

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Direct the Department of Commerce to impose import duties on foundational (i.e., legacy) semiconductors from the PRC.	semiconductor	Congress, Department of Commerce
Direct additional resources to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) to ensure sufficient personnel, technology, data management, intelligence community support, and other resources for the agency to carry out its national security mission.	all	Congress, Department of Commerce
Using the Biden administration's October 7, 2022, country-wide controls on advanced semiconductors as a model, require the Department of Commerce to adopt "country-wide" controls for specific technologies going to foreign adversaries, regardless of end-use or end-user, and establish a "policy of denial" for export licenses for items with "National Security" (NS) controls.	all	Congress, Department of Commerce
Expand the definition of "critical technology" in the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA) (P.L 115-232) to include: a. Technologies that directly or indirectly enable those technologies listed as a Critical and Emerging Technology by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy; and b. Any technologies that are deemed "critical technologies" by either a majority of CFIUS member agencies or a single member agency of CFIUS with concurrence by the Chair (the Treasury Department).	emerging technology	Congress
Congress should codify the Secretary of Agriculture as a voting member of CFIUS for cases that involve farmland or agriculture technology and allow the Secretary of Agriculture to flag potentially problematic land purchases for CFIUS review.	Agriculture	Congress
Grant CFIUS jurisdiction over greenfield investments from foreign adversary entities involving critical technologies, critical infrastructure, or sensitive personal data and require mandatory filings for such transactions.	infrastructure, emerging technology	Congress
Streamline CFIUS reviews from companies from allied countries that do not pose substantial national security risks, and provide clear guidance on regulation concerning "Excepted Foreign Investors" to ensure that the category does not become a scheme for evading CFIUS review.	all	Congress, Executive Branch
Build upon cross-agency disclosure guidance produced under National Security Presidential Memorandum 33 (NSPM-33) by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to mitigate research security risk by requiring all federal research funding applicants to disclose details about past, present, and pending relations and interest with foreign governments, foreign government controlled entities, or entities located in foreign adversary countries, in the past five years for themselves and any key member of their team who will be involved in fundamental research supported by the grant and update such disclosure annually throughout the funding period	emerging technology, biotech	NSF, research institutions

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Create and maintain an unclassified database using open-source information to keep track of PRC research entities that engage in defense and military research and civil military fusion programs. This database can inform U.S. universities and researchers about current and future research collaborations and help federal grant-providing agencies vet grant proposals for risk mitigation.	military, semiconductor, emerging technology	Executive Branch
Exercise oversight on enforcement of existing rules in Sec. 117 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) (P.L. 89–329) that requires U.S. universities to disclose of foreign gifts and contracts reaching certain threshold to the Department of Education.	higher education	Executive Branch
Strengthen Sec. 117 of HEA by requiring U.S. universities to apply the “know-your-customer/donor” rule to understand who the benefactors are for foreign gifts and contracts channeled through U.S.-incorporated 501c(3) entities.	higher education	Congress
Require universities that receive federal grants for fundamental research to fully implement NSPM-33, to create and implement risk-based security reviews to detect and counter PRC malign influence and technology transfer risk.	higher education	Executive Branch
Fund the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institute of Standards of Technology (NIST), and the Department of Energy’s Office of Science—the single largest supporter of basic research in the United States—with a focus on peer-reviewed research. This research should prioritize technologies that have implications for U.S. national security and supply chain security, including but not limited to biotechnology, quantum technologies, and artificial intelligence.	biotechnology, AI	Congress
Pass the United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act (H.R. 5988) to provide relief from double taxation for workers and businesses engaged in U.S.-Taiwan cross-border investment. Such legislation should significantly reduce withholding taxes on dividends, interest, and royalties paid on these cross-border investments, mitigate barriers for smaller businesses to make those investments, reduce complexity for dual residents, and unlock opportunity for deepening our economic cooperation with Taiwan.	all	Congress
Direct the Department of Commerce to initiate an investigation on permanent magnets and rare earth elements to determine the extent of dumping and other distortive market practices. If the investigation finds injury, Commerce should impose material injury tariffs.	critical minerals	Department of Commerce

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<p>Consider reforms to the International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) that would:</p> <p>a. Fix the equity scoring problem, wherein equity investments made by DFC are treated as grants and counted as a 100 percent loss in the annual budget. DFC's equity investments should be scored appropriately, for example by assessing them on a net-present value basis or by treating them as a credit program. b. Pass legislation to direct DFC to prioritize transactions that a) reduce a recipient country's reliance on the PRC and b) are in a strategic sector of national security, such as critical minerals, telecommunications, transportation and ports, and energy. c. Establish a dedicated funding mechanism, in concert with likeminded allies and partners, to fund digital infrastructure development as an alternative to the PRC's Digital Silk Road and related investments. d. Place DFC officers at the Department of Defense's Combatant Commands to coordinate DFC activity more closely with U.S. security strategy. e. Require annual reports from DFC that assess whether the maximum contingent liability should be increased above \$60 billion.</p>	all	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Enact the PRC Is Not a Developing Country Act (H.R. 1107), which the House of Representatives passed unanimously in March of 2023. The bill would direct the Secretary of State to work to strip the PRC of its "developing nation" designation, which affords it preferential treatment and access to funding from international organizations, including the World Bank.</p>	all	Congress
<p>Pass legislation amending the Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce the de minimis threshold for duty-free shipments into the United States with particular focus on foreign adversaries including the PRC. Congress should also direct CBP to strengthen its enforcement against transshipments from the PRC into the U.S. market using the de minimis rule, as it cannot adequately scrutinize goods sent to the United States from the PRC for concerns about forced labor under current de minimis rules.</p>	consumer goods, retail, manufacturing	Congress, CBP
<p>Enact legislation like the COOL Online Act (H.R. 6299) mandating country of origin labeling for online-purchased products to ensure transparency, consumer understanding, and clear trade practices in the digital marketplace.</p>	consumer goods, retail, manufacturing	Congress
<p>Increase investigative capacity and enforcement and recover lost U.S. revenue by appropriating additional funding for trade enforcement capacities, including the Department of Justice's Trade Fraud Task Force, which investigates PRC transshipment, evasion of tariffs, trade-based money laundering, violations of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), and other trade-related crimes.</p>	consumer goods, retail, manufacturing	Congress
<p>[Congress] should also pass the Strengthening the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (H.R. 4567) to strengthen safeguards against products made with forced labor in the PRC entering the United States.</p>	consumer goods, retail, manufacturing	Congress
<p>Consider providing financial assistance or other substantive support to small- and medium-sized businesses or first-time petitioners who are pursuing an unfair trade case.</p>	all	Congress

