

The America LEADS Act

The America Labor, Economic competitiveness, Alliances, Democracy and Security (America LEADS) Act provides a comprehensive plan to address the competitive, U.S.-China relationship. The America LEADS Act takes bold steps to invest and establish policies to mobilize all aspects of U.S. national power to counter the threat China poses to our national and economic security. This strategic approach is grounded in getting the broader Indo-Pacific strategy “right,” centered on our alliances and partnerships, animated by America’s longstanding values, and driven by the need, after almost four years of destruction under President Trump, to re-build the U.S. economy and provide our workers with the skills and investments needed to succeed in the twenty-first century.

Additionally, this bill takes significant steps to replenish the sources of our competitiveness here at home, with investments in our workers and entrepreneurs, education system, scientific research and technology development, and American manufacturing. Only when we have a vibrant economy here at home can we truly compete with China abroad.

Sec. 1. Short Title, Table of Contents

Sec. 2. Findings

This section states various findings related to the United States and China.

Sec. 3. Definitions

Establishes that the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy will be responsible for specifying the terms, “critical technologies” and “critical technology areas.”

Sec. 4. Statement of Policy on Indo-Pacific and China Strategy.

States that it is the policy of the United States to promote a free, open, inclusive, stable, and diversified Indo-Pacific in which countries can fulfill their objectives in accordance with international law, shared norms, and shared principles. Highlights the importance of American partners in the Indo-Pacific region in responding effectively to the challenges the Chinese Communist Party poses to the United States and global community.

Sec. 5. Rules of Construction.

States that the apprenticeship funds awarded in this act must only be used to support apprenticeship programs that meet the definition of apprenticeship under Section 3. States

that nothing in this act shall be construed to supersede any of the Leahy Laws on foreign assistance.

TITLE I: INVESTING IN AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

SUBTITLE A – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 101. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this subtitle.

Sec. 102. Restoration of Federal Funding for Research and Development.

Authorizes \$300 billion over the next four years for research and development in science and technology. Instructs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to determine the amount of funds available to each applicable Federal agency, after the heads of the applicable Federal agencies prepare and submit budget estimates.

Sec. 103. Excellence in Critical Technologies Program.

Instructs the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish a program to be known as the “Excellence in Critical Technologies Program” for the purpose of developing and advancing critical technologies in the United States. Calls on the Director to establish a private sector working group to advise the Federal Government in the development of a strategy to achieve its objectives. The section also includes a sense of Congress that a new technology directorate should be created at the National Science Foundation with \$100 billion in new funding to advance research and innovation in critical technologies, coupled with the creation of a new \$10 billion Department of Commerce program to establish regional technology hubs to promote regional economic development related to critical technologies, consistent with the “Endless Frontier Act” (S. 3832, 116th Congress).

Sec. 104. List of Acquisition Programs, Technologies, Manufacturing Capabilities, and Research Areas Critical to National and Economic Security.

Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish and maintain a list of acquisition programs, technologies, manufacturing capabilities, and research areas that are critical for maintaining the national and economic security technological advantage of the United States over foreign countries of special concern.

Sec. 105. Department of State Office of International Strategic Scientific Innovation.

Establishes an Office of International Strategic Scientific Innovation in the Office of the Secretary of State to develop and communicate United States positions on scientific innovation policies and the exchange of scientific information. Directs the Ambassador at Large for International Strategic Scientific Innovation to submit a strategy to encourage the United States and like-minded countries to ensure an open flow of ideas related to innovation and technology.

Sec. 106. Report on Development and Utilization of Dual-Use Technologies by the Government of China.

Directs the Secretary of State to submit a report on China's development and implementation of dual-use technologies, the effects of such technologies on United States and allied national security interests, and China's use of global supply chains to aid in the development of its domestic dual-use technologies.

Sec. 107. Report on Anticompetitive Behavior by the Government of China.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with the United States Trade Representative, to submit a report on anticompetitive behavior by China in specific industries, the role of corruption in their anticompetitive behavior, its effects on U.S.-owned businesses in China, and its effects on U.S. domestic industries.

Sec. 107. Statement of Policy on Cooperation in Peaceful Exploration of Space and Strategy to Develop Collaborative, Transparent Conduct in Space

Sense of Congress that the United States should seek areas of cooperation in the exploration of space and that China's testing and use of anti-satellite technologies threaten this objective and impedes all nations' space efforts.

SUBTITLE B – GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 111. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this subtitle.

Sec. 112. Negotiations to Establish International Quality Infrastructure Investment Standards.

Directs the President, acting through the Secretary of State and in coordination with other relevant Federal agency heads, to bring together foreign nations, the private sector, and civil society to encourage the adoption of quality global infrastructure development standards.

Sec. 113. Global Assessment of Infrastructure.

Directs the Secretary of State to submit a report that assesses pending or future infrastructure projects around the world vital to or threatening of American interests.

Sec. 114. Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network.

Establishes the “Infrastructure Transaction Assistance Network” under the Secretary of State in coordination with the Global Infrastructure Coordinating Committee and expands its focus globally to promote quality infrastructure through technical assistance and capacity-building programs.

Sec. 115. Provision of Assistance by Committee on Foreign Investment of the United States to Allies and Partners with Respect to Reviewing Foreign Investment.

Directs CFIUS to provide assistance to allies or partners with respect to reviewing foreign investment transactions in such countries, determining the beneficial ownership of parties to such transactions, and identifying trends in investment and technology that could pose risks to the national security of the United States and such countries.

Sec. 116. Strategy for Advanced and Reliable Energy Infrastructure.

Directs the President to strengthen energy security, increase energy diversification and trade, and expand energy access in developing countries critical to American interests abroad. Directs the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to promote advanced and reliable energy infrastructure.

Sec. 117. Ensuring Greater Transparency of Financing Provided by the People’s Republic of China

Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution that it is the United States’ policy to push for greater transparency with respect to financing provided by China.

Sec. 118. Authorization of Appropriations.

Authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out the activities of this title and to leverage existing Belt and Road projects to promote transparency and the public good.

SUBTITLE C – DIGITAL

Sec. 121. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this subtitle.

Sec. 122. Sense of Congress on Digital Technology Issues.

States that the US must reassert its leadership in the international standard-setting bodies that set the governance norms and rules for digital technologies, that USTR should negotiate a digital trade agreement with member countries of the Five Eyes intelligence-sharing alliance, including the European Union, Japan, and Taiwan, that the US should lead a global effort to ensure the freedom of information in the digital age, and that the US should convene a global effort to ensure that technological development does not threaten democratic governance.

Sec. 123. Sense of Congress on Countering the People's Republic of China's Efforts to Export its System of Digital Authoritarianism and Other Forms of Malign Influence.

