

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

(C) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign adversary entity for renewable periods of not more than 180 days each if the President determines and reports to Congress that such a waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

(d) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the exercise of the authorities provided to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign adversary entity subject to subsection (a) if such property or interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise the authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to the extent necessary to carry out this section.

(2) PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES FOR SANCTIONS.—The President shall establish procedures and guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of sanctions imposed under this section.

(3) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (d) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(4) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of subsection (d).

(f) ENGAGEMENT WITH ALLIES AND PARTNERS WITH RESPECT TO MARITIME MILITIA OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the efforts of the United States to engage with foreign allies and partners with territorial or security interests in the South China Sea, East China Sea, Philippine Sea, and other maritime areas of interest to coordinate efforts to counter malign activities of the maritime militia of the People’s Republic of China.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign adversary” means a country specified in section 7.4(a) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) FOREIGN ADVERSARY ENTITY.—The term “foreign adversary entity” means an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign adversary.

(3) MARITIME MILITIA.—The term “maritime militia” means an organized civilian force that—

(A) operates primarily in maritime domains, including coastal waters, exclusive economic zones, and international waters, and may use a variety of vessels, including fishing boats, trawlers, and other commercial vessels;

(B) is acting under the authority of, or is funded by, the government of a country; and

(C) is equipped and trained for the purpose of supporting and advancing the geopolitical or strategic objectives of that government, including asserting territorial claims, safeguarding maritime interests of that country, and conducting activities such as surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, and logistical support, and may engage in coordinated activities with naval and other military forces of that country.

(4) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SA 2106. Mr. ROMNEY 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 A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. IMPROVEMENTS TO SECURITY COOPERATION INFORMATION PORTAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take steps—

(1) to review the Security Cooperation Information Portal (in this section referred to as “SCIP”); and

(2) to improve stakeholder access to, and data completeness and software functionality of, SCIP.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) the functionality and software of SCIP adequately support the purpose of SCIP to reflect, accurately and in real time, the status of individual foreign military sales cases within the foreign military sales process;

(2) SCIP—

(A) includes data that allows users to track the progress of all major milestones of a foreign military sales case;

(B) may be accessed by—

(i) relevant officials of the Department of State, including personnel of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs and United States missions in foreign countries; and

(ii) relevant officials of the Department of Defense, including—

(I) Defense Security Cooperation Agency personnel;

(II) acquisitions personnel of the Program Executive Offices;

(III) acquisition program managers;

(IV) relevant contracting officers;

(V) personnel of the combatant commands; (VI) United States security cooperation organization personnel; and

(VII) defense attachés stationed at United States missions in foreign countries; and

(C) is equipped with a capability by which personnel described in subparagraph (B) may effectively input and access relevant information and data; and

(3) any other improvement the Secretary considers necessary to enhance the overall effectiveness and usefulness of SCIP is timely implemented.

(c) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the appropriate committees of Congress on the steps taken under subsections (a) and (b) to review and improve SCIP.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 2107. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. YOUNG) 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. REPORT ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND RISKS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter for 15 years, the President, acting through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (in this section referred to as the “Director”), and in consultation with the officials specified in subsection (c), shall submit to Congress a report on—

(1) the state of economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China; and

(2) the risks that integration poses to the national security interests of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the current level of economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China in each priority sector.

(2) An assessment of how economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China has changed since 2000, and is predicted to change during the 3 years following submission of the report, for each priority sector.

(3) An analysis of the extent to which the degree of current or predicted economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China in each priority sector presents significant risks to the national security of the United States. The