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Require an assessment from USDA, to be updated on an annual basis, on U.S. dependency on critical agricultural products or inputs that could be exploited in the event the PRC or another foreign country weaponizes any of these critical dependencies.	Agriculture	Congress, USDA
Update Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to better address the threat from unfair PRC trade practices, making clear that Section 337 may be utilized to address unfair trade practices and unfair methods of competition from a wide-array of market-distorting unfair trade practices.	all	Congress
Enact Leveling the Playing Field 2.0 (H.R. 3882) to update U.S. trade laws by addressing issues such as cross-border subsidies, simplifying investigations into circumvention and repeated product-related inquiries, and strengthening remedies to minimize PRC predatory economic practices.	all	Congress
Expand the “rebuttable presumption” in the UFLPA to include certain imported PRC seafood products. Expand the list of seafood products from the PRC subject to the Seafood Import Monitoring Program to include all types of seafood products, to ensure the United States is not complicit in the PRC’s practice of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.	seafood products	Congress
Require the Department of Commerce to update existing tools to develop a user-friendly, comprehensive, digital database that helps small businesses effectively search and analyze information on foreign entities that the U.S. government has sanctioned, listed, or otherwise poses a threat to U.S. national security, its economic well-being, or poses undue risk to the public. The database would also include analytic standards for assessing various risks with respect to entities listed in the database. Require OMB to establish guidelines to publish Department of Commerce Entity List entities in their native language	all, small business	Congress, Department of Commerce
Enact the Chinese Military and Surveillance Company Sanctions Act of 2023 (H.R. 760), which authorizes the Treasury Department to make a determination of sanctions on PRC companies it identifies as being directly tied to the Chinese military industrial complex	all	Congress, Treasury
Prevent U.S. government funds, including loans or grant funds, from being used to reimburse the use or purchase of biotechnology machines, products, and services from the PRC biotechnology and PLA-affiliated entity, the BGI Group, and its subsidiaries.	biotechnology, life sciences	Congress
Congress should require the Department of Commerce to add BGI and its subsidiaries to the Entity List and should take steps to prevent foreign adversaries from collecting or acquiring U.S. genomic and other sensitive health data.	biotechnology, life sciences	Congress, Department of Commerce

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Enact the bipartisan American Security Drone Act (H.R. 6143) or the Securing Our Airspace from Reconnaissance (SOAR) Act (H.R. 3974) into law to effectively restrict U.S. federal agencies from procuring drones manufactured in foreign adversary countries.	aerospace	Congress, FAA, "federal agencies"
Ensure that all PRC commercial drone companies and subsidiaries that have proven PRC military ties should be on the Entity List maintained by the Department of Commerce, the 1260H List maintained by the Department of Defense, and other relevant government lists.	aerospace	Department of Commerce, Department of Defense
Require the Department of Commerce, in coordination with the ERC, to determine whether the promulgation of open-source microelectronic architectures, like RISC-V, pose a risk to U.S. national security or supply chain security. Congress should require the ERC determine whether authorities under Section 1753 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-232) or E.O. 13873 could be used to address any national security concerns posed by open-source chip architecture	emerging technology	Congress, Department of Commerce
Strengthen the FCC's "Covered List" of telecom equipment and services	telecommunications, emerging technology	Congress, FCC
Pass the Chinese Communist Party Influence Transparency Act (introduced in the 117th Congress as H.R. 3390) to require any agent lobbying on behalf of a PRC business entity to register as a Foreign Agent	all	Congress
Pass legislation to generally prohibit investment in PRC companies included on key U.S. government sanctions and red-flag lists	all	Congress
Enact legislation prohibiting the TSP from investing in PRC companies that are under U.S. human rights sanctions or prohibited by the UFLPA.	financial services	Congress
Congress should also enact legislation that requires private equity firms, as well as employee retirement plans governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), to disclose their continuing investments in companies based in or controlled by foreign adversaries.	financial services	Congress
Enact legislation to address how variable interest entities (VIEs) deny U.S. investors basic shareholder rights and protections.	financial services	Congress
Expand export-license requirements to subsidiaries of foreign adversary entities on the Entity List to address the issue of diversion.	all	Congress
Require the ERC to conduct a full top-to-bottom review of all items classified as commercial items (EAR-99) to determine if they should be subject to export controls.	all	Congress
Congress should require the Department of State, in coordination with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Department of Energy, to work towards multilateral agreements on international standards with likeminded partners to maintain western leadership in artificial intelligence	all, AI	Congress, NIST (Department of Commerce), Department of State, and Department of Energy