States that the United States should work with like-minded partners to combat digital authoritarianism and other malign influence efforts aimed at individuals, organizations, and universities worldwide.

Sec. 124. 5G Policy Coordinator.

Authorizes the President to establish within the Executive Office a 5G Policy Coordinator, who will be responsible for overseeing the coordination of US government efforts to ensure the development of a safe, secure, open, stable, and interoperable 5G environment globally.

Sec. 125. Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership and Fund.

Directs the Secretary of State with heads of other relevant agencies to submit to Congress a whole-of-government strategy and implementation plan to leverage American expertise to help foreign governments develop and secure digital infrastructure, protect technological assets, and advance cybersecurity and interoperability to protect against cybercrime and cyberespionage. Instructs the Secretary of State to create the "Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership Fund," under which the Secretary can award grants to entities to carry out digital infrastructure projects in foreign countries, and authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the Partnership Fund to carry out its goals.

Sec. 126. Multilateral Telecommunications Security Fund.

Establishes the "Multilateral Telecommunications Security Fund" in the Treasury of the United States to promote the development and adoption of secure telecommunications technologies. Authorizes \$500 million for the Secretary of State to administer this program.

Sec. 127. Report on Threats to the U.S. Semiconductor Industry

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report on threats to the U.S. semiconductor industry and the threat that China's "Made in China 2025" initiative poses to United States industry and commerce.

SUBTITLE D – MANUFACTURING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT **TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVENESS**

Sec.130. Definitions.

Defines "appropriate congressional committees" and "socially and economically disadvantaged individual."

PART I – MANUFACTURING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 131. Manufacturing USA Program.

States that Congress has found that the Manufacturing USA Program is fundamental to maintaining the global leadership of the United States in critical technologies. Authorizes \$2.4 billion for fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2025 for the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to carry out the Manufacturing USA Program and to expand the program to include at least 45 Manufacturing USA institutes. Includes funding for commercialization, workforce training, and supply chain investment activities aligned with the Manufacturing USA Program and for ongoing support of existing institutes. Establishes a new Worker Advisory Council for the Manufacturing USA Program. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate with existing and new institutes to integrate Minority-Serving Institutions as active members of the institutes and to establish policies to promote the domestic production of technologies developed by the Manufacturing USA Network.

Sec. 132. Investing in Research and Development of Critical Technologies.

Authorizes \$100 million for collaborative research and development with industry, labor, academic, and other partners through the Department of Energy, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$150 million annually for fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2025 for the National Science Foundation's University and Industry Research Program, \$100 million annually for innovation and technology transfer programs, \$50 million annually for translational research grants, and \$10 million for a Consortium of Advanced Manufacturing to provide research and expert advice on strengthening domestic manufacturing.

Sec. 133. Funding for Quantum Computing and Consortial Quantum Research and Development.

Authorizes \$100 million in appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Director of the Office of Science of the Department of Energy to establish and administer a competitive, merit-based program to be known as the “Quantum User Expansion for Science and Technology” to provide researchers access to quantum computing resources via the cloud. For the period of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025, authorizes \$100 million for the Quantum Economic Development Consortium, and authorizes \$1.5 billion from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2031 for the Secretary of Defense to award industry teams building fully error-corrected, fault tolerant quantum computers in five years and the Secretary to provide funding for the quantum computing industry.

Sec. 134. Artificial Intelligence Initiatives

Establishes the National Artificial Intelligence Coordination Office, the Interagency Committee on Artificial Intelligence, the National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee, a study on the artificial intelligence workforce, research and education programs, graduate traineeships, multidisciplinary centers for artificial intelligent research and education, and research centers. Authorizes \$40 million to the Department of Energy for Fiscal Years 2022 to 2026 to carry out this section.

Sec. 135. Rebuild Manufacturing Regions as New Critical Technology Hubs.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, to establish a program to be known as the “Manufacturing Regions Revival Program,” to establish a cross-Federal Government partnership with at least 50 regions across the country to strengthen the United States’ capacity for manufacturing critical technologies and critical supplies. Authorizes \$550 million for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 in appropriations to carry out the Manufacturing Regions Revival Program and another \$154 million for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the Defense Manufacturing Community Support Program.

Sec. 136. Strengthening Domestic Supply Chains.

Authorizes \$600 million in fiscal year 2021 and each year thereafter for the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, to strengthen the resiliency of domestic supply chains, including in critical technology areas and foundational manufacturing capabilities that are key to domestic manufacturing competitiveness and resiliency, including forming, casting, machining, joining, surface

treatment, and tooling. Activities supported include re-shoring manufacturing, assisting manufacturers with energy efficiency and carbon reduction improvements, improvement to cybersecurity and technology adoption, and building capabilities across the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for researching and deploying information on supply chain risk, hidden costs of reliance on offshore suppliers, and other relevant topics for re-shoring supply chains. Waives the cost-share requirements for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership for fiscal year 2021 and 2022.

Sec. 137. Development of Data and Policy Recommendations for Improved Domestic Supply Chain Resiliency

Requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to carry out a study on ways in which the Federal government could better collect and utilize comprehensive data on supply chains across sectors to strengthen domestic supply chains, re-shore companies in critical materials and technologies, and for related purposes.

Sec. 138. Capital Investment for Domestic Production.

To support the commercialization of federally-funded research and development and the scaling of domestic production of critical technologies and supplies, authorizes \$86 million for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 in appropriations for the National Security Innovation Capital Program, \$726 million for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the Rapid Innovation Program, \$726 million for the Title III of the DPA, \$640 million for Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment, and \$806 million for the Manufacturing Technology Program. Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish policies to focus funding authorized under this section to meet the needs of startup, small, and mid-sized companies in commercializing Federal research and development and scaling domestic manufacturing.

Sec. 139. Improved Process for Preferences for Domestic Manufacturing of Technologies Developed at Government Expense.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to develop policies regarding transparency, reporting, and uniformity in the issuance of waivers to domestic manufacturing requirements within the Bayh-Doyle and Stevenson-Wydler Acts.

Sec. 140. Comparative Analysis of Chinese and United States Investments in Research and Manufacturing in Areas Critical to the National Defense Strategy.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comparative assessment of the budgets and investment programs in each critical technology area supporting the United States' and China's National Defense Strategy.

Sec. 141. Technical Data Rights for Technologies Developed at Government Expense that Have Been Transferred Overseas for Manufacturing and Production.

Amends Section 2320(a)(2)(E) of title 10 of the United States Code to ensure that to the extent practicable all Department of Defense technologies and systems with mixed funding were manufactured within the national technology and industrial base or allied nations, rather than under foreign ownership, control, or influence.

