

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10675

To strengthen critical mineral, energy, manufacturing and technology supply chains, advance innovation and allied cooperation, enhance United States technological leadership and competitiveness, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 1, 2026

Mr. HUIZENGA (for himself and Mrs. KIM) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To strengthen critical mineral, energy, manufacturing and technology supply chains, advance innovation and allied cooperation, enhance United States technological leadership and competitiveness, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Building United States Industrial Leadership and Devel-
6 opment with Allies Act of 2026” or the “BUILD with Al-
7 lies Act of 2026”.

- 1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 2 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.
 Sec. 3. Purposes.
 Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—CRITICAL MINERAL INNOVATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

- Sec. 101. Sense of Congress.
 Sec. 102. Establishment.
 Sec. 103. Eligibility.
 Sec. 104. Notification and briefing.
 Sec. 105. Elements.
 Sec. 106. Responsibilities of Director.
 Sec. 107. Staff.
 Sec. 108. International Centers of Excellence for Innovative Critical Minerals
Supply Chain Technologies.
 Sec. 109. Digital platform.
 Sec. 110. Facilities and infrastructure support.
 Sec. 111. Assistance for science and technology cooperation; limitations.
 Sec. 112. Termination of authority.
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TITLE II—EXCHANGE PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN MANUFACTURING WORKFORCE EDUCATION

- Sec. 201. Manufacturing revitalization exchange program.
 Sec. 202. Implementation coordination assistance.
 Sec. 203. Authority to engage in independent consultation.
 Sec. 204. Study for future expansion.
 Sec. 205. Sunset.
 Sec. 206. Definitions.

TITLE III—LIST OF ENTITIES CARRYING OUT MINING INVOLVING FORCED LABOR OR CAUSING ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

- Sec. 301. Annual list of PRC entities carrying out mining involving forced
labor, forced child labor, or environmental harm in certain Af-
rican countries.
 Sec. 302. Definitions.

TITLE IV—FOREIGN PARTNER PROCUREMENT OF UNITED STATES-ORIGIN CYBER AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

- Sec. 401. Sense of Congress.
 Sec. 402. United States Technology Procurement Program.
 Sec. 403. Office of United States Technology Procurement.
 Sec. 404. Expanding necessary technology and related expertise at United
States overseas missions.
 Sec. 405. Extending authorization of appropriations for the Regional Tech-
nology Officer Program.
 Sec. 406. Preserving market-based competition for cyber and digital tech-
nologies.

Sec. 407. Government Accountability Office report.
 Sec. 408. Definitions.

TITLE V—UNITED STATES TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
 MODERNIZATION

Sec. 501. Sense of Congress.
 Sec. 502. Expansion of country eligibility.
 Sec. 503. Personnel authorities.

TITLE VI—COMBATING CHINA’S UNFAIR AND NON-MARKET-ORI-
 ENTED TRADE PRACTICES RELATED TO THE SHIPBUILDING
 INDUSTRY

Sec. 601. Statement of policy to counter shipbuilding practices of the People’s
 Republic of China.
 Sec. 602. Strategic ports; United States International Development Finance
 Corporation.
 Sec. 603. Briefing and report on China Ocean Shipping Company Shipping
 Heavy Industry and China State Shipbuilding Corporation.
 Sec. 604. Assistant Secretary for Water, Environment, and Space Affairs.
 Sec. 605. Exchange program for shipbuilding industry experts.
 Sec. 606. Maritime investigators.
 Sec. 607. Allied maritime framework.
 Sec. 608. Maritime group of nations.
 Sec. 609. International Maritime Organization.
 Sec. 610. Definitions.

1 SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

2 It is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) secure, resilient, and trusted supply chains
4 for critical minerals, energy systems, advanced man-
5 ufacturing, and digital infrastructure are essential to
6 United States national security, economic competi-
7 tiveness, and technological leadership;

8 (2) these supply chains are increasingly inter-
9 connected, spanning critical mineral extraction, proc-
10 essing, refining, advanced manufacturing, compute
11 infrastructure, and digital systems;

12 (3) deeper coordination between the United
13 States and allied and partner countries in invest-

1 ment, industrial capacity, and supply chains develop-
2 ment can improve access to critical inputs and infra-
3 structure and reduce to exposure to concentrated,
4 coercive, or unreliable supply relationships; expanded
5 collaboration in critical minerals extraction, proc-
6 essing, refining, recycling, and substitution tech-
7 nologies can improve supply resilience while improv-
8 ing resource efficiency and environmental perform-
9 ance;

10 (4) joint research, workforce training, and the
11 sharing of infrastructure, data, and expertise among
12 the United States and allied and partner countries
13 can accelerate the development of next-generation
14 materials, semiconductors, mineral processing, and
15 advanced manufacturing technologies across critical
16 supply chains;

17 (5) public-private collaboration involving gov-
18 ernments, industry, academic institutions, and re-
19 search organizations is essential to commercializing
20 innovation and scaling trusted supply ecosystems;

21 (6) coordination among allied and partner na-
22 tions in investment, industrial capacity, and supply
23 chain development can enhance resilience and reduce
24 vulnerabilities associated with concentrated or adver-
25 sarial supply dependencies;

1 (7) strengthening secure digital infrastructure,
2 telecommunications systems, and data-driven tech-
3 nologies alongside physical supply chains is critical
4 to supporting the full technology ecosystem under-
5 lying artificial intelligence and advanced computing;

6 (8) ensuring trusted technology ecosystems re-
7 quires strong supply chain integrity measures, in-
8 cluding transparency, traceability, and responsible
9 sourcing standards, and addressing the use of forced
10 labor, child labor, and other exploitative labor prac-
11 tices in global critical mineral and related supply
12 chains that undermine market integrity, human
13 rights, and the security of trusted trade relation-
14 ships;

15 (9) workforce development, technical education,
16 and international exchanges are essential to building
17 long-term capacity across critical minerals, advanced
18 manufacturing, and emerging technology sectors;
19 and

20 (10) strengthening secure and trusted tech-
21 nology ecosystems across critical minerals, semi-
22 conductors, shipbuilding, and digital infrastructure
23 enhances the commercial competitiveness of the
24 United States by supporting the export of American
25 technologies and standards to allied and partner

1 markets and expanding global demand for United
2 States-origin innovation.

3 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

4 The purposes of this Act are to—

5 (1) strengthen cooperation between the United
6 States and allied and partner countries in strategic
7 sectors, including critical minerals, energy, advanced
8 manufacturing, telecommunications, and emerging
9 technologies;

10 (2) promote secure and resilient supply chains
11 that reduce reliance on foreign adversaries and ad-
12 vance the economic and national security interests of
13 the United States;

14 (3) support the exploration, extraction, proc-
15 essing, refining, recycling, buffer, stock building, and
16 responsible use of critical minerals and rare earth
17 elements through international partnerships and
18 public-private collaboration;

19 (4) advance research, development, innovation,
20 and commercialization in critical and emerging tech-
21 nologies and strengthen United States industrial
22 competitiveness by supporting the development, scal-
23 ing, and export of United States technologies stand-
24 ards, and industrial capabilities to allied and partner
25 markets;

1 (5) expand workforce development, technical
2 training, educational exchanges, and capacity-build-
3 ing programs to strengthen the industrial and tech-
4 nological capabilities of the United States and its al-
5 lied and partner countries;

6 (6) enhance the energy and resource security of
7 allied and partner countries through diversification,
8 responsible resource development, environmental
9 stewardship, and efforts to combat illicit mining,
10 forced labor, child labor, corruption, and other de-
11 stabilizing practices;

12 (7) facilitate strategic investment, financing,
13 and technical assistance for projects that advance
14 shared economic and national security objectives;
15 and

16 (8) strengthen coordination among govern-
17 ments, private industry, academic institutions, re-
18 search organizations, and other stakeholders to en-
19 hance collective resilience and counter malign influ-
20 ence by foreign adversaries.

21 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

22 In this Act—

23 (1) the term “allied or partner country” means
24 a country specified in section 2350a(a)(2) of title
25 10, United States Code;

1 (2) the term “appropriate congressional com-
 2 mittees” means—

3 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
 4 the House of Representatives; and

5 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
 6 the Senate;

7 (3) the term “critical mineral”—

8 (A) means any mineral on the list of crit-
 9 ical minerals required by section 7002(c)(3) of
 10 the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(3))
 11 on or after January 1, 2026; and

12 (B) includes—

13 (i) Helium-3; and

14 (ii) Helium-4; and

15 (4) the terms “foreign entity of concern” or
 16 “country of concern” have the meaning given those
 17 terms in section 10612(a)(2) of the CHIPS Act of
 18 2022 (42 U.S.C. 19221(a)(2));

19 **TITLE I—CRITICAL MINERAL IN-**
 20 **NOVATION PARTNERSHIP**
 21 **PROGRAM**

22 **SEC. 101. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

24 (1) critical minerals are essential inputs for a
 25 wide range of advanced and emerging technologies,

1 including energy systems, semiconductors, advanced
2 manufacturing, and defense applications, and contin-
3 ued innovation in their use and production is vital
4 to United States technological leadership;

5 (2) innovation in critical minerals extraction,
6 separation, processing, refining, recycling, and sub-
7 stitution technologies remains insufficient to meet
8 projected United States demand and requires accel-
9 erated research, development, and commercialization
10 efforts;

11 (3) cooperation with United States partner
12 countries possessing complementary scientific, tech-
13 nological, and industrial capabilities enhances the
14 ability of the United States to advance innovation
15 across the critical minerals value chain;

16 (4) joint research and development initiatives
17 with partner countries can accelerate breakthroughs
18 in cost-effective, sustainable, and scalable ap-
19 proaches to critical minerals production and use;

20 (5) allied collaboration in materials science,
21 mineral production and extraction technologies, min-
22 eral processing technologies, and advanced manufac-
23 turing can reduce dependence on legacy methods
24 and enable the development of next-generation tech-
25 nologies;

1 (6) innovation in recycling, recovery, and reuse
2 approaches for critical minerals presents a signifi-
3 cant opportunity to expand supply while reducing
4 environmental impact and resource constraints;

5 (7) the development of substitute materials and
6 alternative technologies can mitigate reliance on
7 scarce or supply-constrained critical minerals and
8 enhance long-term technological resilience;

9 (8) shared research infrastructure, data, and
10 scientific expertise among partner countries can im-
11 prove the efficiency and effectiveness of innovation
12 efforts related to critical minerals;

13 (9) public-private partnerships involving govern-
14 ments, research institutions, and industry are essen-
15 tial to advancing innovation and scaling new tech-
16 nologies in order to bridge the “valley of death” in
17 the critical minerals sector;

18 (10) strengthening collaboration among univer-
19 sities, national laboratories, and private-sector enti-
20 ties across partner countries enhances talent devel-
21 opment and supports a robust, market-responsive in-
22 novation ecosystem;

23 (11) establishing formal bilateral and multilat-
24 eral mechanisms for cooperation in critical minerals
25 innovation enables sustained, long-term collaboration

1 and more rapid response to emerging technological
2 challenges;

3 (12) dedicated funding and streamlined authori-
4 ties for joint innovation initiatives reduce barriers to
5 collaboration and enable more agile development and
6 deployment of critical minerals technologies so as to
7 accelerate the transition of technologies in research
8 and development phases to operational deployment,
9 government integration, and commercial application;

10 (13) advancing innovation in critical minerals
11 technologies is essential to maintaining United
12 States leadership in critical and emerging tech-
13 nologies and supporting long-term economic and na-
14 tional security; and

15 (14) activities under this title should be aligned
16 with existing critical mineral and energy security ini-
17 tiatives.

18 (b) REGARDING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECH-
19 NOLOGY COUNCIL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

20 (1) the Director should serve as a liaison to the
21 National Science and Technology Council Sub-
22 committee on International Science and Technology
23 Coordination for the purpose of—

24 (A) determining primary areas of coopera-
25 tion that are mutually beneficial to both the

1 United States and countries and entities par-
2 ticipating in the program; and

3 (B) when appropriate, creating an action
4 plan to carry out the implementation of the
5 program; and

6 (2) in carrying out paragraph (1), the Director
7 and the National Science and Technology Council
8 are encouraged to consult, as appropriate, with the
9 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and
10 Medicine and other relevant scientific and technical
11 organizations to inform the identification and selec-
12 tion of priority areas of cooperation.