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Expand the list of sensitive sites over which CFIUS has jurisdiction to cover all military facilities, acknowledged intelligence sites, national laboratories, defense-funded university-affiliated research centers, and critical infrastructure sites.	all	Congress
Congress should update CFIUS jurisdiction to cover standalone non-urban, nonsingle housing unit real estate transactions by foreign adversary entities, where that transaction could reasonably provide the foreign adversary entity the ability to collect intelligence on sensitive national security sites, without requiring disclosure or mandatory review and while preventing CFIUS from limiting such jurisdiction through regulation.	real estate	Congress
Congress should require CFIUS to promulgate regulations regarding filings for non-urban, non-single housing real estate transactions by foreign adversary entities in proximity to a national security site to address the issue of non-notified transactions.	real estate	Congress
Address mitigation agreements by requiring CFIUS to block any transaction for which the national security concerns cannot be resolved through a mitigation agreement within three years, and provide additional funding for continued monitoring and assessment of all such agreements.	all	Congress
Require U.S. research institutions to obtain an export control license if they intend to use any export-controlled item that has a clear and distinct national security nexus, during the course of research collaboration on critical and emerging technologies with any foreign adversary entity.	higher education	Congress, Executive Branch
Require the Department of State to establish “human rights” and “military end-use” guardrails in any Science and Technology Agreement with the PRC and ensure sufficient consultations with appropriate Congressional committees throughout the negotiation process, as outlined in the Science and Technology Agreement Enhanced Congressional Notification Act of 2023 (H.R. 5245).	all	Congress, Department of State
Expand visa security screening procedures to prevent foreign adversaries from exploiting our open system to illicitly acquire U.S. technology and technical knowledge. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence should be required to participate in visa screening of high-risk researchers; mandate the State Department adopt machine-readable technology for visa applicant documents; require visa vetting be done by U.S.-based language-enabled analysts; and urge the State Department to adopt uniform standards for documents submitted by high-risk researchers (e.g., resumes, plan of study, previous research).	critical technology	Executive Branch
Update the Department of Labor’s Schedule A Group I occupations list which has remained unchanged since 1991 to add relevant occupations critical to national security and emerging technology. Mandate that Schedule A be updated continuously to reflect the dynamic job market and current market conditions and demands in certain industries.	national security	Department of Labor

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Invest in apprenticeships and both skills-based and on-the-job training, including by directing the Department of Education to require colleges and universities that receive federal funds to develop “stackable” credential programs. Beginning with a pilot program focused on shipbuilding, these higher education institutions should allow students to get credentials through short-term certificate courses, rather than committing to multiyear degree programs, and to accumulate—or stack— those credentials towards an eventual degree.	all	Department of Education
Modernize and reauthorize the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support workers that may be displaced and create a set of robust training and reemployment services to support any such workers’ reentry into the workforce.	all	Department of Labor
Enact legislation, such as the Opportunity to Compete Act (H.R. 5960), directing federal offices and encouraging the private sector not to require four-year college degrees for jobs openings unless absolutely necessary. Congress should also enact legislation to help young Americans make informed decisions about educational pathways that prepare them best for competitive jobs, such as the College Transparency Act (H.R. 2957).	all	Congress
Enact legislation to encourage sectoral agreements with key trading partners and allies with strong rules of origin and high standards on critical minerals and other critical goods (e.g., semiconductors, electronic vehicle batteries/components, active pharmaceutical ingredients) that the United States identifies as critical for resilient supply chains.	critical minerals	Congress
Pass H. Res. 270, which provides that the United States should negotiate strong, inclusive, forward-looking, and enforceable rules on digital trade and the digital economy with allies and partners. These rules should address digital barriers such as restrictions on cross-border data flows and requirements for localization of computing facilities to ensure the American values of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of the digital world and advanced technology.	all	Congress
Counter PRC influence by supporting and incentivizing the employment of more American citizens in international organizations, especially international financial institutions, multilateral financial institutions, and those associated with setting international technology standards.	all	Executive Branch
Encourage and fund research for electric vehicle (EV) battery technology—particularly alternative battery chemistries—including for the manufacturing of advanced prototypes. Support efforts to scale up the domestic supply chain for EV batteries, while ensuring the implementation of national security guardrail against the flow of federal incentives to the CCP.	electric vehicles	Congress, Executive Branch

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Increase recycling programs for qualified end-of-life products owned by the federal government, which could provide a significant source of critical minerals and materials and reduce reliance on the PRC, especially for EV batteries.	critical minerals	Executive Branch
Establish a “Buy America” pilot program requiring Medicare, Medicaid, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Defense, and other federally funded health systems to purchase their pharmaceuticals and basic medical devices and goods only from U.S. production facilities or from allied or likeminded trading partners that have appropriate regulatory certification, with exceptions to guard against shortages.	pharmaceuticals	Executive Branch
Direct the Department of Commerce to initiate an investigation into the organized efforts by PRC medical device manufacturers to undercut American companies, including on needles and syringes. to determine whether these efforts threaten our national security. Commerce would be mandated to enact tariffs on such products originating from the PRC based on the outcome of the investigation	pharmaceuticals	Executive Branch
Fully fund DFC and USAID and support the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI), the G7+ initiative to advance strategic, values-driven, and high-standard infrastructure and investment in low- and middle-income countries.	all	Congress
Appropriate the Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) at the Presidential budget request level of \$400 million for Fiscal Year 2024. To ensure CPIF implementation aligns with Congressional intent, Congress should require additional transparency for CPIF programs, to include details of funded projects. To ensure effective management of CPIF, Congress should ensure the Office of China Coordination and U.S. embassies that house “Regional China Officers” are staffed with personnel that can act as grant officer representatives overseeing CPIF projects.	all	Congress
Pass legislation to renew the Compact of Free Association (COFA) agreements and continue U.S. commitments to the Freely Associated States (FAS). Congress should also direct the State Department to continue expanding the presence of U.S. embassies in the Pacific islands to promote diplomatic relations with the United States and counter PRC influence in the Indo-Pacific and Oceania.	diplomacy	Congress, Department of State
Require the Departments of Defense and State to maintain an updated mapping of strategic ports around the world and of the PRC’s efforts to build and buy them. From there, Congress should direct the State and Defense Departments to develop a strategy to counter the PRC’s efforts and ensure U.S. or friendly ownership of strategic ports.	infrastructure	Executive Branch
Renew the China Safeguard mechanism, under Section 421, which expired in 2013, by amending the Trade Act of 1974.	all	Congress