Sec. 142. Requirement to Buy Certain Articles from the United States and Friendly Nation Sources.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish procurement policies to ensure that Department of Defense funds will not be used to obtain any product, good, or service from a foreign entity and directs the Secretary to establish a waiver process to use sources in the National Technology and Industrial Base, other allied or friendly nations, or alternative sources.

Sec. 143. Promoting Domestic Production of Technologies Developed Under Defense Research and Development Activities.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish policies to promote the domestic production of technologies.

Sec. 144. Comparative Analysis of Efforts by The People's Republic of China and the United States to Recruit and Retain Researchers.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to carry out a comparative analysis on United States and Chinese efforts to recruit and retain domestic and foreign researchers, and develop recommendations for the Department of Defense.

Sec. 145. Department of Defense Cooperative Technical Talent Protection Program.

Directs the Secretary of Defense, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, to establish the "Department of Defense Cooperation Technical Talent Protection Program" to attract and retain individuals with technical talent in critical national security technologies.

Sec. 146. Employment of Experts by Department of Defense Laboratories and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Authorizes individuals to be employed at a Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory so long as the individual is a United States citizen, permanent resident, or expert in a technical field approved by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 147. Analysis of Defense Industrial Base and STEM Fellowships, Scholarships, Internships, Traineeships, and Apprenticeships.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to conduct an analysis of the financial status of the defense industrial base. Authorizes the Secretary to establish STEM fellowships, scholarships, traineeships, and apprenticeships in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics as the Secretary considers appropriate to support United States competition with China. Directs the Secretary of Defense to develop priorities for use of such programs to improve diversity and inclusion within the workforce in support of the defense industrial base, including expanding career pathways for socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, formerly incarcerated individuals, women, veterans, and other underrepresented populations. Authorizes to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Sec. 148. New Technology Development in Support of the National Defense Strategy.

Authorizes more than \$2 billion for the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program (CTEIP).

Sec. 149. Use Defense Production Act to Invest in Aluminum Production Capacity in the United States.

States that the refining of aluminum and the development of processing and manufacturing capabilities for aluminum, including a geographically diverse set of such capabilities, may have important implications for the defense industrial base and the national defense. Requires a report from the Secretary of Defense on how authorities under the Defense Production Act could be used to provide incentives to increase activities relating to refining aluminum and the development of processing and manufacturing capabilities for aluminum.

Sec. 150. Domestic Requirements for Aluminum.

Designates aluminum as a specialty metal and amends various sections of the United States Code, including the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, and Amtrak to include references and requirements for aluminum and aluminum alloys.

Sec. 151. Quality Wage Protections for Federal Investments

Requires that all contractors or subcontractors that are party to federally-funded projects through this Act shall be paid wages at prevailing rates or not less than the minimum wage of \$15 per hour with overtime pay.

Sec. 152. COVID-19 Critical Medical Supply Chain Transparency

Requires FEMA, DOD, HHS, and VA to release a report within 60 days and then every quarter on the critical supply needs for our battle against COVID-19. This includes an assessment of the SNS and other stockpiles, a plan for how to meet our needs and fill any gaps, and a detailed explanation of how the DPA has been used to meet these needs.

PART II – SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING INCENTIVES

Sec. 153. Semiconductor Incentives Grants

Authorizes \$15 billion for a Semiconductor Incentive Grant program at the Department of Commerce to finance the construction, expansion, or modernization of a semiconductor manufacturing or advanced research and development facility.

Sec. 154. Department of Defense Investment in the Microelectronics Industry

Requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence, to work with the private sector through a public-private partnership to ensure the development of advanced, measurably secure microelectronics for national security applications. The President shall also submit to Congress a plan to use the Defense Production Act to establish and enhance a domestic production capability for microelectronics technologies. Also mandates requirements and standards for domestic sourcing for these products.

Sec. 155. Department of Commerce study on status of microelectronics technologies in the United States industrial base.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to assess the capabilities of the United States industrial base to support the national defense in light of the global nature of the supply chain and significant interdependencies between the United States industrial base and the industrial base of foreign countries with respect to the manufacture, design, and end use of microelectronics.

Sec. 156. Multilateral Microelectronics Security Fund.

Establishes a Multilateral Microelectronics Security Fund under the control of the Secretary of State, with an authorization of \$750 million to support the development and

adoption of secure microelectronics and secure microelectronics supply chains of partner countries of the United States.

Sec. 157. Advanced Semiconductor Research and Design.

Requires the President to establish in the National Science and Technology Council a subcommittee on matters relating to leadership of the United States in semiconductor technology and innovation. Requires the President to establish a standing subcommittee of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to advise the United States Government on matters relating to microelectronics policy. Authorizes \$9.050 billion over the next 10 years to create the National Semiconductor Technology Center to conduct research and prototyping of advanced semiconductor technology strengthen the economic competitiveness and security of the domestic supply chain. Creates a Manufacturing USA Institute to focus on semiconductor manufacturing. Authorizes \$1.5 billion for Semiconductor Research at the National Science Foundation, \$2 billion for Semiconductor Research at the Department of Energy, and \$250 million for microelectronics research at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and \$2 billion for microelectronics semiconductor research at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, such as the Electronics Resurgence Initiative and the Microelectronics Research Commons.

Sec. 158. Prohibition on Access to Assistance by Foreign Adversaries.

Prohibits any of the funds in this section may be provided to an entity that is under the foreign ownership, control, or influence of China or other foreign adversary, or determined to have beneficial ownership from foreign individuals subject to the jurisdiction, direction , or influence of foreign adversaries.

SUBTITLE E – EDUCATION AND COUNTERING INFLUENCE CAMPAIGNS

Sec. 161. Findings on Chinese Information Warfare and Malign Influence Operations.

States that it is the policy of the United States with regard to Chinese information warfare and malign influence operations and directs the President of the United States to take additional actions to protect our democratic processes from malign influence from China and other foreign adversaries.

Sec. 162. Sense of Congress on Support for Higher Education.

States that to compete effectively with China, the United States must invest in and support higher education programs in STEM as well as linguistic and cultural proficiency.

Sec. 163. Establish Limitations Regarding Confucius Institutes.

Limits the ability of universities, colleges, and educational institutions with Confucius Institutes to receive Federal funds

Sec. 164. Disclosures of Foreign Gifts to United States Institutions of Higher Education.

Requires institutions that receives a gift from, or enter into a contract with a foreign source, the value of which is \$200,000 or more to file a disclosure report.

Sec. 165. Encourage the Development of Non-Governmental Code of Conduct for Countering Malign Influence at Colleges and Universities.

States that institutions of higher education in the United States should help report and record Chinese Communist Party influence at academic institutions or whether they receive substantial funding or support from Chinese diplomatic missions.

