

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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May 6, 2024

The Honorable Alexander Hoehn-Saric
Chairman
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

Dear Chairman Hoehn-Saric:

The Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Committee) is investigating the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP or Party) increasing influence on consumer products and the work that the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is doing to protect American consumers from the threats posed by the CCP involving product recalls, safety hazards, product safety litigation, and the risks presented with Chinese online retailers.

Broader Committee Investigation

The Committee is conducting oversight of the federal government's work to protect the American people from CCP political warfare¹ and nefarious influence operations. For decades, the CCP has sought to infiltrate and influence every aspect of American society.² The CCP's goal is plain: defeat the "main enemy," which counterintelligence officials have identified as America.³ The fronts are multiple; according to the CCP itself: "[t]he battlefield will be everywhere."⁴ And the tools are myriad, with the "united front"⁵ leading as one of the People's

¹ "Political warfare seeks to influence emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to one's own political-military objectives." Mark Stokes, *The People's Liberation Army General Political Department: Political Warfare with Chinese Characteristics*, Project 2049 Inst. (Oct. 14, 2013).

² See generally Constantine C. Menges, *China The Gathering Threat* (2005); H.R. Rep. No. 105-851 (1999) ("Cox Report"); Robert Spalding, *War Without Rules* (2022); Col. Grant Newsham, *When China Attacks: A Warning to America* (2023); Kerry K. Gershaneck, *Political Warfare: Strategies for Combating China's Plan to "Win without Fighting"* (2020); see also Larry Diamond and Orville Schell, *China's Influence & America's Interests: Promoting Constructive Vigilance*, Hoover Inst. (2019).

³ Menges, *supra* note 2; Gershaneck, *supra* note 2 ("The PRC is engaged in war against the United States. It is not mere competition or malign influence, but war by PRC definition."); Newsham, *supra* note 2, at 60 (The CCP "seeks global domination" and "will fight its main enemy, the United States, to achieve it.").

⁴ Qiao Liang and Wang Xiangsu, *Unrestricted Warfare: China's Master Plan to Destroy America* (PLA Lit. & Arts Pub. House 1999) (China) (military colonels describing twenty-four varieties of warfare).

⁵ "While the CCP's United Front Work Department has functional responsibility for these [warfare] operations and activities, PRC united front work is a task of all CCP agencies and members." Gershaneck, *supra* note 2, at 22.

Republic of China (PRC)⁶ “magic weapons,”⁷ as described by General Secretary Xi Jinping,⁸ to advance the Party’s aim of global domination.⁹ United front work (UFW), which may be executed by the United Front Work Department (UFWD) or elsewhere in the Party, is a “unique blend of engagement, influence activities, and intelligence operations” that the CCP uses to “influence other countries’ policy toward the PRC and to gain access to advanced foreign technology.”¹⁰ UFW “generally involves covert activity and is a form of interference that aids the CCP’s rise.”¹¹ United front “networks” are used “to carry out relationship-focused influence campaigns through a multitude of proxies.”¹²

Despite years of false promises to the West, the CCP openly seeks to achieve its destructive ambition. In 1999, two People’s Liberation Army Air Force colonels authored *Unrestricted Warfare*, which has been described as a strategic military vision for the PRC to defeat America through political warfare.¹³ Retired Brig. Gen. Robert Spalding, who has served in senior positions in strategy and diplomacy with the U.S. Departments of Defense and State for decades, characterizes the book as “the main blueprint for China’s efforts to unseat America as the world’s economy, political, and ideological leader,” which “shows exactly how a totalitarian nation set out to dominate the West through a comprehensive, long-term strategy that includes everything from corporate sabotage to cyberwarfare to dishonest diplomacy; from violations of international trade law and intellectual property law to calculated abuses of the global financial system.”¹⁴ Kerry Gershaneck, former counterintelligence officer who wrote a seminal book on combatting PRC Political Warfare, has explained that *Unrestricted Warfare* details CCP use of “any methods” where “the boundaries between war and non-war and between military and non-military affairs [have] systemically broken down.”¹⁵ To successfully combat these highly

⁶ It is essential to understand that Xi Jinping has removed any “veneer of separation between the [CCP] and the Chinese state.” Gershaneck, *supra* note 2, at 43 (quoting Ann-Marie Brady, *Exploit Every Rift: United Front Work Goes Global*, in David Gitter et al., *Party Watch Annual Report*, Ctr. for Adv. China Res. (2018)).