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<p>In anticipation of PRC retaliation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and USTR should collaborate to determine alternative market access for agriculture exports that predominately rely on the PRC market and offset the adverse effects of PRC retaliation. Congress should also consider additional appropriations to offset retaliation for farmers and ranchers, U.S. exporters, and other American workers. A broader strategy must also be developed to support workers to prepare for a period of increased trade tensions and uncertainty.</p>	Agriculture	USDA and USTR
<p>Ensure that the United States' existing trade agreements with third-party countries, including the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), have strong rules of origin to prevent non-market economies from using our trading partners as a backdoor to gain preferential access to the U.S. market.</p>	all	Congress
<p>Build consensus on the PRC's distortive trade and economic practices and reinforce U.S. commitments to its international partners by working with likeminded countries to propose new plurilateral disciplines on non-market economies, which could be modeled on the U.S.-EU-Japan Trilateral initiative.</p>	all	all of government
<p>Direct USTR to publish a full assessment of the PRC's compliance with the "Phase One" agreement and remedies necessary to address any areas of non-compliance.</p>	all	Congress, USTR
<p>Enact legislation, such as the Reveal Risky Business in China Act (H.R. 4451), requiring large U.S. public companies to disclose key risks related to the PRC and the expected effects of a sudden change in market access.</p>	all "large U.S. public companies"	Congress
<p>Congress should also mandate that the Financial Stability Oversight Council submit regular reports to Congress on the aggregate quantities of all PRC-associated assets held by Americans and the risks to the U.S. financial system of a PRC [conflict] scenario.</p>	financial services, banking	Congress, Treasury
<p>Oversee the implementation of the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (P.L. 116-222) to ensure that PRC firms listed in the United States come into compliance with U.S. law immediately. Specifically, Congress should pass the Holding Chinese Listed Companies Accountable Act (H.R. 4879), which would heighten accountability for PRC companies. Congress should also require the Public Company Accountability Oversight Board (PCAOB) to report regularly to Congress on the status and outcomes of its inspections of audits conducted on PRC securities issuers. Congress should also consider making public PCAOB enforcement actions on non-compliant PRC entities.</p>	financial services, banking	Congress, Treasury
<p>Designate a coordinating office that is responsible for assessing and developing an economic security strategy and for assessing the possible economic, financial, and supply chain effects of the PRC's military and economic aggression.</p>	all	Congress

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Direct the Federal Reserve to stress-test U.S. banks for their ability to withstand a potential sudden loss of market access to the PRC and to produce classified reports detailing the results of those assessments and considering the impact on U.S. financial markets of potential U.S. and allied sanctions against PRC financial firms in the event of a conflict.	financial services, banking	Congress, Federal Reserve
Direct the Administration to implement Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act to impose remedies on products or components from a country of concern while limiting applicability to allies and partners.	all	Congress, the Executive Branch
Urge the Executive Branch to enforce the Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-336), which President Biden has signed into law. Congress should authorize the Department of Commerce to place a foreign adversary entity on the Entity List if the Department of Commerce determines the entity or an individual affiliated with the entity was responsible for the theft of U.S. intellectual property rights or refused to compensate U.S. firms for unlicensed use of their IP.	all	Congress, Department of Commerce
Establish a National Technology Competitiveness Analysis Center (NTCAC) to be housed at the Department of Energy that directly supports the End User Review Committee (ERC) and other relevant stakeholders in conducting analysis on critical and emerging technology ecosystems.	technology, energy	Congress, Department of Energy
Require the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the ERC, to determine whether the promulgation of Light Detecting and Ranging technologies (LiDAR) manufactured in foreign adversary countries is a risk to U.S. national security, and whether U.S. technology flowing to PRC LiDAR firms should be subject to export controls. Congress should require the Federal Acquisition Security Council to determine if LiDAR technology produced by foreign adversary countries should be subject to a federal procurement ban, including by the Department of Transportation.	emerging technology	Congress, Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation
Enact legislation similar to the bipartisan, bicameral NETWORKS Act (as introduced in the 116th Congress as H.R. 6235) to effectively place Huawei, ZTE, and other high-risk foreign adversary-controlled telecom vendors on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List to cut these national security threats off from foreign markets, and enact the FACT Act (H.R. 9236), which would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to publish a list of companies who hold FCC authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority with over 10 percent or more ownership by foreign adversaries.	telecommunications, emerging technology	Congress, FCC
Enact legislation allowing the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make determinations as to the national security threat from certain equipment and services that can trigger the FCC to add such equipment and services to the Covered List.	telecommunications, emerging technology	Congress, FCC, DOJ
Enact legislation requiring a separate equipment certification for any device using any module produced by any Covered List entities or their subsidiaries or affiliates.	telecommunications, emerging technology	Congress, FCC

