

profile bills, but they are very important. They affect our constituents directly, and we have to stay ahead of the crooks.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage a “yes” vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4814, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of the mission of the Commission and to direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on the use of blockchain technology and tokens, respectively.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANUFACTURING FEASIBILITY ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5390) to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the feasibility of manufacturing in the United States products for critical infrastructure sectors, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5390

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 “Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act”.

SEC. 2. STUDY ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to—

(1) identify, within each critical infrastructure sector, any product that is in high demand and is being imported due to a manufacturing, material, or supply chain constraint in the United States;

(2) analyze the costs and benefits of manufacturing in the United States any product identified under paragraph (1), including any effects on—

(A) jobs, employment rates, and labor conditions in the United States; and

(B) the cost of the product;

(3) identify any product identified under paragraph (1) that feasibly may be manufactured in the United States; and

(4) analyze the feasibility of, and any impediments to, manufacturing any product identified under paragraph (3) in—

(A) a rural area;

(B) an industrial park; or

(C) an industrial park in a rural area.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study required by subsection (a), with recommendations relating to manufacturing in the United States products identified under subsection (a)(3); and

(2) make the report available to the public on the website of the Department of Commerce.

(c) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—This section may not be construed to provide the Secretary of Commerce with authority to compel a person to provide information described in this section.

(d) DEFINITION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.—In this section, the term “critical infrastructure sector” means each of the 16 designated critical infrastructure sectors identified in Presidential Policy Directive 21 of February 12, 2013 (Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on this particular bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act, and I thank Representative MILLER-MEEKS, as well as Representatives BUCSHON, KUSTER, SCHRIER, and SPANBERGER for their leadership on this particular piece of legislation.

Manufacturing remains an essential sector for the United States, not only in terms of economic stability and American job creation, but also to ensure global leadership in areas like developing and deploying emerging technologies.

With that in mind, it is important that the United States examines where barriers exist for manufacturing in the U.S., in particular, manufacturing critical products that are in high demand in the United States. Failure to do so may cause companies offering products and services to become reliant upon countries like China for critical components and goods necessary for those products and services.

Instead, we should be analyzing ways to feasibly manufacture these products here at home. I am strongly supportive of finding pathways forward to increase our capacity to manufacture products domestically here in the United States. In fact, I am the co-chair of the newly formed Domestic Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Caucus with my colleague and good friend, BUDDY CARTER, and we are looking at ways to bring back American manufacturing of biopharmaceuticals here in the United States, as well.

□ 1515

I thank all of my colleagues here, but Dr. MILLER-MEEKS in particular, for their important work on H.R. 5390. This legislation will help the United States identify the pathway to secure leadership in domestic manufacturing and innovation and protect economic and national security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this particular bill sponsored by my good friend, Dr. MILLER-MEEKS, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5390, the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act.

Our Nation's manufacturing base was once the envy of the world, but unfortunately, it has faced steady headwinds for the last several decades. The United States' share of global manufacturing activity has declined from 28 percent in 2002 to less than 16 percent in 2021. Investments in America's small and medium manufacturers, the bedrock of our industrial might, has also declined over the last 20 years by more than \$200 billion. This has also resulted in our domestic manufacturing base shedding more than 4 million jobs.

Fortunately, the work we did last Congress in passing the bipartisan infrastructure law, the Inflation Reduction Act, and the Chips and Science Act are already helping to turn the tide. Our Nation added nearly 800,000 manufacturing jobs during President Biden's first 20 months in office. Total construction spending on manufacturing in this time has skyrocketed to nearly \$200 billion per month, more than doubling prepandemic levels.

H.R. 5390, the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act, will further support America's manufacturing renaissance by commissioning the Department of Commerce to study the costs, benefits, and feasibility of manufacturing products within critical infrastructure sectors in the United States.

I thank Representatives MILLER-MEEKS, SPANBERGER, KUSTER, and BUCSHON for their bipartisan work and leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), my good friend.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative BILIRAKIS, for yielding me time to enthusiastically support my legislation, H.R. 5390, the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act.