13 (c) REGARDING COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL
14 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL BASE COUN-
15 CIL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

16 (1) the Department of State, in coordination
17 with the countries and entities participating in the
18 program, should submit technologies supported
19 under the program for consideration to the National
20 Defense Technology and Industrial Base Council to
21 accelerate the transition of commercial technologies
22 developed under the program from research and de-
23 velopment to operational deployment, government in-
24 tegration, and commercial application; and

1 (2) technologies should be considered by the
2 Council if they have been—

3 (A) created through the program and ap-
4 proved for council submission by the United
5 States and countries and entities participating
6 in the program; or

7 (B) determined to be eligible and sub-
8 mitted for consideration by an allied or partner
9 country.

10 **SEC. 102. ESTABLISHMENT.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the De-
12 partment of State a program, to be known as the “Critical
13 Minerals Innovation Partnership Program”, to support
14 the development and adoption of critical minerals innova-
15 tive technologies with countries and entities, through the
16 establishment of partnerships with such countries and en-
17 tities, in order to enhance the national security, support
18 the economic competitiveness, and diversify the critical
19 supply chains of the United States.

20 (b) DIRECTOR.—The Secretary—

21 (1) shall appoint an individual to be the Direc-
22 tor of the program, who shall be responsible to the
23 Under Secretary of Economic Affairs for—

24 (A) matters pertaining to the administra-
25 tion and implementation of the program, in-

1 including coordinating with the Federal agencies
2 described in section 106(a)(3); and

3 (B) such other related duties as the Sec-
4 retary may from time to time designate; and

5 (2) if the Secretary determines that it is appro-
6 priate, may appoint the Director from among offi-
7 cers or employees of the Department of State.

8 **SEC. 103. ELIGIBILITY.**

9 (a) COUNTRIES.—The Secretary may take into ac-
10 count any considerations in the Secretary’s discretion
11 when considering whether a country is eligible to partici-
12 pate in the program, which may include whether—

13 (1) the country is an allied or partner country
14 listed in section 2350a(a)(2) of title 10, United
15 States Code;

16 (2) the Secretary determines that the country is
17 strategically or commercially important to the
18 United States; and

19 (3) the Secretary determines that the country
20 has the capacity and commitment to participate in
21 the program.

22 (b) ENTITIES.—The Secretary may take into account
23 any considerations in the Secretary’s discretion when con-
24 sidering whether an entity is eligible to participate in the
25 program if the entity—

1 (1) is—

2 (A) an institution of higher education (as
3 such term is defined in section 101(a) of the
4 Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
5 1001(a)));

6 (B) a nonprofit institution;

7 (C) a federally funded research and devel-
8 opment center;

9 (D) a private sector entity; or

10 (E) a consortia of entities described in sub-
11 paragraphs (A) through (D); and

12 (2) is not a foreign entity of concern.

13 (c) COUNTRY PREFERENCE.—In selecting countries
14 under subsection (a) to participate in the program, the
15 Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, give
16 preference to countries that—

17 (1) are a party to a trade or economic coopera-
18 tion agreement with the United States; or

19 (2) participate in other bilateral or multilateral
20 initiatives, frameworks, or agreements that are iden-
21 tified by the President as promoting United States
22 foreign policy, economic security, or national secu-
23 rity objectives, including normalization agreements,
24 regional integration efforts, or strategic economic
25 partnerships.

1 (d) COUNTRIES OF CONCERN AND ENTITIES.—The
2 Secretary may not establish partnerships with any country
3 of concern or foreign entity of concern.

4 **SEC. 104. NOTIFICATION AND BRIEFING.**

5 Not later than 30 days before the date on which a
6 partnership is entered into with a country or entity under
7 the program, the Director shall—

8 (1) consult with and notify the appropriate con-
9 gressional committees regarding the proposed part-
10 nership; and

11 (2) provide to the appropriate congressional
12 committees an in-person briefing regarding the part-
13 nership.

14 **SEC. 105. ELEMENTS.**

15 Each partnership instrument with a country or entity
16 participating in the program shall include the following
17 elements:

18 (1) Specific objectives that the country or entity
19 and the United States expect to achieve.

20 (2) The responsibilities of the country or entity
21 and the United States in the achievement of such
22 objectives.

23 (3) Regular, quantitative benchmarks to meas-
24 ure whether appropriate progress towards achieving
25 such objectives has been met.

1 (4) A multiyear plan that—

2 (A) estimates the amount of contributions,
3 commitments, and other forms of participation
4 to be provided by the United States and the
5 country or entity;

6 (B) identifies proposed mechanisms to im-
7 plement the plan and provide oversight; and

8 (C) describes how such objectives will be
9 met, including the role of the private sector or
10 third countries in the achievement of such ob-
11 jectives.

12 (5) As appropriate, a description of the current
13 and potential level of participation of other donor
14 countries or entities in the achievement of such ob-
15 jectives, including contributing funds.

16 (6) As appropriate, a method of dispute resolu-
17 tion, unless already covered under a related major
18 science and technology agreement as described in
19 section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization
20 Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d).

21 (7) As appropriate, a method of intellectual
22 property allocation, unless already covered under a
23 related Science and Technology Agreement, with the
24 country or entity.

1 (8) General terms governing notification of the
2 discovery of potentially classifiable or otherwise con-
3 trolled information, unless already covered under a
4 related Science and Technology Agreement, with the
5 country or entity.

6 (9) As appropriate, a process or processes for
7 considering—

8 (A) solicited proposals; and

9 (B) unsolicited proposals by national, re-
10 gional, or local governments and private cor-
11 porations, including, where applicable, the use
12 of the digital platform established under section
13 109 to facilitate submission, review, and coordi-
14 nation of such proposals.

15 **SEC. 106. RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall be responsible
17 for—

18 (1) establishing dialogue with the representa-
19 tives of countries and entities participating in the
20 program to—

21 (A) evaluate proposals submitted through
22 the digital platform established under section
23 109; and

1 (B) recommend joint funding, coordinated
2 procurement, or other joint efforts, as appro-
3 priate;

4 (2) developing and maintaining a multinational
5 strategy and roadmaps identifying vulnerabilities,
6 capacity gaps, and priority investment areas across
7 emerging technology for critical mineral supply
8 chains;

9 (3) directing the program, which may include
10 the Centers of Excellence established under section
11 108 to issue joint or coordinated solicitations, in-
12 cluding calls for proposals, grant challenge pro-
13 grams, and co-funded initiatives, to address cross-
14 cutting challenges, which may include—

15 (A) identifying high-impact priorities, pro-
16 viding technical assistance, and identifying pri-
17 ority innovation, research, and development
18 needs, and in carrying out such activities the
19 Director shall consult with, as appropriate—

20 (i) the White House Office of Science
21 and Technology policy; and

22 (ii) the Department of Energy with
23 respect to the development of National
24 Laboratory partnerships and identification

1 of priority critical minerals innovation ac-
2 tivities;

3 (B) aligning with the capabilities, con-
4 straints, and priorities of United States financ-
5 ing agencies, and in carrying out such activities
6 the Director shall consult with, as appro-
7 priate—

8 (i) the United States International
9 Development Finance Corporation with re-
10 spect to developing finance support includ-
11 ing feasibility funding, technical assistance,
12 debt, equity, and political risk assurance
13 for eligible projects;

14 (ii) the Export-Import Bank of the
15 United States with respect to export credit
16 and related financing for resulting United
17 States export opportunities; and

18 (iii) the United States Trade and De-
19 velopment Agency with respect to project
20 preparation, feasibility studies, pilot
21 projects and technical assistance; and

22 (C) consulting with any Federal depart-
23 ment or agency that the Secretary determines is
24 appropriate, including—

25 (i) the National Science Foundation;

- 1 (ii) the Department of Defense;
- 2 (iii) the Department of Commerce;
- 3 (iv) the Department of Transpor-
- 4 tation;
- 5 (v) the National Security Council;
- 6 (vi) the National Aeronautics and
- 7 Space Administration;
- 8 (vii) the Department of the Treasury;
- 9 (viii) the Department of the Interior;
- 10 (ix) the United States Trade Rep-
- 11 resentatives;
- 12 (x) the Environmental Protection
- 13 Agency; and
- 14 (xi) the Department of Agriculture;
- 15 (4) convening and coordinating governments of
- 16 countries, international institutions, development
- 17 agencies, and trusted industry partners to align
- 18 technical standards to enable interoperable tech-
- 19 nology ecosystems consistent with shared security
- 20 and economic interests;
- 21 (5) establishing mechanisms to aggregate and
- 22 coordinate demand for critical minerals and associ-
- 23 ated technologies among domestic agencies, allied
- 24 governments, and private sector entities to enhance
- 25 market certainty, enable long-term offtake arrange-

1 ments, and support investment in diversified and se-
2 cure supply chains;

3 (6) articulating and recommending priority
4 project areas for execution by other relevant Federal
5 departments and agencies;

6 (7) serving as the recipient for unsolicited pro-
7 posals for projects to be considered for inclusion in
8 any partnership, by national, regional, and local gov-
9 ernments and private companies;

10 (8) coordinating safeguards and trust mecha-
11 nisms, including—

12 (A) eligibility criteria for such countries
13 and entities;

14 (B) data governance and security proto-
15 cols;

16 (C) supply chain transparency require-
17 ments;

18 (D) protections for sensitive technologies;
19 and

20 (E) create monitoring, reporting and
21 verification approaches; and

22 (9) monitoring outcomes and reporting on
23 progress, including metrics related to—

24 (A) supply chain resilience; and

25 (B) deployment timelines.

1 (b) CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE
2 AGREEMENTS.—The Director may—

3 (1) enter into contracts for required technical
4 support related to partnerships with countries and
5 entities participating in the program; and

6 (2) make grants and enter into cooperative
7 agreements with such countries and entities that are
8 designated by the Secretary as eligible to receive as-
9 sistance under this paragraph to increase the admin-
10 istrative and technical capacity of such countries and
11 entities to facilitate the development and implemen-
12 tation of the partnerships.

13 (c) COUNTRY TEAMS.—The Director is authorized to
14 establish at diplomatic and consular posts “Country
15 Teams” with a designated lead to implement the partner-
16 ships with countries and entities participating in the pro-
17 gram.

18 **SEC. 107. STAFF.**

19 (a) APPOINTMENTS.—The Director may make ap-
20 pointments, without regard to the provisions of sections
21 3309 through 3318 of title 5, United States Code, of can-
22 didates directly to positions in the competitive service, as
23 defined in section 2102 of that title, including experts and
24 highly qualified personnel to support deployment, integra-

1 tion, and commercialization of technology activities, to
2 carry out the program.

3 (b) DETAILEES.—The Director may—

4 (1) request from heads of relevant Federal de-
5 partments and agencies, on a reimbursable basis, the
6 detail of personnel to the program, who—

7 (A) shall have relevant sectoral, financial,
8 technical, or regional expertise; and

9 (B) shall remain, for the purpose of pre-
10 serving such employee’s allowances, privileges,
11 rights, seniority, and other benefits, an em-
12 ployee of the agency from which the employee
13 is detailed; and

14 (2) further detail personnel of the program to
15 relevant Federal departments and agencies that are
16 assisting in carrying out the program.

17 **SEC. 108. INTERNATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR**
18 **INNOVATIVE CRITICAL MINERALS SUPPLY**
19 **CHAIN TECHNOLOGIES.**

20 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to
21 establish, within entities participating in the program,
22 centers which shall be known as “International Centers
23 of Excellence for Innovative Critical Minerals Supply
24 Chain Technologies”.

1 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Centers shall
2 be to—

3 (1) advance the development, demonstration,
4 and deployment of innovative, responsible, and re-
5 source-efficient critical minerals extraction, proc-
6 essing, and recycling technologies;

7 (2) strengthen technical, regulatory, and insti-
8 tutional capacity in countries and entities partici-
9 pating in the program;

10 (3) promote transparency, traceability, and ad-
11 herence to internationally recognized environmental,
12 labor, and human rights standards; and

13 (4) support secure, diversified, and resilient
14 critical minerals supply chains aligned with United
15 States national and economic security interests.

16 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Centers shall be admin-
17 istered by the Director of the Critical Minerals Innovation
18 Partnership Program in coordination with relevant part-
19 ner nations and the Federal agencies listed in section
20 106(a)(3)(C).

