Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The COVID–19 pandemic that threatens the lives of millions and the global economy originated in Wuhan, China, in late 2019.

(2) The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) covered up the outbreak of the pandemic while there was still time to stop the virus from spreading.

(3) Instead of acting swiftly to contain COVID–19, the Chinese Communist Party cracked down on brave whistleblowers who tried to warn the world about the disease, denouncing the late Dr. Li Wenliang as a rumormonger and shutting down a laboratory in China that shared characteristics of the virus with international researchers.

(4) Instead of working constructively to ensure the flow of critical supplies to doctors and nurses in badly affected countries, the Chinese Communist Party threatened to cut off vital medicine to the
United States, while shipping defective and inferior-quality products to many other countries.

(5) The Chinese Communist Party must be held accountable for unleashing this plague on the world.

(6) The United States will ensure that the Chinese Communist Party pays a steep price for its reckless behavior by thwarting its military aspirations to dominate the Indo-Pacific region and to intimidate its neighbors, including our great allies and partners, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia, and India.

(7) The United States must dramatically step up investment for military infrastructure, weapons, and other assets in the Indo-Pacific region to further compete effectively with China.

(8) The United States must also ensure our defense industrial base recovers from COVID–19 ready to equip our military for the protracted competition that China so clearly seeks.
TITLE  ______—EMERGENCY FUNDING TO THWART CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY MILITARY ASPIRATIONS AND PROTECT THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

SEC. _____ SURGE IN EMERGENCY FUNDING TO THWART CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY MILITARY ASPIRATIONS AND PROTECT THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE.

The purposes of this title is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security in the aggregate amount of $42,752,000,000 to thwart Chinese Communist Party military aspirations and protect the United States defense industrial base in amounts as follows:

(1) $6,123,000,000 to regain the advantage in the Indo-Pacific region, as provided for in section ________.

(2) $9,240,000,000 to increase United States capabilities for great power competition with the People’s Republic of China, as provided for in section ________.
(3) $11,064,000,000 to mitigate the impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) on Department of Defense procurement programs, as provided for in section ________.

(4) $3,300,000,000 to mitigate the impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 on the United States defense industrial base, as provided for in section ________.

(5) $1,500,000,000 for United States Navy hospital ship recapitalization, as provided for in section ________.

(6) $11,975,000,000 to enhance national resilience and critical infrastructure in the United States, as provided for in section ________.

SEC. ____ . REGAIN ADVANTAGE IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense, $6,123,000,000 to regain the advantage in the Indo-Pacific region, with such amount to be available for programs, projects, and activities for purposes, and in amounts, as follows:

(1) Joint force lethality, $1,600,000,000.

(2) Force design and posture, $1,300,000,000.

(3) Strengthening of allies and partners, $123,000,000.
(4) Exercises, experimentation, and innovation, $1,500,000,000.

(5) Enablement of logistics and security, $1,600,000,000.

SEC. _____. INCREASE IN UNITED STATES CAPABILITIES FOR GREAT POWER COMPETITION WITH THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense, $9,240,000,000 to increase United States capabilities for great power competition with the People’s Republic of China, with such amount to be available for programs, projects, and activities for purposes, and in amounts, as follows:

(1) Naval lethality, $3,900,000,000.

(2) Air superiority, $3,000,000,000.

(3) Ground overmatch, $473,000,000.

(4) Missile defense, $1,200,000,000.

(5) Advanced technology, $667,000,000.

SEC. _____. MITIGATION OF IMPACTS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense, $11,064,000,000 to mitigate the impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) on Department of Defense procurement programs, with such
amount to be available for programs, projects, and activities for purposes, and in amounts, as follows:

(1) Army procurement programs, $1,127,000,000.

(2) Navy and Marine Corps procurement programs, $4,880,000,000.

(3) Air Force procurement programs, $4,274,000,000.

(4) Procurement programs for the Missile Defense Agency, $594,000,000.

(5) Procurement programs for the Special Operations Command, $189,000,000.

SEC. 111. MITIGATION OF IMPACTS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 ON THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense, $3,300,000,000 to mitigate the impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) on the United States defense industrial base, with such amount to be available for programs, projects, and activities for purposes, and in amounts, as follows:

(1) Loan guarantees and accelerated purchases, $1,000,000,000.