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Enact the Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act (H.R. 1190) to require disclosure of lobbying activities undertaken by foreign governments, including the PRC.	all	Congress
Build upon the Biden Administration's Executive Order to codify restrictions on U.S. investment in areas related to the PRC's critical and emerging technologies, military capabilities, and human rights abuses.	all	Congress
Enact legislation to provide legal safeguards to state and local governments that wish to divest their assets from the PRC, including legislation similar to the PRC Accountability and Divestment Act of 2023 (H.R. 6528).	financial services, state governments	Congress
Grant CFIUS jurisdiction over all joint ventures involving foreign adversary entities, including minority stakes, and require mandatory filings, imposing a presumption of unresolvability for transactions involving critical technologies.	all	Congress
Enhance CFIUS's ability to enforce the law and its own orders by: a. Providing CFIUS subpoena power for transactions that do not require mandatory filing with CFIUS and creating carve out exceptions to confidentiality of information to encourage whistleblowers. b. In rare cases where the national security risk has significantly heightened since the transaction was completed, allowing CFIUS to reopen or alter previously mitigated transactions. c. Requiring CFIUS to refer any incident to the Department of Justice where CFIUS has reasonable cause to conclude that there has been a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001 (false claims).	all	Congress
Enact legislation that would prohibit U.S. entities from engaging in research collaborations with PRC entities involved with military and defense research and development (R&D), to include those that are on the International Trade Administration's Consolidated Screening List, the Department of Defense's Chinese Military Companies List, and the U.S. Air Force's China Aerospace Studies Institute's list of PRC Defense Science and Technology Key Labs.	military	Congress

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<p>Establish a mechanism where the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Department of Energy and other relevant agencies, has the resources to fund early-stage, capital-intensive emerging technologies with national security applications, with requirements for production in the U.S. or in closely allied nations. This should include: a. Funding to ensure U.S. leadership in health sciences and new energy technologies that are central to the U.S.-CCP economic and technological competition, as well as legislation to enhance U.S. leadership in other critical technology areas, such as the Autonomous Systems Adoption and Policy Act (H.R. 3168). b. Funding to support the Department of Energy's and Intelligence Community's (IC) research and collaboration on next generation microelectronics and communication systems to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities for printed circuit boards, which is necessary in almost all electronics used today by providing financial assistance programs for American facilities manufacturing or researching printed circuit boards. c. Ensuring that U.S. funding for national security-relevant technologies, to include semiconductors, has clear guardrails for recipients to prevent foreign adversaries from exploiting U.S.- funded research. d. Ensuring that the Office of Strategic Capital (OSC) in the Department of Defense receives loan guarantee authority and that Congress oversees the effective use of those funds.</p>	<p>energy, semiconductors</p>	<p>Department of Defense, Department of Energy</p>
<p>Establish and fully fund a “critical technology industry fund... for building or expanding R&D and advanced production facilities in the United States.” This organization could take multiple forms but should be designed to increase access to low-cost capital for companies developing critical and emerging technologies with national security applications.</p>	<p>critical technology</p>	<p>Congress</p>
<p>Incentivize private sector investment in critical and emerging technologies with a national security application, including by: a. Establishing a capital gains tax exemption for small- and mediumsized businesses working in those technologies sectors. The list of critical technologies should include foundational sectors, such as AI and quantum, as well as strategic infrastructure, including port facilities, telecommunications infrastructure, and defense equipment, and it should be publicly revised annually. b. Enacting legislation providing full expensing of R&D investment in annual tax returns, such as the American Innovation and R&D Competitiveness Act of 2023 (H.R. 2673). c. Enacting strong guardrails for tax credit eligibility to ensure federal incentives aimed at bolstering U.S. competitiveness do not benefit the CCP.</p>	<p>emerging technology</p>	<p>Congress</p>
<p>Task and resource the NIST and Department of Energy in coordination with other agencies to develop cyber security and “red teaming” standards for U.S entities involved in the research, development, and digital storage of advanced AI models.</p>	<p>cybersecurity</p>	<p>Congress, Executive Branch</p>

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Congress should also mandate federal agencies adopt the NIST Risk Management Framework and implement increased cybersecurity practices. Federal agencies should build upon NIST's Risk Management Framework, adapting it to their specific use cases and sensitivities.	cybersecurity	Congress
Raise the cap on the development of autonomous vehicles (AVs), set by the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 with a framework for consumer safety. The current cap is set at 2,500 vehicles per year under the program for a maximum of two years (5,000 vehicles). Congress should raise it to 100,000 vehicles per year to promote domestic capital investment required to build, equip, and maintain manufacturing plants, train workforces, secure supplier contracts, and develop advanced technologies, while ensuring safety.	autonomous vehicles	Congress
Develop a national deployment strategy for small modular reactors (SMRs) to localize to-scale, carbon-free electricity and to advance research in SMR-based hydrogen technologies. Congress should support the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense in the deployment of light water-cooled SMRs in the coming decade and promote the expedited review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of SMRs with nontraditional coolants, such as liquid metals, salts, and gases.	energy	Congress, Executive Branch
Build on the Biden Administration's Determination of Exceptional Circumstances and U.S. Competitive Provision under the Bayh-Doyle Act (P.L. 96-517) to further promote the manufacture of DOE science and technologies in the United States. Congress should also enact legislation that prohibits the manufacturing of DOE-funded intellectual property in the PRC or in a facility owned, controlled, or operated by the CCP; or authorize another person to manufacture such product in the PRC or in a facility owned, controlled, or operated by the CCP.	intellectual property	Congress, Executive Branch
Resource the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the IC to develop a ten-year roadmap to design, develop, and deploy quantum-based technologies to the warfighter, with immediate priority being given to quantum sensors capable of operating in GPS-denied environments.	quantum technology	Congress, Executive Branch
Establish a work authorization program for foreign nationals from partner countries that are part of Five Eyes (FVEY), the Quad, and select NATO countries who have a background in critical and emerging technology and are working on projects funded by the Department of Defense or other national security agencies. Applicants for the program should be subject to rigorous screening procedures, to include vetting by the intelligence community	critical technology	Congress, Executive Branch
Allow properly vetted FVEY foreign nationals working on AUKUS or other joint-defense projects to be exempt from U.S. technology sharing restrictions such as those imposed by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).	critical technology	Executive Branch

