israel, Taiwan, and all of those beacons of democracy around the world.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118-705.

Mr. OGLES. 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 13, after line 13, insert the following:

(B) ceased all forms of oppression of the Tibetan people, including those significant human rights abuses detailed in the Tibet section of the Department of State's 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices;

Page 13, line 14, strike "(B)" and insert "(C)".

Page 13, line 23, strike "(C)" and insert "(D)".

Page 14, line 4, strike "(D)" and insert "(E)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1486, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, the underlying bill rightfully includes a robust set of preconditions prior to lifting any sanctions on members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

However, when it comes to those who have been sanctioned for their role in the political oppression of minority groups in the PRC, the bar of accountability ought to be set even higher. The ones suffering in Communist China aren't just the people of East Turkestan.

Over the years, the United States has demonstrated its solidarity with the people of Tibet and with the plight of the Tibetan people. Seven decades after the CCP began its illegal occupation of the country of Tibet, the Chinese Communist Party continues its policy of wholesale persecution of the Tibetan people.

This amendment simply states that the sanctioned members of the PRC's Central Committee must also cease any and all oppression of the Tibetan people. The amendment references the State Department's 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, a report which details the numerous different ways the PRC authorities are oppressing the Tibetan people.

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

□ 1315

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, just to be clear, the persecution is rather stark: enforced disappearance, torture or cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment or punishment; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrests or detentions; serious problem with the independence of the judiciary, particularly regarding political prisoners; transnational repression against individuals located in other countries; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; punishment of family members for alleged offenses by a relative; serious restrictions on freedom of expression and media freedom, including censorship; serious restrictions on internet freedom; and substantial interference with the freedom of peaceful assembly.

This is the Chinese Government. This is whom some on the other side of the aisle seek to appease. It is important that we leverage every tool to stand

firm as the dominant superpower in the world and that we continue to be the light of freedom and hope for our tired world.

It is time we take a stand. It is time that we say no to China. It is time that we pass my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OGLES) 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. 3334) to provide for the imposition of sanctions on members of the National Communist Party Congress of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

KEEPING VIOLENT OFFENDERS OFF OUR STREETS ACT

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1486, I call up the bill (H.R. 8205) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that Byrne grant funds may be used for public safety report systems, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATURNER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1486, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-51 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 8205

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 "Keeping Violent Offenders Off Our Streets Act".

SEC. 2. FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH POSTING BAIL.

Section 1033(f)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the comma the following: "(including the posting of monetary bail, criminal bail bonds, and Federal immigration bail bonds)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) and the gentleman from