Sec. 166. Authorization of Appropriations for the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education and Training.

Authorizes \$3.76 billion over six years to the Director of the National Science Foundation for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics programs and other related education programs.

Sec. 167. Authorization of Appropriations for the Fulbright-Hays Program.

Authorizes \$105 million for a six-year period to promote international and foreign language education through the Fulbright-Hays Program.

Sec. 168. Authorization of Appropriations for International and Foreign Language Education Programs.

Authorizes \$632 million for a six-year period to promote international and foreign language education at American institutions of higher education.

Sec. 169. Support for Science and Engineering Research Infrastructure.

Authorizes to be appropriated \$300 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology grants for Facilities at Institutions of Higher Education, \$300 million for

National Science Foundation grants for Mid-Scale Projects, and \$259 million for Defense University Research Instrumentation Program.

Sec. 170. Building the Innovation and Manufacturing Workforce of the United States.

Authorizes more than \$90million for the Secretary of Defense to grant awards to at least 20 entities through the Manufacturing Engineering Education Program to support industry-relevant, manufacturing-focused engineering training, with a focus on critical technology areas. Authorizes more than \$460 million for the National Science Foundation Advanced Technological Education Program for training programs and education programs in manufacturing related to the critical technology areas.

Sec. 171. Apprenticeship Opportunities.

Authorizes more than \$90million for the Secretary of Defense to grant awards to at least 20 entities through the Manufacturing Engineering Education Program to support industry-relevant, manufacturing-focused engineering training, with a focus on critical technology areas. Authorizes more than \$460 million for the National Science Foundation Advanced Technological Education Program for training programs and education programs in manufacturing related to the critical technology areas.

Sec. 172. Community College and Industry Partnership Grants.

Authorizes the Secretary of Labor, in collaboration with the Secretary of Education, to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to assist eligible entities in establishing and scaling career training programs and providing necessary student supports. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2 billion for fiscal year 2020, to remain available through fiscal year 2024.

Sec. 173. Sense of Congress that Institutes of Higher Education, Federal and State Governments, and Businesses Should Address the Underrepresentation of Minorities and Women in STEM Fields.

Sense of Congress that minorities and women are underrepresented in STEM, and that universities, government, and businesses should encourage diverse applicants, as well as, greater professional development and research opportunities.

Sec. 174. Prohibition of Certain Federal Employees Accepting Trademarks from the People's Republic of China.

Prohibits public officials in the US government or who recently left government service for a period of five years from receiving trademarks from the PRC.

Sec. 175. Report on the Government of China’s Efforts to Influence and Intimidate Chinese Diaspora Communities.

Directs a federally-funded research center to compile a report on the Chinese Communist Party’s efforts to influence and intimidate members of the Chinese diaspora community around the world.

Sec. 176. Creation of a Civil Society Fund to Research and Document Chinese Government Operations.

Authorizes the Secretary of State to establish a fund that will support civil society non-governmental organizations and think tanks to run local campaigns around Chinese Communist Party and Chinese government operations outside of mainland China. Authorizes to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, such sums as may be necessary for this fund.

Sec. 177. Supporting Local Media

Authorizes the Secretary of State to support and train journalists on investigative techniques necessary to ensure public accountability in relation to Chinese influence operations abroad. Authorizes to be appropriated, for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, such sums as may be necessary for this support.

TITLE II: INVESTING IN ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

SUBTITLE A – STRATEGIC AND DIPLOMATIC MATTERS

Sec. 201. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Establishes the term appropriate congressional committees.

Sec. 202. United States Commitment and Support for Allies and Partners in the Indo-Pacific.

States that maintaining and strengthening relationships with allies and partners is critical to America’s strategy in the region. Establishes that it is the policy of the United States to reinforce multilateral cooperation in the realm of diplomacy, economics, and security between America and Indo-Pacific nations, including ASEAN, New Zealand, and India.

Sec. 203. Reviving United States Leadership in International Organizations and Regional Institutions.

Establishes the fact that the United States' absence from the global stage has left a power vacuum that China is in the process of filling and using to expand its influence abroad. States that it is the policy of the United States to maintain its leadership role in international and regional organizations, including the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and other multilateral institutions.

Sec. 204. Mandate to use sanctions authorities with respect to the People's Republic of China.

Mandates that the President shall use the full range of authorities available to the President to impose sanctions and other measures to combat malign behavior by the Chinese government, entities owned or controlled by the government, and other Chinese individuals and entities responsible for such behavior.

Sec. 205. Negotiations with G7 Countries on the People's Republic of China.

Directs the President to establish a China-focused agenda at the G7 that includes issues relating to trade, investment, the erosion of democracy, human rights, 5G telecommunications, as well as, establishing international infrastructure and environmental standards.

Sec. 206. Enhancing the United States-Taiwan Partnership.

Reiterates America's commitment to the US-Taiwan relationship and states that the United States shall advocate for Taiwan's meaningful participation in the United Nations, the World Health Assembly and other international multilateral organizations.

Sec. 207. Global Public Health Risk Reduction Program.

States that outbreaks of zoonotic diseases pose an increasing threat to people around the world and that it is necessary to adopt a One Health approach. Directs the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development to design and implement a program in collaboration with Chinese authorities to reduce the risk of the transmission of dangerous pathogens from animals to people and to foster transparency in reporting the emergence of such zoonotic diseases.

Sec. 208. Enhancement of Diplomatic and Economic Engagement with Pacific Island Countries.

Authorizes \$10 million in funds for the Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce to hire locally-engaged staff to enhance diplomatic engagement in Pacific Island countries.

Sec. 209. Reporting on the Belt and Road Initiative After Onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to Congress on China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI), assessing the implications of COVID-19 on BRI, whether BRI projects meet international standards, the exportation of mass surveillance, abuse of Uyghurs in Xinjiang, and if there is room for United States involvement in projects being carried out under BRI.

Sec. 210. United States International Development and Investment Agenda.

Directs the Secretary of State to launch a series of fora around the world to showcase its commitment to high-quality development cooperation.

Sec. 211. Report on Department of State Personnel and Resources Devoted to the Indo-Pacific.

Directs the Secretary of State to conduct a review of personnel and resources of the Department of State dedicated to the Indo-Pacific.

Sec. 212. United States-China Climate Cooperation.

States that climate change requires global cooperation, especially between the United States and China and that both countries should work together to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, develop and deploy energy generation technologies, and integrate sustainable adaptation solutions.

Sec. 213. Enhancing United States Leadership and Competitiveness in Advancing Global Clean Energy Development.

Authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to contribute \$225 million to the Clean Technology Fund under the World Bank annually and directs the Secretary of Treasury to use the voice of the United States to ensure that support for the Fund is used exclusively for the deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries.