21 (d) ACTIVITIES.—The Centers may provide support
22 for—

23 (1) applied research, pilot projects, and dem-
24 onstration activities for innovative extraction and

1 processing technologies, including low-impact and
2 non-traditional methods;

3 (2) technical assistance and training to govern-
4 ment entities, academic institutions, and private sec-
5 tor partners;

6 (3) cooperation among United States entities
7 and country institutions, including universities, na-
8 tional laboratories, and industry;

9 (4) the development and implementation of reg-
10 ulatory frameworks that protect public health and
11 safety, prevent significant environmental harm, pre-
12 vent the use of forced or child labor, and improve
13 mine site remediation and closure practices; and

14 (5) data-driven tools and digital systems to en-
15 hance monitoring and reporting, including with re-
16 spect to—

17 (A) supply chain traceability;

18 (B) operational resource and energy usage
19 efficiency metrics and lifecycle emissions ac-
20 counting;

21 (C) measurements relating to air quality,
22 water quality, land use, and site remediation;

23 (D) identification and mitigation risks re-
24 lated to labor or practices, community impact,
25 or ecological stewardship; and

1 (E) promoting beneficiation, value addi-
2 tion, and the recycling and reuse of critical
3 minerals.

4 **SEC. 109. DIGITAL PLATFORM.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish
6 and maintain a publicly accessible digital platform to fa-
7 cilitate participation by United States entities in activities
8 carried out under the program.

9 (b) PURPOSE.—The platform shall—

10 (1) serve as a centralized clearinghouse of op-
11 portunities for participation in the program, includ-
12 ing solicitations, funding opportunities, pilot
13 projects, and collaborative research initiatives;

14 (2) provide a list of priority capability gaps,
15 technical challenges, and needs identified under
16 paragraph (1);

17 (3) enable United States entities, including
18 early-stage companies, small and medium-sized en-
19 terprises, venture-backed firms, research institu-
20 tions, and consortia, to identify, apply for, and pro-
21 pose participation in such opportunities for partici-
22 pation; and

23 (4) support the submission of both solicited and
24 unsolicited project proposals on a rolling basis.

1 (c) STARTUP AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGY EN-
 2 GAGEMENT.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary
 3 should—

4 (1) ensure that early-stage and venture-backed
 5 companies are actively considered for participation
 6 in partnerships and funding opportunities;

7 (2) develop mechanisms, as appropriate, to fa-
 8 cilitate matchmaking between United States entities
 9 and partner country stakeholders, including indus-
 10 try, research institutions, and government entities;

11 (3) coordinate, as appropriate, with private sec-
 12 tor investors, accelerators, and innovation hubs to
 13 increase awareness of opportunities under the pro-
 14 gram; and

15 (4) as appropriate, consult with—

16 (A) the United States Foreign and Com-
 17 mercial Service;

18 (B) the Department of State; and

19 (C) the Deal Team Initiative.

20 **SEC. 110. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT.**

21 (a) AUTHORITIES GRANTED.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may obtain
 23 by purchase, lease, concessions, license, grant, dona-
 24 tions, or otherwise any real or personal property, eq-
 25 uity interest, mineral right, infrastructure, facility,

1 or other tangible or intangible asset that the Sec-
2 retary determines is necessary to carry out the pur-
3 poses of this title, without regard to sections
4 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and
5 notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 91 of sub-
6 title VI of title 31, United States Code.

7 (2) ACQUISITIONS.—Acquisitions under this
8 section may be made in any foreign country or, fol-
9 lowing consultation with the Administrator of the
10 General Services Administration, in the United
11 States. Acquisitions shall be made pursuant to
12 agreements, including contracts, or other arrange-
13 ments consistent with applicable law and, where ap-
14 plicable and appropriate, with the consent or co-
15 operation of the host government.

16 (3) ACTIONS RELATING TO ASSETS.—The Sec-
17 retary may hold, manage, operate, maintain, repair,
18 improve, demolish, reconstruct, or otherwise alter as-
19 sets acquired under this section, directly or through
20 agents, contractors, or other entities, whether cor-
21 porate or non-corporate, designated by the Sec-
22 retary, in a manner consistent with the purposes of
23 this title. The Secretary of State may sell, exchange,
24 lease, sublease, license, or otherwise dispose of any
25 property, interest in property, or other right ac-

1 quired under this section, and the proceeds derived
2 therefrom shall, notwithstanding the provisions of
3 any other law, be applied toward any purposes au-
4 thorized by this title or held in a revolving fund es-
5 tablished by the Secretary for such purpose, as de-
6 termined by the Secretary. Amounts in said fund
7 shall be available until expended to carry out the
8 purposes of this title.

9 (b) AGREEMENTS.—Agreements entered into under
10 subsection (a) may include provisions to—

11 (1) support the leasing, licensing, or other law-
12 ful use of land, facilities, or infrastructure within the
13 jurisdiction of such countries, subject to the consent
14 of the country and consistent with its domestic laws;
15 and

16 (2) enable the establishment, construction, op-
17 eration, and maintenance of research, development,
18 testing, processing, refining, recycling, manufac-
19 turing, refurbishment, or logistics infrastructure re-
20 lated to critical minerals and associated technologies.

21 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
22 tion may be construed to supersede United States law or
23 the domestic law of countries participating in the program.

1 **SEC. 111. ASSISTANCE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO-**
2 **OPERATION; LIMITATIONS.**

3 (a) ASSISTANCE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
4 COOPERATION.—Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign As-
5 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) is amended
6 by adding at the end the following:

7 **“SEC. 536. ASSISTANCE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
8 **COOPERATION.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may furnish as-
10 sistance under this part to allied or partner countries or
11 organizations described in section 2350a of title 10,
12 United States Code, to advance innovation, science, and
13 technologies which advance scientific knowledge, enhance
14 national security, support the commercial competitiveness
15 of the United States.

16 “(b) SCOPE.—Assistance under this section may in-
17 clude financing for projects that demonstrate, deploy, and
18 scale science and technology projects related to critical
19 minerals and energy, including—

- 20 “(1) advanced extraction technologies;
21 “(2) processing and refining technologies;
22 “(3) energy technologies;
23 “(4) materials science and mineral substitution;
24 “(5) recycling and recovery technologies;
25 “(6) advanced manufacturing integration;
26 “(7) data, mapping, and geological intelligence;

1 “(8) environmental and resource management
2 technologies;

3 “(9) biotechnologies;

4 “(10) fertilizer technologies and innovations;

5 “(11) pilot and demonstration projects;

6 “(12) the development, construction, or oper-
7 ation of shared pilot or demonstration facilities in
8 coordination with allied and partner countries;

9 “(13) activities that support the scale-up and
10 commercialization of technologies, including engi-
11 neering, testing, and integration into existing indus-
12 trial systems;

13 “(14) partnerships with private sector entities
14 to accelerate the transition from pilot and dem-
15 onstration phases to full commercial deployment;
16 and

17 “(15) other critical and emerging technologies,
18 or industry enabling science and technology which
19 pertain to critical mineral supply chains and that are
20 central to the economic prosperity, national security,
21 food security, and global leadership of the United
22 States.

23 “(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The President shall delegate
24 responsibility for the implementation and management of
25 assistance under this section to the Secretary of State.

1 “(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later
2 than 15 days before the date on which funds are obligated
3 for assistance under this section, the Secretary of State
4 shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
5 Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
6 House of Representatives a notification that includes the
7 amount and nature of the proposed assistance in accord-
8 ance with the annual report pursuant to section 634A.”.

9 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS.—The Secretary
10 is authorized to make available, from amounts authorized
11 to be appropriated under the heading “National Security
12 Investment Programs” in Acts making appropriations for
13 the Department of State, foreign operations, and related
14 programs or Acts making appropriations for National Se-
15 curity, Department of State, and Related Programs (in-
16 cluding amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Eco-
17 nomic Resilience Initiative), amounts for the purpose of
18 establishing partnerships under section 536 of the Foreign
19 Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by subsection (a)) with
20 allied and partner countries to promote allied research, in-
21 novation, and rapid deployment of critical and emerging
22 technologies in support of United States and allied eco-
23 nomic and national security.

24 (c) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—The trans-
25 fer authority provided by this section is in addition to any

1 other transfer authority provided by law, and is subject
2 to the notification procedures under section 634A of the
3 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

4 **SEC. 112. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**

5 (a) **TERMINATION DATE.**—The authorities provided
6 under this title and amendments made by this title shall
7 terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of
8 the enactment of this Act.

9 (b) **CONTINUATION OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS.**—
10 The termination under subsection (a) shall not apply to—

11 (1) any bilateral or multilateral partnership,
12 agreement, grant, contract, or cooperative agreement
13 entered into before the termination date; or

14 (2) any administrative or oversight activities
15 necessary to close out such agreements.

16 (c) **USE OF FUNDS AFTER TERMINATION.**—Funds
17 obligated before the termination date in subsection (a)
18 may continue to be expended after such date for the pur-
19 poses for which they were originally authorized.

20 **SEC. 113. DEFINITIONS.**

21 In this title:

22 (1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means
23 the head of the program appointed under section
24 102(b).

1 (2) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means
2 the Critical Minerals Innovation Partnership Pro-
3 gram established under section 102(a).

4 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
5 the Secretary of State.

6 **TITLE II—EXCHANGE PROGRAM**
7 **TO STRENGTHEN MANUFAC-**
8 **TURING WORKFORCE EDU-**
9 **CATION**

10 **SEC. 201. MANUFACTURING REVITALIZATION EXCHANGE**
11 **PROGRAM.**

12 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an inter-
13 national exchange program to be known as the “American
14 Manufacturing Revitalization Exchange Program” (re-
15 ferred to in this section as the “Program”), which shall
16 be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Education
17 and Cultural Affairs, in accordance with subsection (c),
18 to increase manufacturing knowledge, training, experi-
19 ence, expertise, and workforce in the United States.

20 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Program are
21 the following:

22 (1) To advance the domestic and foreign policy
23 priorities of the United States by promoting an
24 international workforce exchange in manufacturing
25 sectors, including—

- 1 (A) robotics;
- 2 (B) advanced machinery;
- 3 (C) semiconductors;
- 4 (D) aeronautics, including space oper-
- 5 ations;
- 6 (E) additive manufacturing;
- 7 (F) ship building, including shipping man-
- 8 ufacturing;
- 9 (G) energy;
- 10 (H) mining;
- 11 (I) automotive; and
- 12 (J) any other sector the Secretary of State,
- 13 in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and
- 14 the Secretary of Commerce, identifies as strate-
- 15 gically important or critical and would benefit
- 16 from the Program.

17 (2) To send United States citizens from a trade
18 or manufacturing background to manufacturing in-
19 stitutions, sectors, or companies in allied or partner
20 countries that have entered into trade agreements
21 with the United States to receive training in manu-
22 facturing skills.

23 (3) To build relations and to connect manufac-
24 turers in the United States with technical institu-
25 tions and manufacturing entities allied or partner

1 countries to share best practices for machine oper-
2 ations, assembly, management, and other skills and
3 expertise related to manufacturing or supply chain
4 security.

5 (4) To assist in developing a robust and skilled
6 manufacturing workforce in the United States that
7 can support and fill the gaps within the United
8 States manufacturing sectors.

9 (5) To assist in expanding and modernizing the
10 manufacturing labor force in the United States
11 through increased workforce training and registered
12 apprenticeship opportunities.

13 (6) To reduce reliance on the foreign manufac-
14 turing industry for skilled labor, components, parts,
15 processes, technology, and products related to na-
16 tional security and the manufacturing sectors and to
17 enhance the competitiveness of the United States
18 within the global manufacturing marketplace.

19 (7) To facilitate innovation with respect to cast-
20 ing, molding, forming, machining, assembling, addi-
21 tive manufacturing, and other processes pertaining
22 to manufacturing.

23 (8) Not to subsidize corporations by funding
24 the workforce training of persons who are affiliated
25 or have minority interest in a United States com-

pany that has subsidiaries in an allied or partner country where the program will take place.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural Affairs shall administer the Program after consultation with manufacturing industry leaders, Manufacturing USA, the Secretary of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, labor organizations, governments of allied or partner countries, and United States diplomatic and consular posts located in allied or partner countries.

(2) LIMIT ON NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—The Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural Affairs shall select not more than 10 participants for the Program per year.