(2) Alternative sources of supply, $670,000,000.
(3) Non-recurring projects, $500,000,000.

(4) Training programs and apprenticeship programs, $690,000,000.

(5) Foreign investment, $110,000,000.

(6) Critical and emerging technologies, $330,000,000.

SEC. _____. UNITED STATES NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP RECAPITALIZATION.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, $1,500,000,000 for the acquisition of one or more United States Navy hospital ships.

SEC. _____. ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL RESILIENCE AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Homeland Security, $11,975,000,000 to enhance national resilience and critical infrastructure in the United States, with such amount to be available for programs, projects, and activities for purposes, and in amounts, as follows:

(1) Resilient electrical grid, $11,200,000,000.

(2) National resilience to space weather, $775,000,000.
SEC. 3. DESIGNATION AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.

Each amount authorized to be appropriated by this title is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III—PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Subtitle A—Public Health Accountability

SEC. 3. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Li Wenliang Global Public Health Accountability Act of 2020”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person the President determines, based on credible evidence—

(1) is a government official, or a senior associate of such an official, that is responsible for, or complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, or financially benefits from, acts intended to deliberately conceal or distort information about a public health emergency of international concern, in-
including coronavirus disease 2019 (commonly known as “COVID-19”); or

(2) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, an act described in paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—In the case of a foreign person who is an individual—

(A) ineligibility to receive a visa to enter the United States or to be admitted to the United States; or

(B) if the individual has been issued a visa or other documentation, revocation, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of the visa or other documentation.

(2) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The blocking, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), of all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United
States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) Exception relating to importation of goods.—

(i) In general.—The authority to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under subparagraph (A) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(ii) Good defined.—In this subparagraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(c) Consideration of certain information in imposing sanctions.—In determining whether to impose sanctions under subsection (a), the President shall consider—

(1) information provided jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees; and
(2) credible information obtained by other countries and nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights and global health issues, including issues related to infectious disease.

(d) REQUESTS BY APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after receiving a request that meets the requirements of paragraph (2) with respect to whether a foreign person is described in subsection (a), the President shall—

(A) determine if that person is so described; and

(B) submit a classified or unclassified report to the chairperson and ranking member of the committee or committees that submitted the request with respect to that determination that includes—

(i) a statement of whether or not the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions with respect to the person; and

(ii) if the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions, a description of those sanctions.
(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A request under paragraph (1) with respect to whether a foreign person is described in subsection (a) shall be submitted to the President in writing jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES.—Sanctions under subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to an individual if admitting the individual into the United States—

(1) would further important law enforcement objectives; or

(2) is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(f) ENFORCEMENT OF BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(2) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in sub-
sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International
Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the
same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

(g) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate
congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a list of each foreign person with respect to
which the President imposed sanctions under sub-
section (b) during the year preceding the submission
of the report;

(2) a description of the type of sanctions im-
posed with respect to each such person;

(3) the number of foreign persons with respect
to which the President—

(A) imposed sanctions under subsection (b)
during that year; or

(B) terminated sanctions under subsection
(h) during that year;

(4) the dates on which such sanctions were im-
posed or terminated, as the case may be;

(5) the reasons for imposing or terminating
such sanctions; and
(6) a description of the efforts of the President to encourage the governments of other countries to impose sanctions that are similar to the sanctions authorized by this section.

(h) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the termination of the sanctions that—

(1) credible information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed; or

(3) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(i) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

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

(4) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.—The term “public health emergency of international concern” means a public health emergency determined to be a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization.

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

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

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

(C) any person in the United States.

SubpageTitle B—Visa Security

SEC. _____ SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Visa Security Act”.

SEC. _____ SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should revoke the existing F or J visas of any individuals who are employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People’s Liberation Army; and

(2) Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom should take measures similar to the measures outlined in section 3 to address security concerns posed by researchers and scientists affiliated with, or funded by, the Chinese People’s Liberation Army.

SEC. _____ VISA BAN ON RESEARCHERS AFFILIATED WITH THE PLA.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF PLA-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
nually thereafter, the President shall publish a list identifying the research, engineering, and scientific institutions that the President determines are affiliated with, or funded by, the Chinese People’s Liberation Army.