Sec. 214. Authorizing Appropriations for United States Contributions to the Green Climate Fund.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State to contribute \$1 billion annually to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) established by the United Nations and ensures that support from the GCF is used exclusively to support the deployment by developing countries of clean energy technologies and development of projects that improve a countries' resilience capacities and ability to adapt to the effects of climate change

Sec. 215. Energy Diplomacy and Security Within the Department of State.

Establishes an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources in the Department of State.

Sec. 216. Sense of Congress on the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

States of Congress that the United States must work with the international community to reduce hydrofluorocarbons in commerce and establishes that it should be the United States' policy to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

SUBTITLE B – INTERNATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS

Sec. 221. Definitions.

Defines “appropriate congressional committees,” “company,” “foreign ownership, control, or influence,” “incremental expenses,” and “other security forces.”

Sec. 222. Statement of Policy.

States the United States' intention to continue to exercise freedom of operations in the Indo-Pacific's international waters and airspace, while reinforcing relationships with allies and partners, and ensuring that all nations can exercise their rights, freedoms, and lawful use of the seas.

Sec. 223. Additional funding for Security of the Indo-Pacific Region.

Authorizes \$125 million for the Department of Defense for activities in the Indo-Pacific region and to ensure a credible Indo-Pacific region-wide defense strategy in accordance with the National Security Strategy.

Sec. 224. Prohibition on Use of Funds to Withdraw the United States Armed Forces from the Indo-Pacific Region.

Prohibits the use of federal funds to withdraw United States Armed Forces and Department of Defense employees in the Indo-Pacific.

Sec. 225. Additional Funding for Foreign Military Financing in the Indo-Pacific.

Authorizes \$70 million for activities in the Indo-Pacific region, \$7.5 million for the Southeast Asia Maritime Law Enforcement Initiative, and \$200 million for the Foreign Military Financing Compact Pilot Program to support policies and programs that advance the progress of the country in achieving lasting security and civilian-military governance through respect for human rights, good governance (including transparency and free and fair elections), and cooperation with United States.

Sec. 226. Additional Funding for International Military Education and Training in the Indo-Pacific.

Authorizes \$45 million in new funding for State Department's international military education and training assistance in the Indo-Pacific for each of the next five fiscal years.

Sec. 227. Prioritizing Excess Defense Article Transfers for the Indo-Pacific.

Directs the Secretary of the Navy to develop a plan to prioritize Excessive Defense Articles transfers to the Indo-Pacific.

Sec. 228. Prioritizing Excess Naval Vessel Transfers for the Indo-Pacific.

Authorizes the President to transfer to a government of an Indo-Pacific country as defined in section 227 one OLIVER HAZARD PERRY class guided missile frigate on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Sec. 229. Sense of Congress on Arms Exports and Human Rights

States that the provision of security assistance, including the provision of defense articles and defense services, should not be done if the unit has violated international humanitarian law or has committed a gross violation of human rights.

Sec. 230. Enhancing the United States-Taiwan Defense Relationship.

States that the Secretary of Defense, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act, should support Taiwan's defense strategy, including its undersea warfare and air defense capabilities.

Sec. 231. Report on U.S. Efforts to Engage the People's Republic of China on Nuclear Issues and Ballistic Missile Issues.

Directs the Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, to submit a report on the approaches and strategic effects of engaging China on arms control.

Sec. 232. Statement of Policy on Maritime Freedom of Operations in the International Waterways and Airspace of the Indo-Pacific and on Artificial Land Features in the South China Sea.

Condemns the use of force to impede freedom of operations in international airspace and efforts to alter the status quo and destabilize the Asia-Pacific region, while reaffirming the United States' unwavering commitment and support for allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific.

Sec. 233. Statement of Policy on Becoming a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

States that the Senate should ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Sec. 234. Report on Roles, Missions, and Capabilities of Indo-Pacific Partners.

Directs the Secretary of Defense with the Secretary of State, to assess coordinating appropriate roles for each major United States treaty or security partner in the Indo-Pacific region, the status of on-going RMC dialogues, and additional measures necessary to ensure all identified RMC can be executed.

Sec. 234. Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative.

Authorizes \$225 million for the Secretary of State, along with the Secretary of Defense, to provide assistance and training to increase maritime security and domain awareness to Indo-Pacific countries under the “Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative.” Directs the Department of Defense to establish an interagency task force to respond to the use of grey zone tactics in the region.

Sec. 235. Reporting on Countries Purchasing Arms from the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the Secretary of State to submit a report identifying countries which have acquired defense articles or defense goods and services from China in the prior two years.

SUBTITLE C – REGIONAL STRATEGIES TO COUNTER THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Sec. 240. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this title as the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the House Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees.

Part I - Western Hemisphere

Sec. 241. Sense of Congress Regarding United States - Canada Relations.

Sense of Congress that the United States and Canada are close allies, with common values grounded in democracy, human rights, transparency, and the rules-based international order. Sense of Congress that the United States and Canada must work together to solve international issues and counter China.

Sec. 242. Sense of Congress Regarding the Government of China's Arbitrary Imprisonment of Canadian Citizens.

Sense of Congress that China's detention of Canadian nationals is political and a retaliation for Canada's detention of Meng Wanzhou.

Sec. 243. Strategy to Enhance Cooperation with Canada.

Directs the President to submit a strategy that describes how the United States will improve diplomatic and defense cooperation with Canada in managing relations with China.

Sec. 244. Enhancing Cooperation Between the United States and Canada on Technology Issues with Respect to the People's Republic of China.

Directs the President to work with Canada to establish a United States-Canada-European Union Working Group to work on a comprehensive strategy to deal with the technology challenges posed by China. The strategy should include an analysis of the danger of relying on Chinese telecommunications equipment too heavily, intelligence sharing, and the screening of Chinese technological and infrastructure investments.

Sec. 245. Enhancing United States - Canada - NATO Cooperation on Defense Issues with Respect to the People's Republic of China.

Directs the President, in collaboration with Canada, to establish the NATO Working Group to respond to Chinese security challenges.

Sec. 246. Strategy to Strengthen Economic Competitiveness, Governance, and Human Rights, and the Rule of Law in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Directs the Secretary of State and heads of other Federal agencies to submit a strategy to increase United States economic competitiveness and promote the rule of law in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Dictates that the strategy should focus on investment, sustainable development, commercial relations, anti-corruption activities, and infrastructure projects.

Sec. 247. Engagement in Regional and International Organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Directs the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the heads of other Federal agencies, to compile a report on the effects of Chinese diplomatic activity in regional and international organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean on United States strategic interests.