⁷ Ann-Marie Brady, *Magic Weapons: China’s political influence activities under Xi Jinping*, Wilson Ctr. (Sept. 18, 2017); *see also* Sel. Comm. on the Chinese Communist Party, *Memorandum: United Front 101*, at 7 (“United Front 101 Memo”).

⁸ Alex Joske, *The party speaks for you: Foreign interference and the Chinese Communist Party’s united front system*, Austl. Strategic Pol’y Inst. (Jun. 09, 2020) (quoting Xi Jinping at 2015 Central United Front Work Meeting).

⁹ *See, e.g.*, Newsham, *supra* note 2, at 43 (“The People’s Republic of China may settle for dominance rather than occupation, but it does indeed aim to rule us all.”).

¹⁰ United Front 101 Memo, *supra* note 7, at 1.

¹¹ Joske, *The party speaks for you*, *supra* note 8, at 19.

¹² Alex Joske, *Spies and Lies: How China’s Greatest Covert Operations Fooled the World*, at 63 (2022).

¹³ Gershaneck, *supra* note 2.

¹⁴ Spalding, *War Without Rules*, *supra* note 2, at xii; *see also* Robert Spalding, *Stealth War*, at 12-13 (2019) (*Unrestricted Warfare* “should be required reading for all branches of the US government and for business leaders, because it outlines, in no uncertain terms, the strategy behind China’s policies,” including stating that the “new principles of war” are “no longer ‘using armed force to compel the enemy to submit to one’s will,’ but rather are ‘using all means, including armed force or non-armed force, military and non-military, and lethal and non-lethal means to compel the enemy to accept one’s interests.’”).

¹⁵ Gershaneck, *supra* note 2, at 16 (quoting Qiao Liang and Wang Xiangsu, *supra* note 4, at 6-7).

organized and pervasive warfares spawned by China, federal agencies must first recognize and understand them.

The CCP “know[s] the strength of the American people, of the American idea, and that’s why China has launched so many warfares to try to weaken us, divide us, and get us to hate ourselves and each other.”¹⁶ Retired Col. Grant Newsham, former U.S. Marine Liaison Officer to the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force and U.S. Foreign Service Officer, has advised that “the way out of this is to rediscover why we are an exceptional country, get to know each other better, and fight side by side.”¹⁷

As all Americans are targets of the PRC’s warfare,¹⁸ federal agencies have responsibilities to (1) conduct outreach to citizens about the dangers they may encounter, and (2) provide appropriate incentives for Americans to proactively protect themselves—their communities, schools, houses of worship, businesses, finances, food, and more—from the threat. Federal agencies must prepare Americans to “take action.”¹⁹ To stop the CCP’s “destructive actions,” retired Brig. Gen. Spalding advises that it will “take macrolevel strategic changes by our government, but also microlevel actions by individuals, businesses and other civic institutions.”²⁰ The Committee is surveying each agency’s role to secure Americans and their communities.

Congress has recognized the threat posed by the PRC for some time. Notably, in 1999, the U.S. House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People’s Republic of China concluded that in the preceding decade, the PRC used a “variety of techniques including espionage, controlled commercial entities, and a network of individuals that engage in contact with scientists, business people and academics” as part of its warfare operations.²¹

With varying degrees of effort and success, federal agencies have sought to address the CCP’s attack on what Col. Newsham has aptly described as “[t]he core of America.”²² However,

¹⁶ Newsham, *supra* note 2, at 341.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ “The Three Warfares, the traditional foundation of PRC political warfare, include public opinion/media warfare, psychological warfare, and legal warfare.” Gershaneck, *supra* note 2. It “requires efforts to unify military and civilian thinking, divide the enemy into factions, weaken the enemy’s combat power, and organize legal offensives.” Elsa Kania, *China Brief: The PLA’s Latest Strategic Thinking on the Three Warfares*, Jamestown Found. (Aug. 22, 2016).

