

Crucially, the bill also does not alter or undermine congressional oversight over direct commercial sales.

In short, while I have strong concerns about the arms sales and security assistance policies of the Trump administration, I support efforts to provide our allies and partners with improved timelines and processing for defense articles that they need for our shared national security goals.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purposes of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the time period limitations on direct foreign commercial sales set forth in this bill will, in fact, provide greater clarity for our allies and a more rapid delivery of necessary items to our partners around the world. Moreover, the bill does so without undermining congressional oversight or predetermining any decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we must do everything we can to improve our foreign defense sales process to ensure American competitiveness and equip our allies with the highest quality defense materials.

I am proud to sponsor this legislation to streamline the direct commercial sales process, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of it. This legislation makes America safer and our economy wealthier.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4215.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MADE-IN-AMERICA DEFENSE ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4216) to direct the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to carry out a review of the list of defense articles and services required to be transferred under the foreign military sales program as opposed to direct commercial sale (FMS-Only List), as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4216

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Made-in-America Defense Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Congress—

(1) believes the expeditious delivery of defense articles and services to allies and partners strengthens American national security;

(2) notes that the Department of Defense contracting process often adds significant amounts of time to the delivery of defense articles and services to allies and partners, and in some cases these articles and services could be appropriately transferred more quickly using direct commercial sales; and

(3) supports the ongoing and periodic review of the FMS-Only List to ensure that defense articles and services that can be appropriately transferred using direct commercial sales are not included on the FMS-Only list.

SEC. 3. REVIEW AND REPORT.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out a review of defense articles and defense services that are eligible to be provided under the foreign military sales program under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, but not eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales under section 38 of such Act, in order to identify those articles and services that should also be eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—The review required by this subsection shall address the following with respect to each defense article and defense services identified under this subsection:

(A) The average length of time to complete a transfer of the article or service under the foreign military sales program compared to such a transfer under a direct commercial sale, measured from the initial submission of the letter of request to the delivery of the article or service.

(B) The impact on the workload for the Department of State and Department of Defense by reason of a transfer of the article or service under a direct commercial sale.

(C) The benefits to United States national security and United States competitiveness by reason of a transfer of the article or service under a direct commercial sale.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of each review required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in coordination of the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the results of the review, including—

(A) the average time to transfer the reviewed defense articles or services during the previous reporting period through the foreign military sales program and through direct commercial sales and how those averages compare to the averages reported in the previous reporting period;

(B) the leading causes of delays;

(C) any steps taken to reduce those delays; and

(D) any defense articles and services added to or removed from the FMS-Only list during the preceding reporting period, as well as the justification for such decisions.

(2) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the term “FMS-only list” means the list maintained by the Secretary of State of defense articles and defense services that are eligible to be provided under the foreign military sales program under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, but not eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales under section 38 of such Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to improve the foreign military sales process.

When our partners and allies choose to procure U.S.-origin defense articles or services, they have a choice to purchase items via either the foreign military sales process or the direct commercial sales process.

While foreign military sales are often the path of choice due to the robust, total-package approach, direct commercial sales are preferable in many cases, as it is faster and a more nimble process than foreign military sales.

However, the State Department maintains an out-of-date list of defense articles that may only be purchased via foreign military sales. This list is meant to only include the most sensitive technologies that would pose a risk to U.S. competitiveness or national security if these technologies fell into the wrong hands.

However, its outdated nature ends up creating the very problem that it seeks to avoid. U.S. competitiveness is limited, as our partners choose to turn to other sources for technologies that are too slow to procure from the U.S.

President Trump’s April 9 executive order mandated that the State Department review and update the foreign military sales-only list.

This legislation would codify that requirement and go one step further by requiring an annual review of the list. This legislation would also enhance congressional reporting requirements to ensure that Congress has oversight over any changes to the list.

This much-needed legislation is a key part of reforming our foreign defense sales process to ensure that the United States maintains its competitiveness and remains the global partner of choice for procurement of defense technology.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Foreign Arms Sales Task Force, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4216. This bill directs the Department of State to conduct an annual review in consultation with the Department of Defense of what weapons and technologies can be moved from the FMS-only list to be eligible for direct commercial sales.