(3) PARTICIPANT SELECTION.—The Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural Affairs shall—

(A) select Program participants in accordance with the eligibility criteria under subsection (d) and in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, Manufacturing USA, and other manufacturing groups; and

1 (B) ensure Program participants come
2 from a wide range of backgrounds and manu-
3 facturing regions in the United States.

4 (4) PARTICIPANT PLACEMENT.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Sec-
6 retary for Education and Cultural Affairs, in
7 coordination with the Secretary of Labor, the
8 Secretary of Commerce, and United States dip-
9 lomatic and consular posts located in allied or
10 partner countries, shall place Program partici-
11 pants in a manufacturing sector, institution, or
12 company approved by the Assistant Secretary
13 for Education and Cultural Affairs in an allied
14 or partner country.

15 (B) OUTREACH.—To the extent prac-
16 ticable, the Assistant Secretary for Education
17 and Cultural Affairs, in coordination with
18 United States diplomatic and consular posts,
19 Manufacturing USA, the Secretary of Labor,
20 the Secretary of Commerce, and other relevant
21 Government agencies, shall conduct outreach to
22 relevant manufacturing, workers, and workforce
23 training organizations, as well as relevant man-
24 ufacturing companies, higher education institu-
25 tions, and to governments of allied or partner

1 countries the Assistant Secretary determines
2 are likely to produce a range of qualified appli-
3 cants to be sent abroad.

4 (d) PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—

5 (1) MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS.—Each Pro-
6 gram participant shall—

7 (A) have—

8 (i) trained as an apprentice in a Pro-
9 gram-related manufacturing occupation,
10 job, or field, as determined by the Assist-
11 ant Secretary for Education and Cultural
12 Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary
13 of Labor;

14 (ii) completed a Program-related
15 trade curriculum apprenticeship, or an
16 equivalent registered apprenticeship, as de-
17 termined by the Assistant Secretary in
18 consultation with the Secretary of Labor;
19 or

20 (iii) enrolled in at least a two-year or
21 four-year higher education institution,
22 trade manufacturing institution, or voca-
23 tional school and completed necessary pre-
24 requisite courses and training as deter-
25 mined by the Assistant Secretary for Edu-

1 cation and Cultural Affairs, in consultation
2 with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for
3 Employment and Training;

4 (B) be a United States citizen; and

5 (C) demonstrate proficiency in language
6 skills or provide a plan to obtain the language
7 skills necessary to participate in the Program
8 with respect to the allied or partner country the
9 participant will be placed in.

10 (2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In select-
11 ing Program participants, the Assistant Secretary
12 for Education and Cultural Affairs may consider a
13 variety of factors, including whether participants—

14 (A) have experience as a manager or su-
15 pervisor in a field related to manufacturing;

16 (B) have experience as an instructor or
17 trainer in a vocation or registered apprentice-
18 ship program;

19 (C) hold a degree in a field related to man-
20 ufacturing;

21 (D) are in a position at a training program
22 overseen by a labor organization;

23 (E) have experience as an administrator in
24 a higher education institution related to manu-
25 facturing; or

1 (F) hold a faculty position in an institution
2 or higher education (as such term is defined in
3 section 101 of the Higher Education Act of
4 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) related to manufac-
5 turing.

6 (e) STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM.—

7 (1) WORK PLAN.—To carry out the purposes
8 described in subsection (b)—

9 (A) with respect to Program participants,
10 the Assistant Secretary for Education and Cul-
11 tural Affairs shall, in coordination with United
12 States diplomatic and consular posts in allied or
13 partner countries, Manufacturing USA, and
14 other relevant Federal departments and agen-
15 cies—

16 (i) approve a work plan that identifies
17 the target objectives for the participants,
18 including specific duties and responsibil-
19 ities relating to those objectives;

20 (ii) approve the manufacturing sec-
21 tors, companies, or institutions in allied or
22 partner countries in which the participants
23 will conduct their workforce exchange;

24 (iii) coordinate and be authorized to
25 enter into agreements with the Secretary

1 of Labor and other relevant Government
2 agencies to provide credentials or recogni-
3 tion of on-the-job training for participants
4 that align with manufacturing industry
5 standards upon completion of the Pro-
6 gram;

7 (iv) ensure that the knowledge, skills,
8 and processes acquired by the participant
9 are documented, where practicable,
10 through model-based work instructions,
11 digital assembly documentation, other dig-
12 ital manufacturing knowledge capture plat-
13 forms, or social media platforms, and dis-
14 seminated in a public form to Manufac-
15 turing USA, manufacturing institutions,
16 and employers upon the participant's re-
17 turn; and

18 (v) find ways for students enrolled in
19 a higher education institution or a voca-
20 tional or registered apprenticeship program
21 to receive course credit after participation,
22 to the greatest extent possible; and

23 (B) the participants shall—

24 (i) participate in pre-travel orientation
25 and information sessions to learn about the

1 allied or partner country of destination,
2 the format of the Program, and the work
3 and training expected;

4 (ii) participate in advanced
5 coursework, research projects, or practical
6 training opportunities, offered by the host
7 institution during completion of the Pro-
8 gram;

9 (iii) engage with industry partners
10 and skilled experts to gain hands-on expe-
11 rience with respect to best practices in the
12 manufacturing industry;

13 (iv) participate in research projects or
14 practical training opportunities offered by
15 the host institution during completion of
16 the Program;

17 (v) participate in professional develop-
18 ment activities, such as conferences, work-
19 shops, trainings, and seminars, to expand
20 knowledge of best practices in manufac-
21 turing;

22 (vi) train with a professional skilled
23 tradesperson who has specialized expertise
24 related to the manufacturing sector;

1 (vii) record or track, to the best ex-
2 tent possible, their experiences and skills
3 learned, to share with the Bureau of Edu-
4 cational and Cultural Affairs, the Assistant
5 Secretary of Labor for Employment and
6 Training, Manufacturing USA, manufac-
7 turing institutions, and other relevant Fed-
8 eral departments and agencies;

9 (viii) serve as a cultural and work-
10 force ambassador of the United States,
11 fostering mutual understanding with the
12 host country's manufacturing community;

13 (ix) participate in professional devel-
14 opment activities, such as conferences,
15 workshops, trainings, and seminars, to ex-
16 pand knowledge of global best practices in
17 manufacturing;

18 (x) build and strengthen networks
19 with international peers, skilled
20 tradespersons, and industry professionals
21 to facilitate ongoing collaboration and
22 knowledge exchange;

23 (xi) receive, upon completion of the
24 Program, industry recognized credentials,
25 certificates, letters of completion, or

1 equivalents, to mark the completion of
2 training in the relevant skill or skills devel-
3 oped during the Program; and

4 (xii) be recognized, upon completion
5 of the Program, as alumni and, as such, be
6 eligible to participate in applicable Depart-
7 ment of State educational and cultural af-
8 fairs alumni networks, activities, and pro-
9 fessional development opportunities, sub-
10 ject to the availability of appropriations.

11 (2) PROGRAM PERIOD.—Program periods shall
12 be for a duration to be determined by the Assistant
13 Secretary for Education and Cultural Affairs but
14 may not be for a period longer than 12 months. A
15 one-time renewal for a period not longer than 6
16 months may be granted by the Assistant Secretary
17 for Education and Cultural Affairs in consultation
18 with the relevant United States diplomatic and con-
19 sular post and the government of the allied or part-
20 ner country.

21 (f) EXCHANGE AWARD.—The Assistant Secretary for
22 Education and Cultural Affairs shall provide each Pro-
23 gram participant with a stipend that is equal to the
24 amount needed for the participant's reasonable costs dur-
25 ing the Program period, which may include—

1 (1) living expenses, including housing, basic
2 food costs, and daily transportation;

3 (2) essential training materials and appropriate
4 safety equipment;

5 (3) mandatory visa application, immigration
6 fees, and other essential pre-departure requirements;

7 (4) relocation expenses including airline and rail
8 for Program required travel;

9 (5) in-country travel allowance essential to trav-
10 el to manufacturing sites and institutions and Pro-
11 gram related travels;

12 (6) health care for participant and dependents;

13 (7) software licenses, digital training platforms,
14 and digital tools necessary to participate in trainings
15 and skills learning; and

16 (8) other reasonable related costs approved by
17 the Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural
18 Affairs in consultation with the Assistant Secretary
19 of Labor for Employment and Training.

20 (g) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date
21 of completion of the Program by the initial cohort of par-
22 ticipants, and on an annual basis thereafter for 2 years,
23 the Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural Af-
24 fairs shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
25 of the House of Representatives and the Committee on

1 Foreign Relations of the Senate a report providing infor-
2 mation on the implementation of the Program, includ-
3 ing—

4 (1) with respect to Program participants—

5 (A) background information, including—

6 (i) qualifications;

7 (ii) geographical origins; and

8 (iii) any other relevant information

9 the Assistant Secretary for Education and
10 Cultural Affairs determines necessary;

11 (B) the number of participants;

12 (C) the institutes, sectors, and companies
13 the participants were placed with;

14 (D) the type of work training the partici-
15 pants engaged in;

16 (E) the types of cultural events and activi-
17 ties the participants engaged in;

18 (F) feedback on the Program and lessons
19 learned;

20 (G) the jobs, vocations, or trades sought
21 after or obtained after completing the Program;
22 and

23 (H) feedback from the host institution, in-
24 dustry, or company about the contributions of
25 the participants;

1 (2) a description of manufacturing or work
2 placements selected and their relation to the develop-
3 ment of United States region-specific specialties
4 under the Program;

5 (3) a plan for factoring in the lessons learned
6 and acquired skills-based knowledge into Program
7 going forward;

8 (4) the total amount of funds used in support
9 of the Program and efforts taken to maximize the
10 efficiency and effectiveness of the funds used, includ-
11 ing encouraging industry partnerships and support
12 of the program;

13 (5) any potential legislative recommendations to
14 improve or enhance the Program to achieve the
15 goals;

16 (6) post-Program information that includes—

17 (A) the job, vocation, or trade the former
18 participant has sought after or obtained; and

19 (B) a report from the host institution, in-
20 dustry, or company the participant found place-
21 ment in, about the contributions of the partici-
22 pants;

23 (7) a description of the digital tools, platforms,
24 and methodologies used to capture and transfer
25 manufacturing knowledge from host institutions to

1 United States employers and training programs, and
2 an assessment of their effectiveness; and

3 (8) the total amount of funds used in support
4 of the Program and efforts taken to maximize the
5 efficiency and effectiveness of the funds used, includ-
6 ing encouraging industry partnerships and support
7 of the program.

8 **SEC. 202. IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION ASSISTANCE.**

9 The Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural
10 Affairs, is encouraged to enter into agreements with allied
11 or partner countries, and, in particular, in allied or part-
12 ner countries that have entered into trade agreements with
13 the United States as well as corporate entities, and other
14 appropriate organizations to create forms of assistance for
15 the purposes of supporting and sustaining the develop-
16 ment, implementation, administration the American Man-
17 ufacturing Revitalization Program authorized under this
18 title.

19 **SEC. 203. AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN INDEPENDENT CON-**
20 **SULTATION.**

21 In carrying out the program established by section
22 202(a), the Assistant Secretary for Education and Cul-
23 tural Affairs is authorized and encouraged to consult, as
24 appropriate, with Manufacturing USA and other relevant
25 manufacturing, technical, and workforce organizations to

1 inform the identification and selection of other priority
2 manufacturing sectors to cooperate with when carrying
3 out the program.

4 **SEC. 204. STUDY FOR FUTURE EXPANSION.**

5 The Assistant Secretary for Education and Cultural
6 Affairs shall conduct a study on how to expand and sus-
7 tain the program established by section 202(a) in the fu-
8 ture so that it builds partnerships with private sector,
9 manufacturing entities, the Department of Labor, the De-
10 partment of Commerce, and labor organizations, which
11 may be conducted in consultation with the Secretary of
12 Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, Manufacturing USA,
13 relevant Federal departments and agencies, and labor or-
14 ganizations.

15 **SEC. 205. SUNSET.**

16 This title shall terminate on December 31, 2029.

17 **SEC. 206. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this title:

19 (1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assist-
20 ant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary for
21 Educational and Cultural Affairs.

22 (2) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor
23 organization” has the meaning given that term in
24 section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29
25 U.S.C. 152(5)).

1 (3) MANUFACTURING SECTOR.—The term
2 “manufacturing sector” means to engage in the me-
3 chanical, physical, or chemical transformation of ma-
4 terials, substances, or components into new products
5 as defined by the North American Industry Classi-
6 fication System 31–33 of the Bureau of Labor Sta-
7 tistics.