¹⁹ Spalding, *War Without Rules*, *supra* note 2, at 214.

²⁰ *Id.*; see also Peter Mattis and Matt Schrader, *America Can’t Beat Beijing’s Tech Theft With Racial Profiling*, War on the Rocks (July 23, 2019) (“The U.S. government’s difficulties in telling a convincing story about the Chinese Communist Party point to a[n] important step: addressing a serious lack of ‘China literacy,’ both within the enforcement portions of the federal bureaucracy, and in U.S. society as a whole.”).

²¹ Cox Report, *supra* note 2, at xxxiii; see generally Menges, *supra* note 2.

²² Newsham, *supra* note 2, at 33.

the threat is grave and work must be done across agencies to protect America.²³ Peter Mattis, former staff director of the Congressional-Executive Commission of China and counterintelligence analyst at the CIA counsels that

Only by being clear in public about the actions and intentions of the Chinese party-state, and being publicly accountable for the actions the U.S. government takes in response, will the United States be able to address Beijing's challenges while upholding our democratic commitment to fair, transparent justice for all Americans.²⁴

To this end, the Committee is conducting this investigation and implores each federal agency to uphold its duty to the American communities for whom they are responsible.

Made in China Products Bring CCP Warfare to U.S. Consumers

For increased “wealth, profits, and standard of living,”²⁵ the U.S. has become a “victim[] of the decision to export [American] work to China,”²⁶ and a reliance on cheap products made in China. While CPSC's regulatory mandate does not encompass trade, economics, and geopolitical relationships in its efforts to keep America safe, CPSC should remain perpetually cognizant of China's child labor practices, unfair and unsafe working conditions, and history of unreliable consumer products when considering U.S. consumer safety interests and factors that may contribute to unsafe products made in China. CPSC's mission is to “protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.”²⁷ According to the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, “Chinese consumer exports to the United States continue to pose a product safety risk.”²⁸

Under CPSC's umbrella statute, the Consumer Protection Safety Act (CPSA),²⁹ the independent federal agency has jurisdiction over 15,000 different types of consumer goods excluding foods, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, firearms and ammunition, boats, motor vehicles, aircraft, or tobacco.³⁰ Yet, unfortunately for American consumers, Chinese products disproportionately account for more than half of product recalls under CPSC's authority,³¹

²³ See Newsham, *supra* note 2, at 309 (“We need to know, value, protect and build the strengths of the United States of America, and shed the light of truth on the corruption, in every sense of the word,” of the CCP. “That could mean in discussions with family, community, at school or wherever that understanding needs bolstering.” Education courses on PRC political warfare would benefit “[a]ny decision-makers who work with China.”); see Gershaneck, *supra* note 2, at 153 (outlining such courses to “build[] internal defenses”).

²⁴ Mattis and Schrader, *supra* note 20.

²⁵ Spalding, *Stealth War*, *supra* note 14, at 32 (2019).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Consumer Product Safety Comm'n, *Regulations, Laws & Standards*, available at <https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards> (last visited Mar. 27, 2024).

²⁸ U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Comm'n, *Chinese Product Safety: A Persistent Challenge to U.S. Regulators and Importers* (Mar. 23, 2017).

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. §§ 2051–2089.

³⁰ Consumer Product Safety Comm'n, *Recall Handbook* (Mar. 2012).

³¹ *Supra* note 28.

demonstrating Chinese products “present a significant risk to consumers, either because the product could contain a defect or because it violates a mandatory safety standard.”³² CPSC risks consumer safety should it fail to properly address the influx of product recalls of Chinese goods.

