

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.

□ 1620

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;

“(B) considers the views of public- and private-sector stakeholders; and

“(C) discusses any potential changes to the exercise of the authority for the purpose of more effectively resolving the covered national emergency.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

“(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the term ‘covered national emergency’ means a national emergency that—

“(i) the President has declared, within the preceding 5-year period, with respect to any national emergency regarding international drug trafficking; and

“(ii) has not terminated.”.

(b) CONSULTATION AND REPORTS.—Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Congress” each place it appears and inserting “the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ has the meaning given that term in section 203(d)(2).”.

(3) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.—Section 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1704) is amended—

(A) by striking “The President” and inserting “(a) The President”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) In issuing regulations under subsection (a) pursuant to a covered national emergency (as defined in section 203), the President shall—

“(1) consider the costs and benefits of available statutory and regulatory alternatives;

“(2) evaluate the costs and benefits for the purpose of expeditiously resolving the applicable national emergency;

“(3) establish criteria for the eventual termination of the applicable national emergency; and

“(4) include in the basis and purpose incorporated in the regulations—

“(A) an explanation of how the regulations will resolve the applicable national emergency; and

“(B) a discussion of the costs and benefits.”.

SEC. 5. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions in this Act shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

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

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 strong support of Representative BARR’s Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025.

Fentanyl is the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 45. It is killing over 70,000 Americans a year, and it is flooding into our communities with deadly force.

We know where it is coming from. The vast majority of illegal fentanyl in the U.S. originates in China. Chinese labs manufacture the chemicals. Chinese traffickers supply the cartels, and American families pay the price in lives lost.

This bill holds the Chinese Communist Party accountable. It gives our government stronger tools to sanction Chinese entities involved in the fentanyl trade and puts pressure on the CCP to shut down the labs that fuel this crisis.

It is time to treat this for what it is: a national security threat.

The Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act sends a clear message: The United States will not sit back while foreign actors profit from American pain.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, August 29, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee’s jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 747 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND
GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, August 28, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 747, the “Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025,” which contains legislative provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform will forgo formal consideration of the legislation. I do so with the understanding that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 747 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of this legislation on the House floor.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

Hon. JAMES COMER,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COMER: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation

in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: This letter is in regard to the jurisdictional interest of the House Financial Services Committee in matters within H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 747, the House Financial Services Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for such request.

Finally, I respectfully request a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 747, as amended, and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

FRENCH HILL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HILL: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward

to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 747, as amended.

The opioid crisis has claimed too many lives. We have seen some real progress the last few years in part because of domestic and international policies put in place by President Biden, including getting President Xi to do more to stop fentanyl precursors from reaching our shores. Of course, the issue is far from solved.

This bill will strengthen sanctions on major Chinese producers of fentanyl and those who aid and abet opioid traffickers. If you are knowingly sending deadly chemicals to American citizens, you absolutely must be sanctioned, and I would encourage President Trump and Secretary Bessent to focus more on this issue.

That said, we cannot sanction our way out of the fentanyl crisis. Sanctions are an important tool, but cooperation is essential. If we want countries to limit the fentanyl precursor exports and prevent these substances from entering our communities, we need the active partnership of law enforcement in nations like China and Mexico.

This is just a simple fact. Tough talk has its place, but effective diplomacy and law enforcement cooperation are indispensable.

Let me be clear. Use of military force is not a viable solution.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative BARR, for his advocacy on this important issue. Congress works on behalf of the American people best when we work together, and Mr. BARR and I worked together on several issues in this Congress. Both sides worked in good faith to get this bill done last Congress and again here today.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), the sponsor of this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Washington State and Chairman MAST for supporting the legislation. I thank my friend, the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), for his bipartisan support, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act.

The fentanyl crisis is one of the most significant threats to our country and continues to plague families and neighbors across the United States.

My home State of Kentucky, sadly, has been ravaged by the fentanyl crisis.

Drug overdoses are the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 45, and fentanyl is responsible for nearly 70 percent of these deaths.

Last year, the DEA seized more than 60 million fentanyl-laced fake pills in the United States and almost 8,000 pounds of fentanyl power equal to more than 380 million lethal doses of fentanyl.

As of last month, the 2025 seizures of fentanyl equate to over 232 million deadly doses and 70,000 of our fellow Americans succumbed to this poison. In 2024, over 1,400 Kentuckians lost their lives to a drug overdose, including fentanyl.