8 (4) MANUFACTURING USA.—The term “Manu-
9 facturing USA” means the program established
10 under section 34 of the National Institute of Stand-
11 ards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s).

12 **TITLE III—LIST OF ENTITIES**
13 **CARRYING OUT MINING IN-**
14 **VOLVING FORCED LABOR OR**
15 **CAUSING ENVIRONMENTAL**
16 **HARM**

17 **SEC. 301. ANNUAL LIST OF PRC ENTITIES CARRYING OUT**
18 **MINING INVOLVING FORCED LABOR, FORCED**
19 **CHILD LABOR, OR ENVIRONMENTAL HARM IN**
20 **CERTAIN AFRICAN COUNTRIES.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once
22 each year during the 2-year period beginning on the date
23 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
24 submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and

1 make publicly available, including on the internet, a list
2 of—

3 (1) each PRC entity that the Secretary reason-
4 ably assesses is carrying out mining, including large-
5 scale mining or artisanal and small-scale mining, of
6 critical minerals, gold, or iron in the Democratic Re-
7 public of the Congo, Nigeria, Guinea, Zambia, South
8 Africa, or Zimbabwe or other African countries—

9 (A) using forced labor;

10 (B) using forced child labor; or

11 (C) in a manner that causes environmental
12 harm to a protected area in the country con-
13 cerned; and

14 (2) each mine, mining zone, or concession at
15 which such mining is carried out.

16 (b) DEVELOPMENT OF LIST.—In developing each list
17 required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall—

18 (1) use open-source information, including from
19 press sources and academic, non-profit, and other
20 non-state research organizations or individual re-
21 searchers, and information received, collected, or
22 otherwise obtained by United States embassies; and

23 (2) consult with the Secretary of Labor,
24 through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs
25 of the Department of Labor, the Secretary of Com-

1 merce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director
 2 of National Intelligence, the United States Trade
 3 Representative, and other heads of Federal depart-
 4 ments and agencies, and the foreign country coun-
 5 terparts of such individuals in the listed countries in
 6 subsection (a)(1), as applicable.

7 (c) FORM.—Each list required by subsection (a) shall
 8 be made publicly available and submitted to the relevant
 9 congressional committees in unclassified form, but the
 10 version submitted to the appropriate congressional com-
 11 mittees may include a classified annex, if warranted.

12 **SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

13 In this title:

14 (1) CHILD.—The term “child” means an indi-
 15 vidual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

16 (2) ENVIRONMENTAL HARM TO A PROTECTED
 17 AREA.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “environ-
 19 mental harm to a protected area” means any
 20 damage to the environment of a protected area,
 21 such as—

22 (i) contamination of streams, rivers,
 23 lakes, or other bodies of water, including
 24 aquifers, or soil;

25 (ii) soil degradation or erosion; or

1 (iii) deforestation.

2 (B) PROTECTED AREA.—For purposes of
3 this paragraph, the term “protected area”
4 means any area designated by the government
5 of the country in which the area is located
6 country to receive protected status, such as a
7 national park, game refuge, ecosystem reserve,
8 or other nature preserve.

9 (3) FORCED LABOR.—The term “forced labor”
10 has the meaning given that term in section 307 of
11 the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

12 (4) PRC ENTITY.—The term “PRC entity”
13 means—

14 (A) an entity under the ownership, control,
15 or influence of—

16 (i) the Government of the People’s
17 Republic of China;

18 (ii) the Chinese Communist Party; or

19 (iii) a military, intelligence, or para-
20 military entity of the People’s Republic of
21 China;

22 (B) an entity that is organized under the
23 laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction
24 of, the People’s Republic of China (including
25 Hong Kong and Macau);

(C) an entity majority-owned, majority-controlled, or majority-financed by an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(D) a parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or contractor of an entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), including a joint venture in which an entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) holds a controlling interest.

TITLE IV—FOREIGN PARTNER PROCUREMENT OF UNITED STATES-ORIGIN CYBER AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) foreign government partners are increasingly turning towards strategic competitors like the People’s Republic of China to procure cyber and digital technologies due to their low-cost, acceptable efficiency, and associated training and maintenance;

(2) foreign government partner procurement of cyber and digital technologies from suppliers aligned with strategic competitors of the United States poses significant and distinct risks, including—

1 (A) supply chain vulnerabilities created by
2 dependence on strategic competitors whose gov-
3 ernments may compel access to data, networks,
4 or systems, undermining the cybersecurity and
5 strategic autonomy of the procuring govern-
6 ment;

7 (B) the erosion of interoperability and
8 alignment with United States cybersecurity
9 frameworks, standards, and best practices, re-
10 ducing the ability of foreign government part-
11 ners to operate securely alongside United States
12 systems and those of United States allies; and

13 (C) the adoption of digital governance
14 practices that are inconsistent with United
15 States economic and national security interests;

16 (3) United States foreign government partners
17 consistently signal strong demand for cyber and dig-
18 ital technologies from trusted United States sup-
19 pliers;

20 (4) United States initiatives such as “Pax Sili-
21 ca” should facilitate technology procurements by
22 building enduring technology partnerships between
23 foreign government partners and United States sup-
24 pliers, including by—

1 (A) assisting foreign government partners
2 in navigating regulatory, logistical, and tech-
3 nical hurdles to cyber and digital technology
4 procurement;

5 (B) providing foreign government partners
6 with strategic direction from the United States
7 Government;

8 (C) incorporating foreign government part-
9 ner needs into program development from the
10 outset; and

11 (D) maintaining long-term engagement
12 with foreign government partners throughout
13 the procurement cycle of trusted cyber and dig-
14 ital technologies; and

15 (5) as the United States seeks to maintain its
16 global competitive edge in critical and emerging
17 technologies, including artificial intelligence, ad-
18 vanced telecommunications, and robotics, it is in the
19 interest of the United States Government to estab-
20 lish policies and procedures that streamline foreign
21 government partners' ability to procure trusted and
22 reliable technologies from the United States and
23 United States allies and partners.

1 **SEC. 402. UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY PROCUREMENT**
2 **PROGRAM.**

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is authorized to be es-
4 tablished in the Department of State the United States
5 Cyber and Digital Technology Procurement Program (re-
6 ferred to in this title as the “Program”), which may sup-
7 port “Pax Silica”, the “American AI Exports Program”,
8 and other related initiatives to achieve the purposes set
9 forth in subsection (b). To the maximum extent prac-
10 ticable, the Program should seek to serve as a demand-
11 driven mechanism in response to cyber and digital tech-
12 nology needs.

13 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Program should
14 include the following:

15 (1) To streamline foreign government partner
16 procurement of trusted cyber and digital tech-
17 nologies, including commercial off-the-shelf tech-
18 nologies, consistent with United States export con-
19 trol laws and cybersecurity standards.

20 (2) To establish long-term cyber and digital
21 technology procurement pipelines with United States
22 providers, including those that continue after the
23 termination of the Program.

24 (3) To identify the appropriate United States
25 Government financing mechanisms to address chal-
26 lenges associated with affordability.

1 (4) To provide a comprehensive package to par-
2 ticipating governments that eases the navigation of
3 cyber and digital technology procurement require-
4 ments, address technical and system complexity, re-
5 flects absorptive capacity, and is compatible with
6 participating government-specific logistical and ex-
7 port controls, including by—

8 (A) designing and implementing logistics,
9 procurement, deployment, and technical knowl-
10 edge-transfer plans that enable the partici-
11 pating government to modernize and secure sys-
12 tems;

13 (B) promoting clear guidelines for United
14 States and trusted foreign supplier entry and
15 eligibility;

16 (C) conducting assessments related to the
17 participating government's workforce or techno-
18 logical needs, including any gaps in absorptive
19 capacity, including—

20 (i) feasibility studies to identify, de-
21 sign, and implement the deployment of
22 cyber and digital technology solutions; and

23 (ii) sustainability assessments to de-
24 termine the participating government's
25 ability to procure and invest in trusted

1 cyber and digital technologies, including
2 the ability to sustain such investments in
3 the long-term;

4 (D) providing capacity building to ensure
5 that the participating government obtains the
6 relevant skills for requirements identification
7 and assessment, integration of United States
8 technologies into existing operating environ-
9 ments, research and procurement, logistics, de-
10 ployment, and configuration to ensure a long-
11 term arrangement with suppliers that are
12 headquartered in, or the ultimate parent com-
13 pany of which is headquartered in, the United
14 States; and

15 (E) assisting the participating government
16 in developing a long-term strategy to procure
17 and budget for trusted cyber and digital tech-
18 nology procurements, including beyond the end
19 of the Program's lifecycle.

20 (5) To assess the risks and tradeoffs of partici-
21 pating governments adopting cyber and digital tech-
22 nologies from foreign countries of concern and
23 prioritize participating governments for outreach ef-
24 forts based on that risk assessment.

1 (c) COVERED CYBER AND DIGITAL TECH-
2 NOLOGIES.—In implementing the Program, the Secretary
3 of State should, in coordination with the participating gov-
4 ernment, determine which cyber and digital technologies,
5 as well as any other cyber and digital technologies des-
6 ignated by the Secretary of State, to prioritize, including
7 the following:

8 (1) Software and its associated subscriptions
9 and licensing, including—

10 (A) operating systems;

11 (B) enterprise management software;

12 (C) cloud-based storage solutions and com-
13 pute access;

14 (D) industrial control and automation soft-
15 ware, including supervisory control and data ac-
16 quisition, distributed control systems, and pro-
17 grammable logic controller programming envi-
18 ronments;

19 (E) digital twin, simulation, and modeling
20 software; and

21 (F) cloud and edge orchestration platforms
22 for robotic and operational technology device
23 management.

24 (2) Hardware, including—

25 (A) processors;

1 (B) human-machine interfaces and oper-
2 ator consoles;

3 (C) networking equipment, including
4 switches, routers, and gateways;

5 (D) industrial networking equipment;

6 (E) biotechnology equipment, including
7 genomic sequencers and related hardware; and

8 (F) other related technologies.

9 (3) Cybersecurity products, including—

10 (A) firewalls;

11 (B) intrusion detection and prevention sys-
12 tems;

13 (C) Security Information and Event Man-
14 agement systems;

15 (D) threat intelligence and monitoring sys-
16 tems;

17 (E) endpoint detection systems;

18 (F) security operations centers; and

19 (G) secure authentication systems.

20 (4) Telecommunications equipment, including—

21 (A) subsea fiber-optic cable and associated
22 equipment;

23 (B) cellular equipment, including open
24 radio access network equipment; and

25 (C) satellite-enabling infrastructure.

1 (5) Equipment and related products to enable
2 the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions,
3 including—

4 (A) advanced-node integrated circuits, in-
5 cluding advanced logic and memory integrated
6 circuits, and products containing such circuits;

7 (B) semiconductor manufacturing equip-
8 ment and related subcomponents;

9 (C) models, including both closed- and
10 open-weight models;

11 (D) AI model licenses;

12 (E) edge AI capabilities, including next-
13 generation smartphone technology and relevant
14 mobile operating systems; and

15 (F) AI model applications.

16 (d) ANNUAL REVIEW OF COVERED CYBER AND DIG-
17 ITAL TECHNOLOGIES.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
18 nation with the Secretary of Commerce and other agencies
19 as appropriate, is authorized to conduct assessments on
20 at least an annual basis to identify the inclusion or re-
21 moval of technologies under subsection (c) based on the
22 national security risk to the United States of a foreign
23 country of concern gaining significant market share of
24 such technology within an economy that is a foreign gov-
25 ernment partner.

1 (e) RISK MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS.—Before ap-
2 proving a partnership under the Program, the Secretary
3 of State should—

4 (1) conduct an assessment of technology misuse
5 and diversion risks, including—

6 (A) the participating government’s export
7 control enforcement capacity;

8 (B) the history of technology transfer to
9 foreign countries of concern, including permit-
10 ting remote access to technology; and

11 (C) investments by foreign countries of
12 concern in critical sectors within the country of
13 the foreign government partner;

14 (2) establish monitoring and mitigation require-
15 ments proportional to the risk assessed under para-
16 graph (1);

17 (3) include end-use monitoring provisions in all
18 Program arrangements; and

19 (4) coordinate with the intelligence community
20 and the Department of Defense regarding counter-
21 intelligence and national security risks.