Sec. 248. Response to the Belt and Road Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Amends the BUILD Act of 2018 to include Caribbean countries (excluding Cuba) among countries receiving prioritized support and prioritize engagement in the Western Hemisphere.

Sec. 249. Technological Cooperation with Latin American and Caribbean Governments.

Directs the Secretary and State to work with national and regional law enforcement entities and lead an effort to provide technical assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries, with the aim to strengthen their capacity to promote digital security.

Sec. 249A. Defense Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Directs the Secretary of State to dedicate at least 14% of funds appropriated to bilateral and multilateral military education programs to go towards defense cooperation programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Sec. 249B. Engagement with Civil Society in Latin America and the Caribbean on Accountability, Human Rights, and the Risks of Pervasive Surveillance Technologies.

Directs the Secretary of State to help countries in Latin America and the Caribbean identify, reduce, and mitigate the risks surveillance and monitoring technologies may pose to civil liberties. Reiterates the United States' commitment to programs that promote Internet freedom and the free flow of information in the region.

Part II - Transatlantic Alliance

Sec. 251. Sense of Congress on the Transatlantic Alliance.

States that the United States and European Union are close allies, who must work together to defend liberal-democratic values and the rule of law in light of China's rise, and collaboratively address transnational threats. Sense of Congress that the United States and European Union must work together to counter Chinese disinformation, influence operations, and propaganda efforts.

Sec. 252. Strategy Requirement.

Directs the President to submit a strategy for how the United States will enhance cooperation with Europe to manage relations with the PRC. Directs the President to designate a senior Department of State official to focus explicitly on transatlantic-China relations.

Sec. 253. Enhancing United States – European Union Cooperation on Economic Post - COVID - 19 Economic Relations with the People’s Republic of China.

States that the United States and European Union should support the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 recession and de-escalate their trade disputes. Establishes a United States-European Union COVID-19 economic working group focused on China and a State Department-European Commission Working Group to develop a strategy to respond to China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

Sec. 254. Response to the People’s Republic of China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

Directs the President to work with European counterparts to establish a United States-European Commission Working Group to develop a comprehensive strategy to respond to China’s Belt and Road Initiative. Authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to co-finance infrastructure projects that could otherwise be included within China’s BRI.

Sec. 255. Enhancing United States – European Union Cooperation on Technology Issues with Respect to the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the President to establish a formal US-EU Working Group to assess the risk of relying too heavily on Chinese communications equipment, as well as, screen Chinese investments in strategic technology and critical infrastructure.

Sec. 256. Enhancing United States - European Union - NATO Cooperation on Defense Issues with Respect to the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the President to establish a formal US-EU-NATO Working Group to assess Chinese military strategy and capabilities, while tracking Chinese investments in emerging technology and their effect on transatlantic security.

Sec. 257. Engaging with Civil Society and Enhancing United States - European Union Cooperation on Democracy and Human Rights with Respect to the People’s Republic of China.

States that the United States and European Union should work to counter Chinese efforts in the United Nations to eclipse the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Directs the President to work with European counterparts to establish a United States-European Union democracy and human rights working group on China.

Part III - South and Central Asia

Sec. 260. Strategy to Enhance Cooperation with South and Central Asia.

Directs the President to submit a strategy for how the United States will enhance cooperation with South and Central Asia in managing relations with the PRC and the security and economic challenges China poses to South and Central Asian nations.

Part IV - Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Sec. 261. Sense of Congress on Cooperation with ASEAN.

States that the United States must support the nations of ASEAN as they respond to COVID-19 and reiterates US commitment to the Association.

Sec. 262. ASEAN Strategy Requirement.

Directs the President to submit a strategy for how the US will enhance cooperation with ASEAN to increase capacity building and autonomy. The strategy will designate a senior Senate-confirmed Department of State official to lead US-ASEAN efforts, identify key issues and barriers to increase capacity building, identify policy points of convergence and divergence, detail efforts to counter Chinese projection of an authoritarian governing model in Southeast Asia, and detail the diplomatic efforts to date supporting ASEAN efforts to identify cost-effective alternatives to Huawei's 5G technology.

Sec. 263. Enhancing United States – ASEAN Cooperation on Economic Relations with the People's Republic of China.

States that the United States and ASEAN should cooperate to support the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 recession and de-escalate their trade disputes. Directs the Secretary of State to establish a United States-ASEAN economic working group focused on China, instructs the President to create a State Department-ASEAN Working Group focused on China's BRI, and authorizes to be appropriated in funds such sums as may be necessary to co-finance infrastructure projects that could be included within China's BRI.

Sec. 264. Enhancing United States – ASEAN Cooperation on Democracy and Human Rights with Respect to the People's Republic of China.

States that the United States and ASEAN should work to counter Chinese efforts in the United Nations and other international organizations to eclipse the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Directs the Secretary of State to establish a United States-ASEAN democracy and human rights working group on China and the National Endowment for democracy to establish a working group focused on addressing China's efforts to promote alternative forms of government in Southeast Asia.

Sec. 265. Sense of Congress on Enhancing United States-ASEAN Cooperation on Technology Issues with Respect to the People’s Republic of China.

States that United States and ASEAN should be united against Chinese efforts at the United Nations and other multilateral organizations to promote efforts like the “community of a shared future for mankind” and “the democratization of international relations” that only serve to erode the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and requires the Secretary of State to create a working group with ASEAN on Democracy and Human Rights.

Part V - Africa

Sec. 271. Assessment of Political, Economic, and Security Activity of the People’s Republic of China in Africa.

Directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report that assesses the nature and impact of Chinese activity in Africa, and its impact on United States strategic interests.

Sec. 272. Increasing the Competitiveness of the United States in Africa.

Directs the Secretary of State and other Federal officials to formulate a multi-year strategy to increase United States economic competitiveness and improve the investment climate in Africa.

Sec. 273. Digital Security Cooperation with Respect to Africa.

Directs the President to establish an interagency Working Group to include the State Department, Department of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence and other U.S. government agencies to develop recommendations to counter Chinese cyber aggression.

Sec. 274. Increasing Personnel in the United States Embassies in Sub-Saharan Africa Focused on the People’s Republic of China.

Creates a permanent China Desk Officer at certain embassies in sub-Saharan Africa as the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs considers appropriate.

Sec. 275. Support for Civil Society in Africa.

Establishes that it is the policy of the United States to cultivate entrepreneurship and leadership skills in African youth and establishes the Young African Leaders Initiative to be carried out by the Secretary of State. Establishes four regional centers in Africa to provide in-person and online training in business, entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and

public management. Requires the United States Agency for Global Media to submit a report on the resources and timeline to establish an organization to promote democratic values and institutions in Africa by providing objective, accurate news and information to the people of Africa.