According to the Council on Foreign Relations, “Beijing’s ultimate goal is to reduce China’s dependence on foreign technology and promote Chinese high-tech manufacturers in the global marketplace.”³³ In 2015, the CCP launched the “Made in China 2025” campaign to catalyze China’s manufacturing base which includes production of semiconductors found in consumer products like mobile phones, digital cameras, televisions, and refrigerators.³⁴ CPSC acknowledges that Chinese-made goods pose significant risks for American consumers. According to Jim Joholske, Director of the CPSC Office of Import Surveillance, with foreign exporters like China, CPSC has prioritized “[stopping] unsafe goods from being produced in the first place.”³⁵ The U.S. has demonstrated coordination with the Chinese government on consumer product safety for 20 years. The coordination is so extensive that the Chinese Embassy in the U.S. has recognized a “product safety cooperation mechanism” between the two countries as recently as April 11, 2024.³⁶ In 2004, this mechanism was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CPSC and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the PRC. The MOU signing at that time expressed an intent of both CPSC and the PRC to “work together to reduce deaths and injuries to children and consumers.”³⁷ Questions remain regarding the PRC’s commitment to that MOU. When China exports consumer goods to the U.S., CPSC coordinates with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to “intercept potentially noncompliant, unsafe imported products.”³⁸ Concerningly, more than 80% of examined unsafe shipments come from China.³⁹ In its regulation of consumer products, CPSC should recognize China’s ongoing commitment to economic warfare and to outpacing Western technologies, as CPSC statistics demonstrate the country’s refusal to safeguard shipments of its manufactured products.

Additional problems arise after identification of these harmful products. CPSC has reportedly found it increasingly difficult to seek redress from noncompliant Chinese companies.

³² Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *About Us*, available at <https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC> (last visited Mar. 27, 2024).

³³ Jason McBride and Andrew Chatzky, *Is ‘Made in China 2025’ a Threat to Global Trade?*, Council on Foreign Relations (May 13, 2019).

³⁴ *Id.*; *Semiconductors in everyday life*, Hitachi High-Tech Corporation.

³⁵ U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Comm’n, *Hearing on Consumer Products from China: Safety, Regulations, and Supply Chains*, Testimony of Jim Joholske, Director Office of Import Surveillance, CPSC (Mar. 1, 2024).

³⁶ Chinese Embassy in US (@ChineseEmbinUS), X (April 11, 2024, 2:26PM).

³⁷ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, Press Release, *CPSC Signs Cooperative Agreement With Chinese Government To Improve Safety of U.S. Imports* (Apr. 21, 2004).

³⁸ *Supra* note 35.

³⁹ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *Staff Report to Congress Pursuant to Title XX, Section 2001 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*, at 17 (Pub. L. No. 116-260) (June 25, 2021).

Upon identifying violations, CPSC “asks companies to either stop the sale of the product, correct the defect in future productions or recall the product.”⁴⁰ Chinese companies responsible for dangerous products have sought to avoid CPSC accountability by “[blocking] litigation in U.S. courts.”⁴¹ To that end, the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission found that Chinese state-owned companies have claimed immunity from product safety litigation preventing CPSC from exercising its enforcement authority.⁴² For example, on multiple occasions, the Chinese government has refused to accept service papers related to dangerous Chinese drywall imports litigation.⁴³ Further, Chinese manufacturing companies have exploited the de minimis trade exemption as a tool to bypass U.S. consumer goods protections.⁴⁴

De minimis packages—imports valued at less than \$800—are exempt from tariffs and customs inspection, allowing Chinese manufacturing companies “to ship directly to consumers and . . . avoid scrutiny” of labor practices for sourcing materials.⁴⁵ According to Kim Glas, President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Council of Textile Organizations, “Chinese companies. . . have taken this loophole and exploded it.”⁴⁶ Notably, packages from China account for roughly 60% of all de minimis shipments to the U.S.⁴⁷ The Committee is encouraged that CPSC states that it will work with its federal partners to “use all available tools to keep consumers safe.”⁴⁸ On November 17, 2023, CPSC Commissioner Peter A. Feldman announced the first-ever criminal guilty verdicts under the CPSA against Chinese-owned companies for conspiracy and failure to report critical safety information related to “defective dehumidifiers that could catch fire.”⁴⁹ It is clear CPSC faces serious challenges to address Chinese companies subverting its regulatory authorities through litigation or trade strategies.