22 (f) PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—
23 For each partnership with a participating government
24 under the Program, the Secretary of State should, to the
25 maximum extent practicable, seek appropriate cost-shar-

1 ing arrangements with the participating government to fa-
2 cilitate the government's long-term buy-in and sustained
3 procurements of trusted cyber and digital technologies.

4 (g) ADDITIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—In
5 implementing the Program, to address challenges associ-
6 ated with affordability, financing, technical evaluations,
7 procurement requirements, and long-term capacity build-
8 ing, the Secretary of State should, on a case-by-case basis,
9 coordinate, as appropriate, with the heads of the relevant
10 Federal departments and agencies, including of the De-
11 partment of Commerce, the Department of Homeland Se-
12 curity, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the
13 United States International Development Finance Co-
14 operation, and the United States Trade and Development
15 Agency.

16 (h) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available to carry
17 out the Program are authorized to be used—

18 (1) to provide assistance or financing—

19 (A) to participating government civilian
20 government agencies; or

21 (B) to law enforcement or military agen-
22 cies, only if such entities are the owners and
23 operators of the participating government's ci-
24 vilian critical infrastructure; and

1 (2) to develop blended finance mechanisms, co-
2 developed with the foreign government partner that
3 partners with the private sector to advance the ob-
4 jections outlined in subsection (b).

5 (i) PARTNER DISQUALIFICATION.—

6 (1) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—No
7 funds are authorized to be made available under this
8 title to—

9 (A) a foreign country of concern; or

10 (B) any country, entity, or person—

11 (i) upon which sanctions are imposed
12 by the President;

13 (ii) that is an entity or person on the
14 Entity List maintained by the Bureau of
15 Industry and Security of the Department
16 of Commerce and set forth in Supplement
17 No. 4 to part 744 of title 14, Code of Fed-
18 eral Regulations;

19 (iii) that is an entity on the Military
20 End-User List (Supplement No. 7 to part
21 744 of the Export Administration Regula-
22 tions);

23 (iv) any person listed pursuant to sec-
24 tion 1260H of the William M. (Mac)
25 Thornberry National Defense Authoriza-

tion Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note);

(v) any person listed on the Federal Communication Commission's Covered List pursuant to the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601); or

(vi) any person listed on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List pursuant to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (Public Law 117–78).

(2) VETTING.—The Secretary of State should vet participating governments to determine whether there is credible information that such government—

(A) has committed serious human rights abuses or engaged in corruption, as defined in section 1 of Executive Order 13818 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of persons involved in serious human rights abuse or corruption), or is determined to be ineligible for assistance pursuant to section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d); and

1 (B) uses or is likely to use technologies
2 outlined in subsection (c) and supported by this
3 title to engage in—

4 (i) violations of human rights;

5 (ii) targeted or bulk surveillance in
6 violation of rule of law principles or funda-
7 mental freedoms;

8 (iii) the monitoring of journalists, ac-
9 tivists, human rights defenders, opposition
10 parties, or political dissidents;

11 (iv) internet shutdowns or to limit or
12 control elections or protests;

13 (v) political censorship or the tar-
14 geting and suppression of political speech
15 or political opponents;

16 (vi) denial of access to technology or
17 services based on race, ethnicity, gender,
18 religion, or other discriminatory factors;

19 and

20 (vii) acts of transnational repression.

21 (3) DISQUALIFICATION.—Any participating gov-
22 ernment determined by the Secretary of State to en-
23 gage in the activities described in paragraph (2)
24 shall be ineligible for support or assistance under
25 this title.

1 (j) REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY OFFICERS.—The Sec-
2 retary of State should, to the maximum extent practicable,
3 leverage the Department of State’s Regional Technology
4 Officer Program, pursuant to section 9508 of the Depart-
5 ment of State Authorization Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C.
6 10305), to assist United States diplomatic and consular
7 posts to identify governments to participate in the Pro-
8 gram.

9 (k) FOREIGN COMMERCIAL OFFICERS.—As appro-
10 priate, the Secretary of State should, in coordination with
11 the Secretary of Commerce, seek to leverage the Foreign
12 Commercial Officer Program to assist United States diplo-
13 matic and consular posts to identify governments to par-
14 ticipate in the Program.

15 (l) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIRE-
16 MENT.—Not later than 15 days before amounts from the
17 Cyberspace, Digital Connectivity, and Related Tech-
18 nologies Fund established pursuant to section 592 of the
19 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349cc–1) are
20 obligated for purposes of carrying out this section, the
21 Secretary of State shall submit notification of such obliga-
22 tion to—

23 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations in the
24 Senate;

1 (2) the Committee on Appropriations of the
2 Senate;

3 (3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the
4 House of Representatives; and

5 (4) the Committee on Appropriations of the
6 House of Representatives.

7 (m) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
8 of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for
9 2 years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the
10 Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate
11 congressional committees a report that includes—

12 (1) a complete list of foreign government part-
13 ners in the Program;

14 (2) progress and results achieved in the pre-
15 vious calendar year;

16 (3) the overall amount of purchases or invest-
17 ments each foreign government partner has made
18 since initial participation in the Program;

19 (4) specific cyber and digital technologies ac-
20 quired by foreign government partners, including—

21 (A) the name of the provider company or
22 companies;

23 (B) the total value of the procurements;

24 (C) description of the capability; and

1 (D) how the procured capability addresses
2 the original request submitted by the govern-
3 ment, if applicable;

4 (5) next steps for each participating govern-
5 ment in its respective Program pipeline;

6 (6) any challenges for a government's participa-
7 tion in the Program, including how those challenges
8 are being addressed; and

9 (7) how risks related to technology transfer, if
10 applicable, are being mitigated.

11 (n) SUNSET.—The Program shall terminate on the
12 date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of
13 this Act.

14 **SEC. 403. OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY PRO-**
15 **CUREMENT.**

16 (a) DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The Sec-
17 retary of State may designate an existing office within the
18 Department of State as, or newly establish, an Office of
19 United States Technology Procurement (referred to in this
20 title as the “Office”), which shall be responsible for ad-
21 ministering the Program.

22 (b) PERSONNEL.—

23 (1) COMPOSITION.—The Office should be com-
24 prised of a Director, a Deputy Director, and such

1 other staff as the Secretary of State deems appro-
2 priate.

3 (2) STAFFING.—The Office should include per-
4 sonnel with expertise or experience in performing the
5 following functions:

6 (A) Grant design and management.

7 (B) Program monitoring, evaluation, and
8 learning.

9 (3) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Office
10 shall fulfill the following responsibilities:

11 (A) Identify, on an annual basis, specific
12 strategic priorities for the Program consistent
13 with United States national security priorities
14 and objectives.

15 (B) In coordination with the other relevant
16 officials, select and approve all partnerships
17 with foreign government partners under the
18 Program.

19 (C) Conduct oversight, monitoring, and
20 evaluation of the effectiveness of the Program,
21 including long-term outcome assessments, to
22 ensure the Program advances United States
23 foreign policy and national security interests
24 and to ensure monitoring, evaluation, and

1 learning results directly inform future grant de-
2 cisions.

3 (D) Ensure, to the maximum extent prac-
4 ticable, that all Program activities are carried
5 out in coordination with other Federal efforts to
6 promote the United States technology stack
7 overseas.

8 (E) Compiling and submitting the list re-
9 quired by section 402(m)(1).

10 (c) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITIES.—During the 2-
11 year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this
12 Act, for the purposes of supporting the Director in car-
13 rying out the responsibilities of the Office, the Secretary
14 of State may—

15 (1) appoint up to 10 employees to positions
16 without regard to the provisions of subchapter 1 of
17 chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, regarding
18 appointments in the competitive service; and

19 (2) fix the rates of basic pay of such employees
20 without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of
21 chapter 53 of such title regarding classification and
22 General Schedule pay rates, provided that the rates
23 for such positions do not exceed the annual rate of
24 basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the

1 Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5,
2 United States Code.

3 **SEC. 404. EXPANDING NECESSARY TECHNOLOGY AND RE-**
4 **LATED EXPERTISE AT UNITED STATES OVER-**
5 **SEAS MISSIONS.**

6 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
7 gress that, for the United States Government to success-
8 fully implement the Program, it is vital that the United
9 States recruit and retain the necessary talent to facilitate
10 such partnerships.

11 (b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State should, to
12 the maximum extent possible, take measures to ensure
13 that United States overseas missions in countries that are
14 participating in the Program host at least one full-time
15 personnel with demonstrated proficiency in matters re-
16 lated to cybersecurity, technology, and other related exper-
17 tise to sufficiently carry out the Program.

18 **SEC. 405. EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
19 **TIONS FOR THE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY OF-**
20 **FICER PROGRAM.**

21 Subsection (d) of section 9508 of the Department of
22 State Authorization Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C. 10305) is
23 amended by striking “2027” and inserting “2032”.

1 **SEC. 406. PRESERVING MARKET-BASED COMPETITION FOR**
2 **CYBER AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES.**

3 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
4 United States to support market-based mechanisms for
5 the export and adoption of United States cyber and digital
6 technologies abroad, and to oppose state-directed or state-
7 controlled economic models that risk to displace or crowd
8 out private-sector competition in cyber and digital tech-
9 nology markets.

10 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title
11 may be construed to permit the Secretary of State, in co-
12 ordination with other relevant Federal agencies, in car-
13 rying out the program established by section 402(a)—

14 (1) to unduly interfere with, or seek to sub-
15 stitute for, market-based competition among United
16 States cyber and digital technology providers;

17 (2) to condition access to program support on
18 the acceptance of commercial terms, partnerships, or
19 business arrangements that United States cyber and
20 digital technology providers would not voluntarily ac-
21 cept in an arm's length commercial transaction; or

22 (3) to require foreign government partners to
23 receive approval from the United States Government
24 for procurements from United States cyber and dig-
25 ital technology providers pursued outside the Pro-

1 gram, except as otherwise required by any other reg-
2 ulations or Federal law.

3 (c) CYBER AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY SMALL BUSI-
4 NESS OWNERS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), in car-
5 rying out the Program, the Secretary of State may provide
6 targeted assistance, including capacity-building support
7 and the facilitation of foreign government partner engage-
8 ment, to United States small businesses and companies
9 that lack the global reach, existing relationships, or re-
10 sources to compete independently in foreign government
11 partner procurement markets, provided that such assist-
12 ance does not confer an unfair competitive advantage over
13 other United States cyber and digital technology pro-
14 viders.

15 **SEC. 407. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RE-**
16 **PORT.**

17 Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment
18 of this Act, and not less frequently than every two years
19 until the date of the termination of the Program under
20 section 402(n), the Comptroller General of the United
21 States should conduct and submit to the appropriate con-
22 gressional committees a review of the Program. The re-
23 view should include an assessment of the Department of
24 State’s implementation of the Program, including—

1 (1) the Department of State’s capacity to im-
2 plement the Program, including personnel and budg-
3 etary resources;

4 (2) whether the Department of State has estab-
5 lished the necessary processes and procedures to
6 successfully achieve the Program objectives outlined
7 in section 402;

8 (3) the Department of State’s ability to conduct
9 appropriate monitoring and evaluation of Program
10 implementation;

11 (4) any technologies added or removed from the
12 list under section 402(c) of covered cyber and digital
13 technologies; and

14 (5) any other elements deemed necessary by the
15 Comptroller General of the United States.

16 **SEC. 408. DEFINITIONS.**

17 In this title:

18 (1) **AMERICAN AI EXPORTS PROGRAM.**—The
19 term “American AI Exports Program” refers to the
20 Department of Commerce-led initiative to promote
21 the export of American artificial intelligence tech-
22 nologies to advance America’s global technological
23 leadership.

24 (2) **FOREIGN GOVERNMENT PARTNER.**—For
25 purposes of this title, the term “foreign government

1 partner” means an international organization or the
2 government of a country (other than a foreign coun-
3 try of concern) approved as a partner by the Sec-
4 retary of State.

5 (3) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The
6 term “international organizations” has the meaning
7 given the term in section 1 of the International Or-
8 ganizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288).