Part VI - Middle East and North Africa

Sec. 277. Strategy to Counter Chinese Influence in and Access to the Middle East and North Africa.

Directs the Secretary of State, in congruence with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and heads of other relevant Federal agencies, to develop a strategy for countering and limiting Chinese influence in the Middle East and North Africa.

Sec. 278: Report on Chinese Energy, Infrastructure, and Economic Development in the Middle East and North Africa.

Directs the Secretary of State with the Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy to submit a report on Chinese energy, infrastructure, and economic development efforts in the Middle East and North Africa.

Sec. 279. Middle East Partnership Initiative.

Reiterates the United States' and international community's commitment to the Middle East and North Africa and directs the United States and international community to create a Middle East Partnership Initiative to support modernization and reform. Authorizes to be appropriated \$40 million for fiscal year 2021 for the Initiative.

Part VII - Arctic Region

Sec. 281. Defined Term.

Defines the "Arctic Region" as north of the 66.56083 parallel latitude north of the equator.

Sec. 282. Sense of Congress on Arctic Security.

States that the rapidly changing Arctic environment and increased military activity poses new national and regional security challenges. Requires the United States to conduct periodic comprehensive evaluations of present and ongoing disruptions to the global climate system and account for global climate disruptions in National Security Planning.

Sec. 283. Arctic Security Strategy.

Directs the United States to develop a strategy for protecting national interests in the Arctic and amends Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to direct the President to develop an Arctic Security Strategy and Arctic Security Envoy.

SUBTITLE D – INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Sec. 291. Definitions.

Defines Congressional Intelligence Committees and the Intelligence Community.

Sec. 292. Independent Review of Counterintelligence Apparatus and Structure of Federal Government.

Directs the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies to establish a panel, made up of seven members, to review the current counterintelligence apparatus and structure in America's intelligence community, the capabilities of the intelligence community and counterintelligence components of the Federal Government.

Sec. 293. Review Organizational Culture of Intelligence Community with Respect to Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity Practices.

Directs the Government Accountability Office to establish an independent audit of the intelligence community in terms of diversity, inclusion, and equity practices.

TITLE III: INVESTING IN OUR VALUES

SUBTITLE A – HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Sec. 301. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this subtitle.

Sec. 302. Tibet Policy and Support.

Reauthorizes the Tibetan Policy Act to call on the President to provide grants to NGOs for projects supporting Tibetan communities in Tibet, as well as to direct the Secretary to establish a United States consulate in Lhasa, a Tibet section within the United States Embassy in Beijing, and a United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues. States that it is the policy of the United States to protect the religious freedoms of Tibetan

Buddhists and the Tibetan people from the Chinese government, including Chinese efforts to install its own candidate as the future 15th Dalai Lama.

Sec. 303. Authorization of Appropriations for Promotion of Democracy in Hong Kong.

Authorizes \$50 million for FY 2021 for the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to promote democracy in Hong Kong.

Sec. 304. Hong Kong Special Immigrant Visa Access and Civil Society Support.

Authorizes a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program for individuals and their families who are residents of Hong Kong who suffered persecution for political activities

Sec. 305. Uyghur Special Immigrant Visa Access and Civil Society Support for Groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Authorizes a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program for Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region who have been arbitrarily detained in internment camps, suffered persecution, or have a well-founded fear of persecution on account of their ethnicity or religious beliefs.

Sec. 306. Imposition of Sanctions Relating to Forced Labor.

Directs the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons that the President determines knowingly engages in and facilitates forced labor in China as well as goods made through forced labor in China, including the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Sec. 307. Investigations of Allegations of Goods Produced with Forced Labor.

Amends Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to define "forced labor" and establish a Forced Labor Division within the Office of Trade and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which shall investigate goods alleged to be manufactured using forced labor and coordinate with other agencies to prohibit forced labor.

Sec. 308. Restrictions on Export, Reexport, and In-Country Transfers of Certain Items that Provide a Critical Capability to the Government of the People's Republic of China to Suppress Individual Privacy, Freedom, and Other Basic Human Rights.

Directs the President to identify any items that allow the Government of China to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights, through such mechanisms as surveillance, interception, and restriction of communications.

Sec. 309. Report on Use and Applicability of Sanctions to Chinese Officials Complicit in Human Rights Violations.

Directs the Secretary of State with the Secretary of Treasury, to report on the use and applicability of sanctions with respect to Chinese officials complicit in human rights violations, religious freedom restrictions, and human trafficking.

Sec. 310. Reciprocity for Media Organizations.

States that it is the policy of the United States to insist on reciprocity for media seeking entry into China and the United States and directs the Secretary of Department of Homeland Security to submit a report on the number of PRC foreign information media visa applications, the number granted and under what category, and the names and ownership of the news organizations sponsoring each application.

Sec. 311. Report on Corrupt Activities of Senior Officials of the Chinese Communist Party.

Instructs the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of State to submit a annual report of corrupt activities of Chinese Communist Party senior officials.

Sec. 312. Review to Increase Awareness of Chinese Government Influence Operations in the United States and Strengthen Trust of Law Enforcement in Communities

Requires an annual report on influence activities by the Chinese Government and requires the FBI to develop recommendation to strengthen relationships with communities targeted by influence activities.

Sec. 313. Confronting Anti-Asian Racism in the United States

States that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to anti-Asian racism in the United States, and that the United States is committed to fighting racism and intolerance. Directs Federal law enforcement agencies to maintain adequate policies and procedures to eliminate racial profiling.

TITLE IV: INVESTING IN OUR ECONOMIC STATECRAFT

Sec. 401. Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.

Identifies the committees referenced under this subtitle.

Sec. 402. Authorization of Additional Appropriations.

Authorizes the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund, the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to carry out the responsibilities under this Title.

SUBTITLE A – TRADE ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 411. Authority to Review Inbound and Outbound Investment.

Amends the Trade Act of 1974 to include the authority to review inbound and outbound investments, which establishes the Committee on Production Integrity in the United States, directs the Committee to submit a report to Congress regarding domestic manufacturing and supply chain resilience for critical supplies, requires all covered businesses to submit to the Committee a report that identifies proprietary information of the business that was sold or disclosed to another entity in a nonmarket economy country or with a state-owned enterprise.

Sec. 412. Establishment of Special Investigations Unit in Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Amends Section 141 of the Trade Act of 1974 to establish a special investigations unit in the Office of the United States Trade Representative responsible for investigating potential violations of trade agreements to which the United States is party, and actions made by foreign governments that restrict United States' commerce.

Sec. 413. Establishment of Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Amends Section 12 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 to instruct the President to appoint an individual to serve as the Inspector General of the Office for the United States Trade Representative and national Reconnaissance Office.