It also requires helpful reporting to Congress on the process and evaluation of these changes. Importantly, it does not modify or undermine Congress' oversight or visibility into the proposed arms transfers.

The context behind this bill is very important. Our country provides defense articles and services to our allies and partners via foreign military sales, often abbreviated to "FMS." U.S. FMS cases offer a unique approach, which include not only the most capable military platforms to our friends but what historically has been known as the total-package approach.

This refers to the fact that the United States, via FMS sales, provides not only the military hardware itself, but a total package that includes training, repairs, and maintenance support, as well as capacity building for that nation's military.

Our adversaries, quite simply, do not and often cannot provide both such exquisite technologies but also the whole suite of support that comes with them. The advanced technology, as well as the total-package approach and our diplomatic influence, values, and position sets us apart.

While FMS transfers are fit for many cases and situations, some foreign partners have sought to expand their defense purchases via greater direct commercial sales from U.S. firms. While these steps need to be taken carefully, the review required by this bill is a smart step in the right direction which I support.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Mrs. BIGGS), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, President Trump made it clear: Put American jobs first, and cut the Washington red tape. I am proud to say that my bill delivers by turning the President's executive order into law and investing in American workers.

The Made-in-America Defense Act strengthens domestic manufacturing. It supports our allies, and it advances our national security, all by cutting through the Washington bureaucracy that too often slows us down.

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Here is the bottom line: This bill will produce more jobs for our tradesmen

and boost manufacturing in South Carolina and across the Nation.

For South Carolina's Third District, it means good jobs for welders, machinists, and engineers. It means new orders coming into counties like Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, and Oconee, and many other hardworking blue-collar communities all across the Nation.

Importantly, it means America's best equipment reaching our allies faster than ever before.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing, but I will be very brief.

This legislation provides a useful directive while maintaining congressional prerogatives and oversight over armed sales. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me and support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, reforming America's foreign defense sales is a top priority of this administration. We must do our part to codify the improvements initiated by President Trump. I am proud to support this legislation to improve the foreign defense system, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4216, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

STOP CHINESE FENTANYL ACT OF 2025

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 747) to impose sanctions with respect to Chinese producers of synthetic opioids and opioid precursors, to hold Chinese officials accountable for the spread of illicit fentanyl, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 747

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) work with the United States Government to identify a list of unregulated chemicals used to create precursor chemicals that bear increased scrutiny;

(2) require the proper labeling of chemical and equipment shipments in accordance with international rules;

(3) immediately implement "know-your-customer" procedures for chemical shipments; and

(4) direct all relevant departments and agencies, including the National Narcotics Control Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Administration of Customs, and the National Medical Products Administration of the Government of the People's Republic of China to establish new rules to crack down on precursor trafficking and enforce such rules swiftly.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE FENTANYL SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 7203(5) of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2302(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking "The term 'foreign opioid trafficker' means any foreign person" and inserting the following: "The term 'foreign opioid trafficker'—

"(A) means any foreign person";

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) includes—

"(i) any entity of the People's Republic of China that the President determines—

"(I) produces, manufactures, distributes, sells, or knowingly finances or transports any goods described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (8)(A); and

"(II) fails to take credible steps, including through implementation of appropriate know-your-customer procedures or through cooperation with United States counter-narcotics efforts, to detect or prevent opioid trafficking; and

"(ii) any senior official of the Government of the People's Republic of China or other Chinese political official that—

"(I) has significant regulatory or law enforcement responsibilities with respect to the activities of an entity described in clause (i); and

"(II) aids and abets, including through intentional inaction, opioid trafficking.".

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.—Section 7211 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2311) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: ", including whether the heads of the National Narcotics Control Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Administration of Customs, and the National Medical Products Administration of the Government of the People's Republic of China are foreign opioid traffickers"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "5 years" and inserting "10 years".

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT AND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

(a) PERIODIC EVALUATION.—Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) PERIODIC EVALUATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the authority granted to the President under this section is exercised with respect to a covered national emergency, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees, not less frequently than annually, a periodic evaluation in writing that—

"(A) assesses the effectiveness of the exercise of such authority in resolving the covered national emergency;