9 (4) PAX SILICA INITIATIVE.—The term “Pax
10 Silica initiative” refers to the Department of State-
11 led diplomatic, economic security, and supply chain
12 initiative to strengthen cooperation among the
13 United States, allied countries, partner countries, in-
14 dustry, and other relevant stakeholders for the pur-
15 pose of developing and securing trusted supply
16 chains and infrastructure necessary for artificial in-
17 telligence, semiconductors, advanced manufacturing,
18 and other technologies determined by the Secretary
19 of State to be essential to United States national se-
20 curity, economic security, and technological competi-
21 tiveness.

22 (5) TRUSTED CYBER AND DIGITAL TECH-
23 NOLOGIES.—The term “trusted cyber and digital
24 technologies” means technologies, including equip-
25 ment, services, hardware, or software used in infor-

1 mation and communications technology networks,
2 for which the Secretary of State, in coordination
3 with the Secretary of Commerce, has determined—

4 (A) the provider, supplier, or manufacturer
5 is not owned by, controlled by, or subject to the
6 influence of a foreign country of concern; and

7 (B) do not pose an unacceptable risk to
8 the national security of the United States or
9 the security and safety of United States per-
10 sons.

11 **TITLE V—UNITED STATES**
12 **TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**
13 **AGENCY MODERNIZATION**

14 **SEC. 501. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
16 Trade and Development Agency plays a critical role in ad-
17 vancing United States commercial, energy, digital, and in-
18 frastructure interests in priority emerging markets by sup-
19 porting early-stage project preparation and technical as-
20 sistance and should be authorized to allocate some of its
21 annual program funds for activities in high-income coun-
22 tries that directly affect United States economic and na-
23 tional security.

1 **SEC. 502. EXPANSION OF COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY.**

2 Section 661(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
3 (22 U.S.C. 2421(b)) is amended—

4 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and
5 (5) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively; and

6 (2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(3) ASSISTANCE IN HIGH-INCOME COUN-
9 TRIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
10 the Director of the Trade and Development Agency
11 is authorized to provide funds appropriated in a fis-
12 cal year for assistance under this section for—

13 “(A) activities described in paragraph (2)
14 in high-income countries; or

15 “(B) projects that serve United States
16 strategic interests in the energy, critical min-
17 erals, transport, or telecommunications sec-
18 tors.”.

19 **SEC. 503. PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.**

20 Section 661(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(c)) is
21 amended—

22 (1) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “2 may be
23 appointed” and inserting “5 may be appointed”; and

24 (2) by adding at the end the following:

25 “(3) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—

“(A) The Director may contract with individuals for personal services, and such individuals may not be considered Federal employees for the purpose of any provision of law administered by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

“(B) The Director shall report to Congress each fiscal year describing the number of individuals contracted for personal services by the Trade and Development Agency, the roles of such contractors, and the costs of such contracts.”.

TITLE VI—COMBATING CHINA’S UNFAIR AND NON-MARKET- ORIENTED TRADE PRACTICES RELATED TO THE SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRY

SEC. 601. STATEMENT OF POLICY TO COUNTER SHIP- BUILDING PRACTICES OF THE PEOPLE’S RE- PUBLIC OF CHINA.

It is the policy of the United States to eliminate materials sourced from the People’s Republic of China from supply chains necessary for the production of both commercial and military ships through a comprehensive effort,

1 in coordination with allied and partner countries where ap-
 2 propriate, that includes—

3 (1) relevant knowledge transfer to and skillset
 4 development of a shipbuilding labor force in the
 5 United States;

6 (2) securing direct investment in United States
 7 shipyards by allies and partners; and

8 (3) the development of a coherent long-term
 9 strategy to diversify shipbuilding supply chains and
 10 expand domestic shipbuilding capacity, incorporating
 11 all relevant Federal agencies and departments.

12 **SEC. 602. STRATEGIC PORTS; UNITED STATES INTER-**
 13 **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COR-**
 14 **PORATION.**

15 The Better Utilization of Investments Leading to De-
 16 velopment Act of 2018 is amended—

17 (1) in section 1402(3) (22 U.S.C. 9601(3))—

18 (A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

19 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B)
 20 through (G) as subparagraphs (A) through (F),
 21 respectively; and

22 (2) in section 1412(f) (22 U.S.C. 9612(f)), by
 23 adding at the end the following:

1 “(4) Harbors or ports (as such terms are de-
 2 fined in section 3 of the Communications Act of
 3 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)) and related infrastructure.”.

4 **SEC. 603. BRIEFING AND REPORT ON CHINA OCEAN SHIP-**
 5 **PING COMPANY SHIPPING HEAVY INDUSTRY**
 6 **AND CHINA STATE SHIPBUILDING CORPORA-**
 7 **TION.**

8 (a) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date
 9 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in
 10 coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies and
 11 departments the Secretary determines relevant, shall brief
 12 the appropriate congressional committees on—

13 (1) companies or entities with formal or infor-
 14 mal financial relationships with—

15 (A) the China Ocean Shipping Company
 16 Shipping Heavy Industry; or

17 (B) the China State Shipbuilding Corpora-
 18 tion; and

19 (2) the business practices of such companies
 20 and entities.

21 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
 22 of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for
 23 2 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate con-
 24 gressional committees a report that includes the following:

1 (1) A description of each current and former
2 subsidiary of the China Ocean Shipping Company
3 Shipping Heavy Industry and the China State Ship-
4 building Corporation.

5 (2) Any trading practice of an entity described
6 pursuant to paragraph (1) that is subject to review
7 by the United States Trade Representative for being
8 unreasonable, discriminatory, or violating a trade
9 agreement.

10 (3) The degree and extent of direct involvement
11 by the Government of the People's Republic of
12 China in the governance, strategic direction, plan-
13 ning, and commercial operations of—

14 (A) the China Ocean Shipping Company
15 Shipping Heavy Industry;

16 (B) the China State Shipbuilding Corpora-
17 tion; and

18 (C) the Chinese shipbuilding industry.

19 (4) A description of each shipyard in China
20 that is producing warships for the People's Libera-
21 tion Army Navy or producing dual-use commercial
22 ships, including ferries and barges, that may be used
23 by the People's Liberation Army Navy.

24 (5) An indication of which such shipyards in
25 the People's Republic of China are conducting busi-

1 ness with foreign entities and potentially thereby fa-
2 cilitating the modernization of the People’s Libera-
3 tion Army Navy.

4 **SEC. 604. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATER, ENVIRON-**
5 **MENT, AND SPACE AFFAIRS.**

6 Section 9 of the Department of State Appropriations
7 Authorization Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2655a) is amended
8 to read as follows:

9 **“SEC. 9. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATER, ENVIRON-**
10 **MENT, AND SPACE AFFAIRS.**

11 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is authorized to be in
12 the Department of State an Assistant Secretary for
13 Water, Environment, and Space Affairs, who shall be re-
14 sponsible to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs for
15 international matters pertaining to space, oceans and mar-
16 itime affairs, polar affairs to the extent not inconsistent
17 with section 2651a(c) of title 22, United States Code,
18 international and transboundary environmental quality,
19 the Great Lakes region, freshwater resources and water
20 security, fisheries, wildlife and wildlife trafficking, con-
21 servation affairs, and such other related duties as the Sec-
22 retary may from time to time designate.

23 “(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary
24 for Water, Environment, and Space Affairs shall maintain
25 continuous observation and coordination of all matters de-

1 scribed in subsection (a), including, as appropriate, the
2 following:

3 “(1) Developing United States policy on global
4 environmental security issues with respect to oceans,
5 fisheries, the Antarctic region, waste and global pol-
6 lution, water resources and water security and other
7 natural resource management and conservation.

8 “(2) Representing the United States in bilateral
9 and multilateral negotiations involving the law of the
10 sea, including—

11 “(A) freedom of navigation, overflight, and
12 other lawful uses of the ocean;

13 “(B) maritime security;

14 “(C) United States maritime zones, includ-
15 ing the United States extended continental
16 shelf;

17 “(D) marine science;

18 “(E) the sustainable management and pro-
19 tection of marine habitats, fisheries, and re-
20 sources;

21 “(F) marine pollution; and

22 “(G) maritime claims and boundaries.

23 “(3) Leading United States engagement on
24 Antarctica matters and in international oceans and
25 fisheries management agreements and conventions

1 with foreign governments and international organi-
2 zations to promote solutions that advance United
3 States national security, economic, and environ-
4 mental interests.

5 “(4) Coordinating the development of policies
6 and programs to conserve and manage and rehabili-
7 tate or restore economically important ecosystems,
8 including forests, wetlands, drylands, coral reefs,
9 and terrestrial and aquatic agroecosystems.

10 “(5) Developing policies and programs to ad-
11 dress international threats to natural resources, such
12 as illicit trade, illegal, unreported and unregulated
13 fishing, wildlife trafficking, illegal mining, and illegal
14 logging and associated trade.

15 “(6) Supporting effective resolution of trans-
16 boundary freshwater disputes to minimize conflict,
17 promote economic growth, and protect freshwater
18 supplies through responsible, science-informed man-
19 agement and shared use.

20 “(7) Developing and implementing United
21 States foreign policy related to air, water and soil
22 pollution and risks to human health and the environ-
23 ment caused by the transboundary movement of
24 chemicals and waste and other forms of pollution to
25 promote environmental quality and economic oppor-

1 tunity, with trade partners and in bilateral and mul-
2 tilateral agreements, arrangements, and institutions.

3 “(8) Representing the Department in bilateral
4 and multilateral engagements including organiza-
5 tions, institutions, and negotiation of international
6 agreements on issues related to the matters de-
7 scribed in subsection (a).

8 “(9) Developing policies and programs to secure
9 the supply of critical minerals and other valuable
10 materials available to the United States through re-
11 cycling, recovery, and seabed mining.

12 “(10) Developing policies and programs, in co-
13 ordination with the Administrator of the National
14 Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Sec-
15 retary of Commerce, and the heads of other relevant
16 Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate,
17 to maintain American space superiority by sup-
18 porting partnerships between the United States and
19 international and private industry partners in the
20 development of infrastructure and policies that pro-
21 mote economic growth in outer space, including—

22 “(A) countering malign efforts by foreign
23 adversaries and other actors that threaten
24 United States interests in civil and commercial
25 space; and

1 “(B) expanding access to foreign markets
2 for United States commercial industry, includ-
3 ing by encouraging reforms that reduce barriers
4 to trade and cooperation with United States
5 civil and commercial space actors.

6 “(11) Leading bilateral and multilateral en-
7 gagements related to civil and commercial space ac-
8 tivities, resilient space services, burden sharing, and
9 other matters related to international space law and
10 diplomacy and other United States international ob-
11 ligations and commitments.

12 “(12) Leading United States Government en-
13 gagement with international Global Navigation Sat-
14 ellite Systems providers to ensure compatibility and
15 encourage interoperability of civil global navigation
16 satellite services on United States-based global posi-
17 tioning systems, including through the International
18 Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems.

19 “(13) Leading Department efforts to implement
20 international arrangements and promote cooperation
21 on Earth observation satellite systems.

22 “(14) Leading United States engagement in
23 multilateral and bilateral forums on international
24 space policy, space law, and related commercial and
25 civil treaties or agreements.

1 “(15) Leading Department efforts on trans-
2 parency in space by maintaining the official United
3 States space object registry and promoting best
4 practices for safe operations in space, preservation
5 of the space environment, space traffic coordination,
6 and space situational awareness.

7 “(16) Leading United States efforts to align
8 foreign space law, regulatory, and policy frameworks
9 with United States-endorsed models, approaches,
10 and best practices.

11 “(17) At the direction of the Under Secretary
12 for Economic Affairs and the Secretary of State,
13 represent the United States in international mari-
14 time diplomacy matters, including—

15 “(A) the creation and operation of the Al-
16 lied Maritime Framework under section 608 of
17 the BUILD with Allies Act of 2026; and

18 “(B) leading United States engagement in
19 the Maritime Group of Nations under section
20 609 of the BUILD with Allies Act of 2026.

21 “(18) Authoring any reports produced by the
22 Department which examine the maritime claims and
23 boundaries of coastal countries and assessing their
24 consistency with international law.

1 “(19) Leading Department efforts to implement
2 bilateral treaties and agreements related to the man-
3 agement and protection of the Great Lakes.

4 “(20) Performing such other duties as the
5 Under Secretary for Economic Affairs may from
6 time to time designate.

7 “(c) APPOINTMENT.—

8 “(1) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—On the date of
9 the enactment of the BUILD with Allies Act of
10 2026, the individual serving as the Assistant Sec-
11 retary for Oceans and International Environmental
12 and Scientific Affairs on the day before such date of
13 enactment shall be the Assistant Secretary for
14 Water, Environment, and Space Affairs.