Sec. 414. Audit of Process for Seeking Exclusions from Certain Duties

Instructs the Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative to commence conducting an audit of the process established by the Representative with respect to articles imported from China.

Sec. 415. Identification of and Accountability with Respect to Government-Coerced Censorship.

Amends Chapter 8 of Title I of the Trade Act of 1974 to direct the United States Trade Representative to identify foreign countries that are trading partners of the United States that engage in actions that disrupt digital trade activities. Authorizes the Trade Representative to designate and revoke a country's priority foreign country status.

Sec. 416. Reports on Agreements to Resolve Disputes Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Amends Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to direct the United States International Trade Commission to submit a report on China's compliance with each provision of the "Phase I Trade Deal" and any other agreements entered into with China under this Title.

Sec. 417. Technical and Legal Support for Addressing Intellectual Property Rights Infringement Cases.

Authorizes Federal agencies to provide support as requested to United States citizen seeking technical, legal, or other support in addressing intellectual property rights infringement cases from the PRC.

Sec. 418. Improvement of Anti-Counterfeiting Measures.

Directs the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on seizures by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection of counterfeit goods. Calls for increasing the inspection of goods from certain countries and on the U.S. Trade Representative to publish in the Federal Register the criteria needed to add a market to the Notorious Markets List.

SUBTITLE B – FINANCIAL SERVICES

Sec. 431. Findings on Transparency and Disclosure; Sense of Congress.

Findings regarding establishment of comprehensive beneficial ownership information disclosure requirements, including on firms formed outside of the U.S.; and expresses the sense of Congress that comprehensive beneficial ownership legislation which includes strong disclosure requirements ensuring that complete beneficial ownership information is provided by all domestic and foreign corporations, LLCs and similar entities formed in the US, should be enacted by the end of the 116th Congress.

Sec. 432. Disclosure of Private Business Transactions with Foreign Persons.

Amends Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to require each covered officer to disclose to the public any private business transactions between the covered officer and foreign persons.

Sec. 433. Cyber Theft Disclosure.

Directs the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules to require companies to publicly disclose cyber theft.

Sec. 434. Cybersecurity Expertise Disclosure.

Amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to include directions for the Commission to issue final rules to require each reporting company to disclose whether any member of the governing body has expertise or experience in cybersecurity.

Sec. 435. Independence from Influence of the Government of China.

Instructs the Securities and Exchange Commission to require registrants to disclose any connections to or influence placed on them from the Chinese Communist Party, including financial support and the conditions under which that Government provided that support.

Sec. 436. Establishment of Interagency Task Force to Address Chinese Market Manipulation in the United States.

Directs the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and other appropriate Federal agencies to establish an interagency task force to investigate allegations of violations of antitrust and competition laws by Chinese companies. Directs the President to hold a briefing on the progress of the task force, its findings, and potential amendments to better combat anticompetitive business practices by Chinese companies.

Sec. 437. Holding Foreign Companies Accountable.

Requires certain issuers of securities to establish that they are not owned or controlled by a foreign government. Specifically, an issuer must make this certification if the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is unable to audit specified reports because the issuer has retained a foreign public accounting firm not subject to inspection by the board. Furthermore, if the board is unable to inspect the issuer's public accounting firm for three consecutive years, the issuer's securities are banned from trade on a national exchange or through other methods.

SUBTITLE C – ECONOMIC SECURITY

Sec. 441. Imposition of sanctions with respect to theft of trade secrets of United States persons.

Directs the President to identify and sanction any foreign person that has knowingly engaged in, benefitted from, or provided support for, the significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, if the theft of such trade secrets is reasonably likely to result in,

or has materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States.

Sec. 442. Countering Foreign Corrupt Practices.

Authorizes the Secretary of State to offer partner governments technical assistance to combat fraudulent business practices and increase government and private sector accountability.

Sec. 443. Debt Relief for Countries Eligible for Assistance from the International Development Association.

Establishes that it is the United States' policy to work with the international community to provide debt relief to countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association and countries that request forbearance in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury with the Secretary of State to engage with international financial institutions to advance policy discussions on sovereign debt relief.

Sec. 444. Collecting of Information from United States Entities Concerning Requests by the Government of China.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to collect information from entities that do business in China about Chinese requests related to censorship, surveillance, data transfers, and the establishment of Chinese cells within the respective business, and compile that information into a classified report.

Sec. 445. Report on Manner and Extent to Which the Government of China Exploits Hong Kong to Circumvent United States Laws and Protections.

Amends Title III of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 to direct the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, to submit a report on the manner and extent to which China exploits Hong Kong to circumvent the laws and protections of the United States.

Sec. 446. Monitoring Overcapacity of Industries in the People's Republic of China.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce in conjunction with the USTR to submit a report on overcapacity of industries in the PRC, and if overcapacity is found - directs the USTR to enter into negotiations with multilateral organizations to reduce overcapacity. If those negotiations are unsuccessful, the International Trade Commission is authorized to initiate investigations into increased imports to protect US industries from overcapacity.

Sec. 447. Report on Currency Issues with Respect to the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the Secretary of Treasury to submit a report on the economic effects of China’s efforts to move to a freely floating currency, including its impacts on American exports, economic growth, and job creation.

Sec. 448. Report on Exposure of the United States to the Financial System of the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the Secretary of Treasury to compile a report on America’s exposure to the PRC’s financial system, as well as how the United States is and should be responding to protect national interests.

Sec. 449. Report on the Extent to which United States Companies Across Industrial Sectors Source from the People’s Republic of China and Use Chinese-Operated Global Distribution Networks.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report on the degree to which U.S. companies across industrial sectors source from China and use China-operated global distribution networks.

Sec. 450. Report on Anticompetitive Behavior by the Government of China.

Directs the Secretary of Treasury and other relevant Federal officials to submit a report within one year to Congress on the economic effects of anticompetitive behavior by antitrust enforcers in China.

Sec. 451. Report on Investment Reciprocity between the United States and the People’s Republic of China.

Directs the Secretary of Treasury to submit a report on legislative or administrative action needed to allow the President to facilitate investment reciprocity and market access on a sector-by-sector basis between the United States and PRC.

Sec. 452. Statement of Policy to Encourage the Development of a Corporate Code of Conduct for Countering Malign Influence in the Private Sector.

Establishes that it is the policy of the United States to support business practices that are open, transparent, respect workers’ rights, and environmentally conscious. Encourages the development of a corporate code of conduct for countering malign influence from China in America’s private sector.

Sec. 453. Analysis of Foreign Laws, Policies, and Practices that Harm Competition.

Amends Section 181(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 to direct the United States Trade Representative to identify and analyze foreign country actions that distort the market and subsequently harm competition in the United States and violate American antitrust laws.