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<p>Make federal education funding programs available to high school graduates seeking workforce credentialing through accredited training programs. Specifically, Congress should enact legislation—such as the Promoting Employment and Lifelong Learning (PELL) Act (H.R. 496) or the Bipartisan Workforce Pell Act (H.R. 6585)—to expand Pell Grant eligibility to include credentialed skills-training programs outside of established educational degree programs that train students to work in advanced manufacturing, shipbuilding, cybersecurity, and other fields that the Department of Defense identifies as necessary for filling shortfalls in the defense industrial base workforce. Congress should also enact legislation, such as the Freedom to Invest in Tomorrow’s Workforce Act (H.R. 1477), authorizing the use of 529 accounts (college savings accounts) for the same purpose.</p>	all	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Enact legislation setting negotiating priorities and a process for congressional consideration of comprehensive bilateral trade agreements, starting with Taiwan under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Representative Office. Other potential partners could include the United Kingdom and Japan.</p>	all	Congress
<p>Enact legislation to implement the 21st Century Customs Framework developed by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enhance trade facilitation, improve data sharing, increase visibility and accountability, promote timely and effective enforcement, and secure funding to modernize the U.S. customs system.</p>	all	Congress
<p>Reauthorize the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program, which expired at the end of 2020, to promote economic development in the roughly 120 developing countries covered by GSP. In the reauthorization, Congress should modernize the program to accelerate supply chain shifts out of the PRC market, enhance rules of origin to limit PRC transshipment, and provide certainty for industry as they contemplate supply chain investment decisions outside of the PRC.</p>	all	Congress, USTR
<p>Support participation in the U.S-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) to promote joint U.S. and EU competitiveness and prosperity. Congress should hold USTR and the Departments of State and Commerce accountable to maintain high-level dialogue with European counterparts to jointly advance shared values in emerging technologies and promote the rules-based economic order.</p>	all	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Enact legislation to increase the supply of critical agricultural products and inputs, such as vitamins A, D, K, and other animal feedstock.</p>	Agriculture	Congress

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
<p>Authorize and appropriate a critical mineral Resilient Resource Reserve to insulate American producers from price volatility and PRC weaponization of its dominance in critical mineral supply chains. The reserve would be used to sustain the price of a critical mineral when it dips below a certain threshold and replenished via contribution from companies when the price of the mineral is significantly higher. The fund should target critical elements with high volatility, low U.S. domestic production volume, and PRC import dependence, including cobalt, manganese, light and heavy rare earths, vanadium, gallium, graphite, germanium, and boron.</p>	critical minerals	Congress
<p>Ensure that critical minerals and materials needed for national security purposes are sourced domestically and from friendly countries through diversified and secure supply chains. Congress should work with the Executive Branch and USTR to advance sector-specific agreements to secure critical minerals and other components essential to U.S. economic and national security. Congress should incentivize the production of rare earth element magnets, which are the principal end-use for rare earth elements and used in electric vehicles, wind turbines, industrial automation, wireless devices, and countless other products. Specifically, Congress should develop tax incentives that create a preference for American manufacturing...</p>	critical minerals	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Recognizing the significantly higher environmental standards of the United States, work with relevant stakeholders to reform NEPA and consider updates to the General Mining Act of 1872 in a way that increases certainty and stability for industry and encourages and strengthens the development of domestic mineral supply chains, advances environmental sustainability, and fosters early and meaningful community engagement. Specific efforts should be made to expedite mine permitting to develop production of proven, domestic hard rock mineral deposits and processing facilities through streamlined permitting and land swap processes and codify exploration operations and construction of mine access roads</p>	critical minerals	Congress
<p>Congress should authorize \$1 billion to expand NDS coverage for a commercial buffer for select essential civilian and critical infrastructure sectors based on data collected per House National Defense Authorization Act Section 1057 (H.R. 2670), to strengthen supply chain resiliency in the event of disruptions caused by predatory PRC actions. Congress should strengthen existing authorities that compel the NDS to purchase domestically produced critical materials when such materials are available and cost effective. Congress should restrict the NDS from purchasing materials that are produced in the PRC when otherwise available domestically or from allied sources.</p>	critical minerals	Congress
<p>Encourage a domestic battery recycling industry and limit predatory PRC price inflation, by requiring that any facility that receives Department of Energy or Department of Defense funding for the processing of black mass shall be restricted from exporting any material from the United States.</p>	critical minerals	Congress, Department of Energy, Department of Defense