The emerging presence of online marketplaces is exacerbating the threat of dangerous Chinese products being shipped to U.S. consumers. As Chair, you have called for platforms like Amazon, Shein, and Temu to “act as [] responsible gatekeeper[s]” for product safety and encouraged Congress “to strengthen the CPSC’s authorities in this regard.”⁵⁰ Chinese companies

⁴⁰ Jill Riepenhoff, *et al.*, *Defective: Dangerous consumer products find their way into America by ship and through online retailers*, Investigative TV (Aug. 28, 2023).

⁴¹ *Supra* note 28.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.* at 12-14.

⁴⁴ Katherine Masters, *Focus: Key trade loophole keeps cheap Chinese products flowing to US*, Reuters (Aug. 4, 2023).

⁴⁵ U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Comm’n, Issue Brief, *Shein, Temu, and Chinese e-Commerce: Data Risks, Sourcing Violations, and Trade Loopholes* (Apr. 14, 2023).

⁴⁶ Sheridan Prasso, *Shein’s Cotton Tied to Chinese Region Accused of Forced Labor*, Bloomberg (Nov. 20, 2022).

⁴⁷ Kevin Freking, *Packages from China are surging into the United States. Some say \$800 duty-free limit was a mistake*, AP News (June 24, 2023).

⁴⁸ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *Statement of Commissioner Peter A. Feldman on Guilty Verdicts Against Gree Executives* (Nov. 17, 2023).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *Remarks of Chair Alexander D. Hoehn-Saric International Consumer Product Health and Safety Organization (ICPHSO) 2024 Annual Symposium* (Feb. 20, 2024).

in this space, namely Shein and Temu, present alarming challenges for CPSC and American consumers. As leading sellers of “fast fashion” consumer products, including new and popular clothing, Chinese companies control a \$106.4 billion industry as of 2022.⁵¹ Shein and Temu reportedly send almost 600,000 packages to American consumers each day.⁵² The U.S.-China Economic and Security Commission recently found “exploitation of trade loopholes,” “concerns about production processes, sourcing relationships, product safety, and use of forced labor,” and “violations of intellectual property rights” associated with these Chinese platforms.⁵³ Collectively, “Shein and similar firms serve as a case study of Chinese e-commerce platforms outmaneuvering regulators to grow a dominant U.S. market presence.”⁵⁴

CPSC’s regulation of gas-powered consumer products has drawn the attention of the CCP, which has taken steps to influence U.S. environmental and energy policy in coordination with non-governmental groups.⁵⁵ CCP united front operations—a vehicle for CCP political warfare—routinely target environmental groups as a means to pressure the U.S. and other western nations to make concessions to reduce carbon emissions.⁵⁶ The Committee has investigated exactly this type of influence—on April 26, 2023, I joined Senator Ted Cruz, Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, writing the Climate Imperative Foundation (CIF) requesting information on its role in CPSC’s efforts to impose a *de facto* ban on gas stoves.⁵⁷ CIF listed Wang Li, a National People’s Congress member, as a member of its advisory council.⁵⁸ Li assists the CCP on the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development and has argued that China will concede its “one-step-ahead position in global climate governance” should the U.S. overtake the “strategic competition” on climate change issues between the two nations.⁵⁹ Concerningly, CIF supported reports that CPSC Commissioner Richard Trumka, Jr. relied on in advancing an affirmative step towards eliminating gas stove appliances when CPSC issued a Request for Information “on chronic hazards associated with gas ranges and proposed solutions.”⁶⁰

⁵¹ *Supra* note 45.

⁵² H. Select Comm. on the Chinese Communist Party, *Staff Report: Fast Fashion and the Uyghur Genocide: Interim Findings*, 118th Cong. (June 22, 2023), at 5-6.

⁵³ *Supra* note 45.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ Letter from Ted Cruz, Ranking Member, S. Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and James Comer, Chairman, H. Comm. on Oversight and Accountability, to Merrick Garland, Attorney General, Dep’t of Justice (Aug. 3, 2023).

⁵⁶ Gershaneck, *supra* note 2, at 22-23.

⁵⁷ Letter from Ted Cruz, Ranking Member, S. Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and James Comer, Chairman, H. Comm. on Oversight and Accountability, to Bruce Nilles, Executive Director, Climate Imperative Foundation (Apr. 26, 2023).