□ 1630

Unfortunately, this scourge has spread with the help of our greatest strategic adversary, the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party.

As a member of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, we conducted an investigation, and that investigation in the last Congress established that the PRC Government, under the control of the Chinese Communist Party, directly subsidizes the manufacturing and export of illicit fentanyl materials and other synthetic narcotics through tax rebates.

Many of these substances are illegal under the PRC's own laws and have no known legal use worldwide. Like its export tax rebates for legitimate goods, the CCP's subsidies of illegal drugs incentivize international synthetic drug sales from the People's Republic of China, and the CCP never disclosed this program.

In addition, the select committee found that the CCP gave monetary grants and awards to companies openly trafficking illicit fentanyl materials and other synthetic narcotics. There are even examples of some of these companies enjoying site visits from provincial PRC Government officials, who complimented them for their impact on the provincial economy.

The CCP holds an ownership interest in several PRC companies tied to drug trafficking, including a PRC Government prison connected to human rights abuses, owning a drug trafficking chemical company, and a publicly traded PRC company hosting thousands of instances of open drug trafficking on its sites.

The PRC failed to prosecute fentanyl and precursor manufacturers. Rather than investigating drug traffickers, the Government of the PRC security services have not cooperated with U.S. law enforcement and have even notified targets of U.S. investigations when they receive requests for assistance.

The PRC allows for the open sale of fentanyl precursors and other illicit materials on the extensively monitored and controlled PRC internet. A review of just seven e-commerce sites found over 31,000 instances of PRC companies selling illicit chemicals with obvious ties to drug trafficking. Undercover communications with PRC drug trafficking companies revealed an eagerness to engage in clearly illicit drug

sales with no fear of reprisal. The government in China censors content about domestic drug sales, but leaves export-focused narcotic content untouched.

We know that China has historically been and remains the primary source of fentanyl in global circulation through the production of these precursor chemicals and outsourcing the final production to cartel labs in Mexico. That is why it is paramount that Congress pass my legislation that is being considered here today, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act.

My bill amends the Fentanyl Sanctions Act to expand the definition of “foreign opioid trafficker” to include certain Chinese entities and government officials that fail to take steps to prevent opioid trafficking, subjecting them to sanctions. The bill also requires the President to determine 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 PRC are foreign opioid traffickers.

We must attack the production of fentanyl by targeting the source of precursors in China.

Chinese producers of synthetic opioids and opioid precursors and senior government and Chinese political officials’ culpability does not end when their precursor products land in Mexico or illegally cross our southern border. We must look at every step of fentanyl’s deadly supply chain and hold our adversaries accountable.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

As I have indicated, I support this bill because sanctions have a role in curbing the opioid crisis, but they are only a sliver of the solution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025 is not just about policy. It is about saving American lives. We must hold China accountable for its role in this deadly epidemic. Congress must take a stand against the poison devastating our communities.

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. 747, 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 pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HAITI CRIMINAL COLLUSION TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2025

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2643) to require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2643

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 “Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti. The report shall—

(1) identify and list prominent criminal gangs in Haiti as well as the leaders thereof, and describe their criminal activities including coercive recruitment, and identify their primary geographic areas of operations;

(2) list Haitian political and economic elites who have direct links to criminal gangs and any organizations or entities controlled by these elites;

(3) describe in detail the relationship between the individuals listed pursuant to paragraph (2) and the criminal gangs identified pursuant to paragraph (1);

(4) describe in detail how Haitian political and economic elites use their relationships with criminal gangs to advance their political and economic interests and agenda;

(5) include a list of each criminal organization assessed to be trafficking Haitians and other individuals to the United States border;

(6) include an assessment of ties between political and economic elites, criminal gangs in Haiti, and transnational criminal organizations;

(7) include an assessment of how the nature and extent of collusion between political and economic elites and criminal gangs threatens the Haitian people and United States national interests and activities in the country; and

(8) include an assessment of potential actions that the Government of the United States could take to address the findings made pursuant to paragraph (6).

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of the report to the appropriate committees, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to each foreign person identified pursuant to sections 2(a)(1) and 2(a)(2).

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

(1) PROPERTY BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the 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.

(2) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible for a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in subsection (a) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under clause (i) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States 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.

(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Haiti;

(B) the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes in Haiti; or

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes in Haiti.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

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

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in of section 206(b) and (c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.