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Rebuild industry-specific manufacturing and production following the collapse of the U.S. NdFeB magnet industry, which hollowed out industry-specific knowledge and skills, reducing NdFeB magnet-related human capital.	critical minerals	Congress
Require the Department of Labor to leverage the Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grant Program to establish and enhance educational programs that teach NdFeB magnet-related skills.	critical minerals	Congress, Department of Labor
Authorize additional resources to support the expansion of the Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) and encourage USTR to develop sector-based trade agreements with allies and partners in close consultation with Congressional committees of jurisdiction, particularly with regards to critical minerals that are unavailable in the United States.	critical minerals	Congress, USTR
Direct NOAA and the Department of Defense to conduct a joint study to research uncertainties associated with deep seabed mining and the impacts of such activities on marine environments. A comprehensive costbenefit analysis on deep sea mining is needed as we explore alternatives to foreign dependence on rare earths and other critical minerals.	critical minerals	Executive Branch
Enact legislation requiring the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to develop an expanded list of key pharmaceutical products used widely in the United States and to maintain a database tracking the supply chains for those products, including the extent and nature of U.S. dependency on the PRC.	pharmaceuticals	Congress
Enact legislation authorizing the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to negotiate trade agreements to reduce U.S. dependencies on the PRC for medical and pharmaceutical goods, such as the Medical Supply Chain Resiliency Act (H.R. 4307).	pharmaceuticals	Congress, USTR
Enact reforms to the Export–Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) that would: a. Mandate that EXIM’s China and Transformational Exports Program (CTEP) accept greater loan-loss risk across its portfolio and expand its transformational export areas to include cloud services and infrastructure; civil nuclear facilities, material, and technologies; and critical minerals, materials, and rare earth element mining, concentration, separation, refining, alloying, fabrication, and end-use. b. Legislate a permanent increase of EXIM’s default rate cap from two percent to four percent to expand risk tolerance, proactively invest in key sectors, and accommodate for global portfolio turbulence.	all	Congress

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Direct the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other relevant development bodies to surge development assistance and financing with a focus on countries most at risk from PRC influence. USTDA should be directed and emboldened to help partner countries develop more transparent processes for awarding tenders that considers project quality over the lifecycle, instead of just upfront costs. Congress should also direct the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment to build and implement a program to provide economic policy and planning assistance to at-risk countries, including by deploying task forces of economic advisors drawn from the private sector and academia.	all	Congress, Department of State
Address CCP influence in multilateral institutions and international development financing. Specifically, Congress should take steps to ensure that U.S. government-funded projects financed through multilateral institutions like the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) consider factors beyond price alone to ensure that western capital finances the most developmental, sustainable, and quality projects and does not facilitate projects spearheaded by PRC national champions. Specifically, Congress should consider enacting legislation like the IDB Transparency Act (H.R. 4865).	financial services	Congress
Enact legislation to establish a long-term U.S. strategy and policy for the Pacific Islands and authorize the expansion of the U.S. regional presence across politics, development, security, and technology, like the BLUE Pacific Act (H.R. 4538). Congress should additionally direct the Department of State and relevant agencies to collaborate with key allies and partners with shared values in the Pacific, such as Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, and Taiwan.	diplomacy	Congress
Enact authorities to allow the President to ban technology products and services critical to national security from the U.S. market if they are owned, controlled, or developed by a foreign adversary. These technologies should include but not be limited to quantum computing, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, and surveillance technology	emerging technology	Congress, the Executive Branch
Pass comprehensive reform to federal procurement to prevent federal agencies from acquiring directly from or contracting with companies that use foreign adversary-controlled technology whose use could pose a threat to U.S. national security. Relevant sectors should include semiconductors, drones, AI technology, etc., produced in foreign adversary countries or by foreign adversary companies.	emerging technology	Congress
Pass the Retroactive Foreign Agents Registration Act (H.R. 4545) to require those lobbying on behalf of foreign governments to retroactively register as a Foreign Agent, even if that relationship has been terminated.	all	Congress

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Enact legislation requiring companies from foreign adversary countries, including the PRC, that seek to register on U.S. national security exchanges to certify that they do not work with foreign adversary militaries, facilitate the development of dual-use technologies, or use Uyghur forced labor in their supply chains and that they will provide full legal protection and shareholder rights to owners of their securities. These rules would apply to new issuers, and those companies that certify to these standards must annually recertify in a timely, credible manner or else their securities will be forbidden from being traded in the United States	all	Congress
Enact legislation to prevent further U.S. capitalization of PRC companies under U.S. human rights sanctions or implicated in Uyghur forced labor	financial services	Congress
Enact legislation to ensure capital gains and dividends made from investing in the PRC are not taxed at a lower rate than American workers' salaries.	financial services	Congress
Require the Department of Commerce to establish a “cloud computing” end-use rule to limit U.S. technology from enabling advanced cloud computing clusters above a certain compute threshold to foreign adversaries and to prevent remote access to export-controlled technologies.	emerging technology	Congress, Department of Commerce
Require U.S. cloud computing firms to adopt “know-your customer” requirements	emerging technology	Congress
Adopt a “policy of denial” for all U.S. technology exports to PRC firms involved in espionage campaigns against the United States, to include Huawei and ZTE, and revoke any existing licenses.	emerging technology, telecommunications	Congress
Deny all export control licenses of all products and technologies related to the development of supercomputing for PRC entities involved in the development, design, or operation of supercomputers, to include Inspur Electronic Information and its subsidiaries.	emerging technology	Congress
Require the Department of State, through the Multilateral Action on Sensitive Technologies group, in coordination with the Department of Commerce, to negotiate expanded multilateral controls on biotechnology, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, aerospace, and space-based technologies with democratic partners and allies that are producers of advanced technology.	emerging technology, aerospace, biotechnology	Congress, Department of Commerce, Department of State
Require the Department of State to negotiate the establishment of a new “plurilateral” export control regime similar to the former Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM).	all	Congress, Department of State