(2) FORM.—The list published under paragraph (1) shall be unclassified and publicly accessible, but may include a classified annex.

(b) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in subsections (d) and (e), the Secretary of State may not issue a visa under subparagraph (F) or (J) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), and the Secretary of Homeland Security may not admit, parole into the United States, or otherwise provide nonimmigrant status under such subparagraphs, to any alien who is, or has previously been, employed, sponsored, or funded by any entity identified on the most recently published list under subsection (a).

(c) INQUIRY.—Before issuing a visa referred to in subsection (b) to a national of the People’s Republic of China, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, a consular officer, or a U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer shall ask the alien seeking such visa if the alien is, or has previously been, employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People’s Liberation
Army or any of the affiliated institutions identified on the most recently published list under subsection (a).

(d) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Subsection (b) shall not apply to an individual if admitting the individual to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international obligations.

(e) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President, or a designee of the President, may waive the application of subsection (b) if the President or such designee certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 18. SECURITY ADVISORY OPINION REQUIREMENT.

A consular officer shall request a Security Advisory Opinion (commonly known as a “Visa Mantis”) with respect to any national of the People’s Republic of China who applies for a nonimmigrant visa—

(1) under section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)) for graduate study in a field related
to an item on the Commerce Control List (maintained pursuant to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations); or

(2) under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)) to conduct research on, or to participate in a program in a field related to, an item on the list referred to in paragraph (1).

**TITLE ______—TAIWAN**

**SEC. _____ SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Taiwan Assurance Act of 2020”.

**SEC. _____ SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Taiwan is a vital part of the United States Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(2) the United States Government—

(A) supports Taiwan’s implementation of its asymmetric defense strategy; and

(B) urges Taiwan to increase its defense spending in order to fully resource its defense strategy;

(3) the United States should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan in order to enhance its self-defense capabilities, particularly its
efforts to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, including undersea warfare and air defense capabilities, into its military forces; and

(4) in 2019, the United State Trade Representative should resume meetings under the United States and Taiwan Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the goal of reaching a bilateral free trade agreement.

SEC. _____. TAIWAN’S INCLUSION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the People’s Republic of China’s attempts to exclude Taiwan from international organizations—

(1) are detrimental to global health, civilian air safety, and efforts to counter transnational crime; and

(2) are a national security concern of the United States.

(b) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the United States to advocate for Taiwan’s meaningful participation in the United Nations, the World Health Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, and other international bodies as appropriate.
SEC. _____. REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE TAIWAN
GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall conduct a review of the Department of State’s guidance on diplomatic practice with Taiwan, including the periodic memorandum entitled “Guidelines on Relations with Taiwan” and related documents, and reissue the guidance to executive branch agencies and offices.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State’s guidance regarding relations with Taiwan—

(1) should be crafted with the intent to deepen and expand United States-Taiwan relations, and be based on the value, merits, and importance of the United States-Taiwan relationship;

(2) should acknowledge the reality that Taiwan is governed by a representative democratic government that is peacefully constituted through free and fair elections that reflect the will of the people of Taiwan, and that Taiwan is a free and open society that respects universal human rights and democratic values; and

(3) should ensure that any distinctions in diplomatic practice regarding relations with Taiwan must be consistent with the longstanding, comprehensive,
strategic, and values-based relationship the United States shares with Taiwan, and contribute to the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.

SEC. ____. ENHANCING THE U.S.-TAIWAN DEFENSE RELATIONSHIP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that it should be the policy of the Department of Defense to support Taiwan’s asymmetric defense strategy, including the development of Taiwan’s undersea warfare and air defense capabilities.

(b) REQUIRED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall make efforts to include Taiwanese forces in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, as appropriate, to bolster Taiwan’s defense capabilities.

(e) DEFENSE ATTACHÉ.—The Chief of the Liaison Affairs section at the American Institute in Taiwan shall be a general or flag officer.

SEC. _____ REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that includes a description of—
(1) the results of the President’s review of guidance on diplomatic practice with Taiwan, including a copy of the reissued “Guidelines of Relations with Taiwan” memorandum; and

(2) the implementation of the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115–135).