⁵⁸ Letter from Ted Cruz, Ranking Member, S. Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to Bruce Nilles, Executive Director, Climate Imperative Foundation (Mar. 16, 2023).

⁵⁹ China Council for Int’l Cooperation on Environment and Development, *Global Climate Governance and China’s Role* (Sept. 20, 2020); Collin Anderson, *Billionaire-Backed Green Group Working To Ban Gas Stoves Counts Chinese Official as Top Adviser*, Free Beacon (Feb. 6, 2023).

⁶⁰ *Supra* note 58.

While CPSC has important responsibilities to protect Americans from dangerous products from China, it is notable that the CPSC has an office in Beijing, China. CPSC maintains a Regional Product Safety Office in Beijing with the stated purpose of “better promot[ing] compliance with U.S. product safety requirements among buyers and exporters and coordinat[ing] more closely with product safety regulators in the East Asia Pacific region.”⁶¹ CPSC appears limited to provide only “education and exchange of best practices” to Chinese stakeholders despite the aforementioned prevalence of Chinese product recalls, port-identified product hazards, litigation issues, online retailer accountability, and CPSC policy influence.⁶² The small number of staff in CPSC’s Beijing office—two total listed on CPSC’s website—apparently provide “face-to-face briefings and training presentations to public- and private-sector officials in China,”⁶³ raising troubling concerns regarding the role of the Beijing staff, their security while assigned in China, and the risk of subjection to CCP political and economic warfare seeking to influence CPSC.

To assist the Committee in investigating this matter, we request a briefing from CPSC with Committee staff. Please contact Committee staff as soon as possible, but no later than May 13, 2024. This briefing should address the following:

1. How CPSC strives to inspire and equip Americans to strengthen their communities, innovate, and create the technologies and phenomena that will secure a strong and prosperous future for our nation;
2. How CPSC leadership ensures from the top down that all CPSC employees are aware of CCP warfare and influence operations against America, and are equipped to address them wherever they arise;
3. How CPSC addresses the disproportionate number of Chinese consumer product recalls;
4. How CPSC holds noncompliant Chinese companies responsible after identifying Chinese exports of dangerous and unsafe consumer products at U.S. ports;
5. How CPSC enforces civil and criminal litigation actions against Chinese companies seeking to avoid liability for dangerous and unsafe consumer products;

⁶¹ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *CPSC’s Work With China*, available at <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/International/International-Regions/CPSCs-Program-Plan---China> (last visited Mar. 27, 2024).

⁶² See Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *Fiscal Year 2021 Performance Budget Request to Congress* (Feb. 10, 2020).

⁶³ Consumer Product Safety Comm’n, *CPSC Regional Product Safety Office, Beijing*, available at <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/International/CPSC-Regional-Product-Safety-Office-Beijing> (last visited Mar. 8, 2024).

6. How CPSC addresses the Chinese companies circumventing CPSC authorities regarding the online sale of dangerous and unsafe consumer products;
7. CPSC training of employees to identify and address CCP influence targeting the CPSC and American consumers;
8. CPSC outreach to American consumers about the unique risks associated with Chinese-made goods;
9. The role and responsibilities of the position of the China Regional Product Safety Officer (RPSO) and a locally hired Regional Product Safety Specialist (RPSS) and specifically how the CPSC Beijing office works with Chinese stakeholders to address product recalls, product safety, and CPSC enforcement authority;
10. How CPSC protects the safety of the China RPSO and RPSS, specifically how CPSC identifies and addresses signs and incidents of CCP influence, political warfare, and economic warfare;
11. How CPSC justifies the existence of the CPSC China Regional Office in light of Chinese companies taking affirmative steps to avoid CPSC accountability and enforcement efforts as part of the CCP's larger economic warfare campaign; and
12. The purpose, scope, and itinerary of Chair Hoehn-Saric's travel to China.

Please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-5074 to schedule the staff briefing. The Committee on Oversight and Accountability is the principal oversight committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and has broad authority to investigate "any matter" at "any time" under House Rule X. Thank you for your prompt attention to this important investigation.

Sincerely,



James Comer

Chairman

Committee on Oversight and Accountability

cc: The Honorable Jamie B. Raskin, Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Accountability