15 “(2) SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENT.—Any subse-
16 quent appointment of an individual to the position of
17 Assistant Secretary for Water, Environment, and
18 Space Affairs shall be subject to the advice and con-
19 sent of the Senate.

20 “(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU OF WATER, ENVI-
21 RONMENT, AND SPACE AFFAIRS.—The Secretary shall es-
22 tablish a Bureau of Water, Environment, and Space Af-
23 fairs, which shall perform such functions related to all
24 matters described in subsection (a) and other related du-
25 ties as the Secretary may from time to time designate.

1 “(e) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Assistant Sec-
 2 retary for Water, Environment, and Space Affairs shall
 3 be the head of the Bureau of Water, Environment, and
 4 Space Affairs.”.

5 **SEC. 605. EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR SHIPBUILDING INDUS-**
 6 **TRY EXPERTS.**

7 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Con-
 8 gress that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the
 9 Secretary of Labor, should initiate an exchange visitor
 10 program of technical shipbuilding expertise to increase
 11 shipbuilding knowledge, training, experience, and expertise
 12 in the American shipbuilding workforce.

13 (b) AUTHORIZATION TO PROVIDE FOR EX-
 14 CHANGES.—Section 102(b) of the Mutual Educational and
 15 Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2452(b)) is
 16 amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the
 18 end;

19 (2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period
 20 and inserting “; and”; and

21 (3) by inserting at the end the following:

22 “(13) interchanges and visits between the
 23 United States and other countries of marine en-
 24 gineers, naval architects, electrical engineers,
 25 deck-plate professionals, marine surveyors, ship-

1 yard infrastructure analysts, quality assurance
2 and quality control personnel, shipyard project
3 managers, and other experts related to the ship-
4 building industry until the date that is 2 years
5 after the date of the enactment of this para-
6 graph. The State Department's Bureau of Edu-
7 cational Affairs will coordinate with the Bureau
8 of Economic, Energy, and Business' Affairs Di-
9 vision for Transportation Affairs to conduct the
10 exchange program.'".

11 **SEC. 606. MARITIME INVESTIGATORS.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall, in
13 coordination with the Chair of the Federal Maritime Com-
14 mission, detail to diplomatic and consular posts in coun-
15 tries described in subsection (b) personnel from the Divi-
16 sion for Trade Policy and Negotiations and Division for
17 Transportation Affairs of the Bureau of Economic and
18 Business Affairs for the purpose of investigating—

19 (1) unfair shipping practices, including price-
20 fixing, market manipulation, or unreasonable refusal
21 to deal;

22 (2) specific actions by foreign governments to
23 deny port of entry to United States-flagged vessels;

24 (3) flags of convenience to determine if lower
25 safety, labor, and environmental standards in foreign

1 countries create unfavorable shipping conditions for
2 United States trade;

3 (4) anticompetitive agreements between ocean
4 carriers and marine terminal operators for potential
5 antitrust issues; and

6 (5) mapping the financial relationships of ship-
7 ping companies of the People’s Republic of China,
8 including the Ocean Alliance.

9 (b) LOCATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS.—The countries
10 described in this subsection are countries that meet each
11 of the following criteria:

12 (1) The country is among the top 5 countries
13 globally by ship registry size and maintains an
14 “open registry”, allowing foreign-owned vessels to
15 register under the flag of such country without a
16 residency requirement (also known as a “flag of con-
17 venience” policy).

18 (2) The country is among the top 15 countries
19 globally with respect to not less than 2 of the fol-
20 lowing criteria:

21 (A) Shipbuilding, as measured by tonnage
22 as a percentage of global total.

23 (B) Number of citizens or nationals who
24 are merchant mariners.

1 (C) Number of commercially owned ships
2 greater than 1,000 gross weight tonnage.

3 (c) INCLUSION OF FINDINGS IN INVESTMENT CLI-
4 MATE STATEMENT.—Section 707(b) of the Further Con-
5 solidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 9903) is
6 amended by inserting after paragraph (11) the following
7 new paragraph:

8 “(12) Information about unfair business prac-
9 tices in the maritime, logistics, and shipbuilding sec-
10 tors in each applicable country or region, includ-
11 ing—

12 “(A) price-fixing;

13 “(B) market manipulation;

14 “(C) unreasonable refusal to deal (as such
15 term is defined for purposes of section 7(d) of
16 the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2022 (46
17 U.S.C. 41104 note)); and

18 “(D) anticompetitive agreements between
19 ocean carriers and marine terminal operators.”.

20 (d) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INVESTMENTS BY
21 COUNTRIES RECEIVING AID.—Section 7031(b)(2) of divi-
22 sion K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014
23 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 510) is amended by insert-
24 ing “and investments in maritime, logistics, and ship-
25 building sectors” after “allocation practices”).

1 **SEC. 607. ALLIED MARITIME FRAMEWORK.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President, in coordination
3 with other relevant agencies and departments, shall en-
4 gage allied countries to develop a shared framework to en-
5 hance collective capacity to design, produce, and maintain
6 military and civilian ships, through—

7 (1) enhancing information exchange between
8 such countries regarding such design, production,
9 and maintenance;

10 (2) expanding procompetitive industrial collabo-
11 ration with respect to such ships;

12 (3) strengthening the marine industries and the
13 shipbuilding industries in allied countries; and

14 (4) encouraging the observance of counterintel-
15 ligence best practices and information sharing
16 amongst participating national defense and security
17 services.

18 (b) ELEMENTS.—The framework required in sub-
19 section (a) shall include—

20 (1) the establishment of a mechanism to—

21 (A) ensure countries participating in the
22 framework can access reciprocal ports and ship-
23 ping support during crises and conflicts;

24 (B) co-develop best-in-class design prin-
25 ciples for the construction of ships;

1 (C) collaborate on the construction, repair,
2 interoperability, and other capabilities of new
3 ships to reduce costs;

4 (D) establish guiding principles for produc-
5 tion line sequencing and supply chain manage-
6 ment;

7 (E) coordinate Cabinet or Minister-level
8 recommendations to drive down the production
9 costs of ships and accelerate the delivery of
10 ships, consistent with relevant laws in the rel-
11 evant countries;

12 (F) establish a process for determining
13 specific ship types or industry niches that are
14 best suited for allied cooperation; and

15 (G) develop a mechanism to incentivize fi-
16 nancial investments from foreign sources and
17 remove barriers to foreign direct investment in
18 shipbuilding;

19 (2) the establishment of a joint workforce-devel-
20 opment program between participating shipyards
21 and partner networks engaged in the production of
22 ships for the purpose of training, information shar-
23 ing, and the exchange of technical advisors;

24 (3) the establishment of a mechanism to de-
25 velop and share research and development and lever-

1 age innovation to promote sustainability and mutual
2 benefit;

3 (4) an agreement among countries participating
4 in the framework to procure ships and ship compo-
5 nents from shipyards identified by the participants
6 as shipyards with specialized capabilities and experi-
7 ence in ship production; and

8 (5) an agreement among countries participating
9 in the framework to prevent leakage of dual-use
10 technologies to companies connected to the military
11 of the People’s Republic of China.

12 **SEC. 608. MARITIME GROUP OF NATIONS.**

13 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall
14 seek to establish a group, to be known as the “Maritime
15 Group of Nations”, to coordinate regulatory and com-
16 merce policies to facilitate a new maritime multimodalism
17 for commercial shipping.

18 (b) PARTICIPATION.—

19 (1) INCLUSION.—The Secretary of State should
20 invite to the Maritime Group of Nations appropriate
21 counterparts from the governments of countries that
22 meet each of the following criteria:

23 (A) The country is of significant impor-
24 tance for the purposes of establishing and ad-
25 vancing the objectives of the Maritime Group of

1 Nations, as determined by the Secretary of
2 State.

3 (B) The country additionally is among the
4 top 15 countries globally with respect to at
5 least two of the following criteria:

6 (i) Shipbuilding, as measured by ton-
7 nage as a percentage of global total.

8 (ii) Number of citizens or nationals
9 who are merchant mariners.

10 (iii) Number of commercially owned
11 ships greater than 1,000 gross weight ton-
12 nage.

13 (2) EXCLUSION.—The Maritime Group of Na-
14 tions established under subsection (a) may not in-
15 clude a foreign country of concern.

16 (c) FUNCTIONS.—The Maritime Group of Nations es-
17 tablished under subsection (a) should consider the fol-
18 lowing:

19 (1) Supporting the establishment of maritime
20 prosperity zones across a diverse geography, includ-
21 ing areas outside traditional coast shipbuilding and
22 ship repair centers, to—

23 (A) incentivize and leverage national pri-
24 vate capital and investment by allied countries

1 in the maritime industries and waterfront com-
2 munities; and

3 (B) strengthen industrial base capacity
4 and readiness through shipbuilding, workforce
5 development, and expanded manufacturing in-
6 centives.

7 (2) Supporting the development of coordinated
8 actions to counter China's targeted dominance of the
9 maritime, logistics, and shipbuilding.

10 (3) Coordinating a collective position with re-
11 spect to agreements, regulations, standards, and
12 guidelines issued by the International Maritime Or-
13 ganization that protects United States shipbuilding
14 industries.

15 (4) Implementing and contributing to the ex-
16 change visitor program authorized by the amend-
17 ments made by section 606.

18 **SEC. 609. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION.**

19 The Secretary of State shall direct the United States
20 Ambassador to the United Nations to use the voice, vote,
21 and influence of the United States mission to the United
22 Nations to urge the International Maritime Organization
23 of the United Nations, and the members of its Council,
24 to—

1 (1) ensure that any measures adopted for the
2 reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships—

3 (A) exclude any limits on conventional
4 crude or diesel, liquified natural gas, or any
5 other type of marine propulsion technology and
6 instead champion an “energy all” approach that
7 does not restrict or constrain current or break-
8 through fuel types;

9 (B) exclude any financial penalties, carbon
10 taxes, or multilateral funds which are intended
11 to be used to help nations decarbonize;

12 (C) exclude penalties on liquified natural
13 gas, recognize biofuels as viable marine fuels,
14 and support industry-led advances in alternative
15 fuels and other technologies without creating
16 undue advantage or disadvantage to certain
17 fuels or technologies through regulation;

18 (D) mandate the withdrawal or phase out
19 of any regional shipping emissions reduction
20 schemes, including the Emissions Trading Sys-
21 tem of the European Union;

22 (E) support an “opt-in” model consistent
23 with the rules of such organization; and

24 (F) exclude any net-zero 2050 targets the
25 President considers unreasonable;

1 (2) advance the candidacy of United States citi-
2 zens into senior-level positions within the Organiza-
3 tion and its Committee and Subcommittees, includ-
4 ing—

5 (A) International Maritime Organization
6 Assembly;

7 (B) International Maritime Organization
8 Council; and

9 (C) main committees of the International
10 Maritime Organization, including—

11 (i) the Maritime Safety Committee;

12 (ii) the Marine Environment Protec-
13 tion Committee;

14 (iii) the Legal Committee;

15 (iv) the Technical Cooperation Com-
16 mittee;

17 (v) the Facilitation Committee; and

18 (vi) any Sub-Committee;

19 (3) advance the candidacy of a United States
20 citizen to fill the position of Secretary-General of the
21 International Maritime Organization;

22 (4) combat the anti-competitive practices of the
23 People's Republic of China;

24 (5) advocate at the International Maritime Or-
25 ganization and bilaterally with non-performing Mem-

1 ber States for the consistent enforcement of existing
2 safety and technical rules to ensure foreign-flagged
3 vessels meet International Maritime Organization
4 standards; and

5 (6) de-link United States domestic environ-
6 mental requirements from international certificates
7 to reduce compliance friction for United States ship-
8 yards.

9 **SEC. 610. DEFINITIONS.**

10 In this title:

11 (1) DECK-PLATE PROFESSIONAL.—The term
12 “deck-plate professional” means a skilled worker
13 who operates directly on the production floor as a
14 skilled tradesperson with specialized expertise re-
15 lated to a ship’s systems and functionality.

16 (2) UNREASONABLE REFUSAL TO DEAL.—The
17 term “unreasonable refusal to deal” has the mean-
18 ing given that term for purposes of section 7(d) of
19 the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2022 (46 U.S.C.
20 41104 note).

○