

“(II) the number of individuals convicted under such section for such a violation in such year, disaggregated by characteristics including—

“(aa) the age of such individual;

“(bb) the sex of such individual; and

“(cc) the relationship of such individual to any child employee involved in the relevant violation of section 15(a)(4); and

“(vi) any other information determined relevant by the Secretary;

“(B) includes information on any activities in such year by the Secretary of Labor, in cooperation with State, Tribal, and local law enforcement, to identify, investigate, and prosecute violations of the provisions of section 12 or 13(c), relating to child labor;

“(C) describes trends with respect to such violations in such year; and

“(D) includes recommendations to Congress for combating such violations.

“(2) DEFINITION OF CHILD EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘child employee’ means an employee who is younger than 18 years of age.”.

SA 3178. Mr. RICKETTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. IMPROVING MULTILATERAL COOPERATION TO IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF TAIWAN.

(a) **SHORT TITLES.**—This section may be cited as the “Building Options for the Lasting Security of Taiwan through European Resolve Act” or the “BOLSTER Act”.

(b) **CONSULTATIONS WITH EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS REGARDING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE PRC UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination at the Department of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of the Treasury, shall engage in regular consultations with the International Special Envoy for the Implementation of European Union Sanctions and appropriate government officials of European countries, including the United Kingdom, to develop coordinated plans and share information on independent plans to impose sanctions and other economic measures against the PRC, as appropriate, if the PRC is found to be involved in—

(1) overthrowing or dismantling the governing institutions in Taiwan;

(2) occupying any territory controlled or administered by Taiwan as of the date of the enactment of this Act;

(3) taking significant action against Taiwan, including—

(A) creating a naval blockade or other quarantine of Taiwan;

(B) seizing the outer lying islands of Taiwan; or

(C) initiating a cyberattack that threatens civilian or military infrastructure in Taiwan; or

(4) providing assistance that helps the security forces of the Russian Federation in executing Russia’s unprovoked, illegal war against Ukraine.

(c) **REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PRC MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TAIWAN.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit

a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that contains an independent assessment of the expected economic impact of—

(1) a 30-day blockade or quarantine of Taiwan by the PLA; and

(2) a 180-day blockade or quarantine of Taiwan by the PLA.

(d) **SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSULTATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS REGARDING INCREASING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States, Europe, and Taiwan are like-minded partners that—

(A) share common values, such as democracy, the rule of law and human rights; and

(B) enjoy a close trade and economic partnership;

(2) bolstering political, economic, and people-to-people relations with Taiwan would benefit the European Union, individual European countries, and the United States;

(3) the European Union can play an important role in helping Taiwan resist the economic coercion of the PRC by negotiating with Taiwan regarding new economic, commercial, and investment agreements;

(4) the United States and European countries should coordinate and increase diplomatic efforts to facilitate Taiwan’s meaningful participation in international organizations;

(5) the United States and European countries should—

(A) publicly and repeatedly emphasize the differences between their respective “One China” policies and the PRC’s “One China” principle;

(B) counter the PRC’s propaganda and false narratives about United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XXVI), which claim the resolution recognizes PRC territorial claims to Taiwan;

(C) increase public statements of support for Taiwan’s democracy and its meaningful participation in international organizations;

(D) facilitate unofficial diplomatic visits to and from Taiwan by high-ranking government officials and parliamentarians;

(E) establish parliamentary caucuses or groups that promote strong relations with Taiwan;

(F) strengthen subnational diplomacy, including diplomatic and trade-related visits to and from Taiwan by local government officials;

(G) strengthen coordination between United States and European business chambers, universities, think tanks, and other civil society groups with similar groups in Taiwan;

(H) promote direct flights to and from Taiwan;

(I) facilitate visits by civil society leaders to Taiwan; and

(J) increase economic engagement and trade relations; and

(6) Taiwan’s inclusion in the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council’s Secure Supply Chain working group would bring valuable expertise and enhance transatlantic cooperation in the semiconductor sector.

(e) **SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSULTATIONS WITH EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS ON SUPPORTING TAIWAN’S SELF-DEFENSE.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) preserving peace and security in the Taiwan Strait is a shared interest of the United States and Europe;

(2) European countries, particularly countries with experience combating Russian aggression and malign activities, can provide Taiwan with lessons learned from their “total defense” programs to mobilize the military and civilians in a time of crisis;

(3) the United States and Europe should increase coordination to strengthen Taiwan’s cybersecurity, especially for critical infrastructure and network defense operations;

(4) the United States and Europe should work with Taiwan—

(A) to improve its energy resiliency;

(B) to strengthen its food security;

(C) to combat misinformation, disinformation, digital authoritarianism, offensive cyber operations, and foreign interference;

(D) to provide expertise on how to improve defense infrastructure;

(E) to increase public statements of support for Taiwan’s security;

(F) to facilitate arms transfers or arms sales, particularly of weapons consistent with an asymmetric defense strategy;

(G) to facilitate transfers or sales of dual-use items and technology;

(H) to facilitate transfers or sales of critical nonmilitary supplies, such as food and medicine;

(I) to increase the military presence of such countries in the Indo-Pacific region;

(J) to engage in joint training and military exercises that may be necessary for Taiwan to maintain credible defense, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.);

(5) European naval powers, in coordination with the United States, should increase freedom of navigation transits through the Taiwan Strait; and

(6) European naval powers, the United States, and Taiwan should establish exchanges and partnerships among their coast guards to counter coercion by the PRC.

SA 3179. Mr. KELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle K of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 599C. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS OF PROHIBITION ON FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ACCEPTING EMPLOYMENT WITH CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces gain skills, knowledge, and training through their service that are integral to the mission of the United States military.

(2) The specialized skillsets gained through service in the United States Armed Forces are the product of unique United States Government training.

(3) Public reports have revealed the People’s Republic of China has employed, or contracted through intermediaries, former United States military personnel and former military personnel of countries that are allies of the United States to train Chinese military personnel on specialized skills.

(4) The closest allies of the United States, including the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, are taking steps to stop their former military personnel from training the armed forces of foreign adversaries, including instituting policy and legal reviews and consideration of criminal penalties to prevent that type of post-military service activity.

(5) Allowing individuals to be employed or engaged in the provision of training to foreign adversaries in specialized skillsets