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
<p>Ensure that the United States remains the world's leader in AI and that our adversaries cannot leverage our advances in AI to undermine our national security or competitiveness. To this end, the United States needs to set the rules of the road for global standards and set domestic regulations on governing these critical technologies. Congress should require the Department of Commerce, in coordination with the End-User Review Committee (ERC)—the Department of Energy, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, and Department of State—to promulgate regulations related to risk assessments, red teaming, safeguards, cybersecurity, and post-deployment monitoring.</p>	AI	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Fund NASA's and the Department of Defense's programs that are critical to countering the CCP's malign ambitions in space, including by ensuring the United States is the first country to permanently station assets at all Lagrange Points.</p>	aerospace	Congress
<p>Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include provisions for the issuance of private activity bonds for spaceports to encourage the development of such facilities. Private activity bonds would align financial incentives with the growing interest in commercial space ventures and provide states and local governments with a potent tool to attract private companies and developers to invest in the construction and expansion of spaceports, which can lead to job creation and economic development in the regions that host them.</p>	aerospace	Congress
<p>Ensure the United States is the first country to develop a quantum computer capable of breaking modern-day encryption tools and be a global leader in quantum research and technologies. Congress should require the "National Quantum Initiative Advisory Committee" in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Energy, to consider all the methods and means necessary to ensure the United States wins the quantum race.</p>	quantum technology	private industry, Executive Branch
<p>Incentivize the development of domestically produced light and heavy rare earth magnets and production capacity by authorizing and appropriating monetary prizes for first-to-market businesses within the permanent magnet supply chain that are on U.S. or North American soil, 75 percent or more U.S.-owned, and have a quantifiable product measure of success such as metric tons of magnets or oxides or metals available for commercial consumption.</p>	critical minerals	Congress, Executive Branch
<p>Amend the Lacey Act to allow for up to a three-year emergency ban on the importation of invasive and injurious wildlife from foreign countries that poses imminent threats to human health and a ban of new species imports until they are found to not be invasive in the United States. Require the Department of Interior to review within 180 days of the passage of the amendment the status of invasive species originating from the PRC, and if necessary, impose further restrictions.</p>	Agriculture	Congress

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Move the PRC to a new tariff column that restores U.S. economic leverage to ensure that the PRC abides by its trade commitments and does not engage in coercive or other unfair trade practices and decreases U.S. reliance on PRC imports in sectors important for national and economic security. This shift should be phased in over a relatively short period of time to give our economy the time necessary to adjust without avoidable disruptions	"sectors important for national and economic security" (possibly: technology, financial services, industrials, microelectronics, weapons, etc.)	WTO, Congress, Executive Branch
Direct USTR to bring a comprehensive WTO dispute against the PRC's subsidization, support for state-owned enterprises, and non-market economy policies and practices with a broad coalition of countries documenting how the PRC has undermined a world trading system "based upon open, market-oriented policies" and impaired the benefits that many Members expected to receive from expanded trade relations with the PRC.	all	Congress, USTR
Direct the U.S. Department of the Treasury to provide monthly reports on U.S. portfolio holdings of foreign securities on the basis of nationality and, where appropriate, by sector.	financial services, banking	Congress, Treasury
Direct the Administration to develop joint plans with U.S. allies and partners to enact severe diplomatic and economic costs on the CCP in the event that it engages in military aggression against Taiwan or other U.S. allies or partners, as previously recommended by the Select Committee.	all	Congress, the Executive Branch, allies
Congress should also enact legislation similar to the STAND with Taiwan Act (H.R. 2372), which would require the U.S. government to impose sanctions on the PRC should it invade Taiwan.	all	Congress, the Executive Branch
Determine, and then establish, what guardrails are needed to address the possibility of foreign adversary entities obtaining sensitive IP through funding third-party litigation in the United States. Make PRC court anti-suit injunctions unenforceable in U.S. courts. For litigation in federal court, require enhanced disclosures for foreign adversary entities and provide judges with the authority to require enhanced disclosures for certain entities under foreign adversary entity control regarding their funding, and, when appropriate, ownership and connection with the foreign adversary government and dominant political party.	all	Congress, the Courts
Enact bipartisan legislation to empower the U.S. to deter PRC economic coercion against U.S. companies, private individuals, and public officials, as well as partners and allies.	all	Congress
Enact legislation that would force divestment of or, if necessary, ban foreign adversary-controlled social media platforms such as TikTok, from the United States.	technology	Congress

Recommendation	Targeted Sector	Implementing Agency/Mechanism
Fully fund “rip and replace” for Huawei, ZTE, and other high-risk foreign adversary-controlled telecom vendors to ensure that such equipment is removed from U.S. networks.	telecommunications, emerging technology	Congress
Pass comprehensive privacy legislation to ensure companies are no longer able to exploit gaps in data privacy protections. The lack of such legislation enables data brokers to sell American citizen data to the highest bidder, including companies based in the PRC.	technology, data privacy	Congress
Require the Executive Branch to quickly establish general controls on critical and emerging technology to foreign adversaries, to include but not limited to artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, biotechnology, advanced materials, optics and sensing, advanced energy research, and space-based technologies.	emerging technology, aerospace	Congress, the Executive Branch