As we gather on the House floor, the urgency of this legislation has only intensified since its consideration in committee, and the challenges facing our manufacturing sector grow more acute. The global supply chain disruptions that have plagued us in recent years, especially during the pandemic,

have not abated. If anything, they have deepened.

Record-level inflation and the specter of foreign adversaries exerting undue influence over our vital industries loom even larger. Our dependence on foreign sources for critical goods is a vulnerability we can ill afford. The concentration of supply chains in the hands of nations like China or the Chinese Communist Party leaves us exposed to the whims of geopolitical forces beyond our control. It imperils not just our economic prosperity but our national security, as well.

In the face of these threats, the imperative for action is clear. We must strengthen our domestic supply chain resiliency, bolstering our capacity to manufacture essential goods right here at home.

H.R. 5390 represents a crucial step in this direction. By directing the Secretary of Commerce to explore the feasibility of manufacturing critical infrastructure goods within our borders, particularly in rural communities like those in Iowa, this bill charts a course toward greater self-reliance and security.

Let us be clear: This is not just about mitigating risk. It is about seizing opportunity. By investing in domestic manufacturing, we can revitalize communities, create good-paying jobs, and unleash the innovative potential of the American workforce.

This legislation is not a panacea, nor does it claim to be. It is a starting point, a declaration of our intent to reclaim control over our economic destiny. It is a vital starting point, one that merits our full-throated support.

I am proud to have joined forces with my colleagues in introducing this bipartisan bill. Let us stand together in support of H.R. 5390, and in doing so, let us reaffirm our commitment to the strength and resilience of the American economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this critical legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON), a physician who we are going to miss greatly. He has done a great job on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and he is a great friend.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman BILIRAKIS for those kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Dr. MILLER-MEEKS' bill, the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act, which I am proud to co-lead.

Indiana is an extremely manufacturing-intensive State, home to more than 546,000 manufacturing jobs. This means that supply chain disruptions in recent years have been especially damaging for the Hoosier State.

This bipartisan legislation will direct the Department of Commerce to study

which products in critical sectors are being imported due to manufacturing and supply chain constraints. Based on this study, the Department will develop recommendations on how to stand up production capabilities in the U.S. in rural areas. Expanding our manufacturing capabilities in rural areas will help prevent supply chain shocks from occurring.

I thank Dr. MILLER-MEEKS and other sponsors of this bill for their leadership, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that we support this important legislation on both sides of the aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I encourage a "yes" vote on this critical piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5390.

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.

PROMOTING RESILIENT SUPPLY CHAINS ACT OF 2023

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6571) to establish a critical supply chain resiliency and crisis response program in the Department of Commerce, and to secure American leadership in deploying emerging technologies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6571

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2023".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Additional responsibilities of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis.

Sec. 3. Critical supply chain resiliency and crisis response program.

Sec. 4. Critical supply chain innovation and best practices.

Sec. 5. Department of Commerce capability assessment.

Sec. 6. Definitions.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INDUSTRY AND ANALYSIS.

(a) *ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.*—In addition to the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) Promote the leadership of the United States with respect to critical industries, critical supply chains, and emerging technologies that—

(A) strengthen the national security of the United States; and

(B) have a significant effect on the economic security of the United States.

(2) Encourage consultation with other agencies, covered nongovernmental representatives, industry, institutions of higher education, and State and local governments in order to—

(A) promote resilient critical supply chains; and

(B) identify, prepare for, and respond to supply chain shocks to—

(i) critical industries;

(ii) critical supply chains; and

(iii) emerging technologies.

(3) Encourage the growth and competitiveness of United States productive capacities and manufacturing in the United States of emerging technologies.

(4) Monitor the resilience, diversity, security, and strength of critical supply chains and critical industries (including critical industries for emerging technologies).

(5) Support the availability of critical goods from domestic manufacturers, domestic enterprises, and manufacturing operations in countries that are an ally or key international partner nation.

(6) Assist the Federal Government in preparing for and responding to supply chain shocks to critical supply chains, including by improving flexible manufacturing capacities and capabilities in the United States.

(7) Consistent with United States obligations under international agreements, encourage and incentivize the reduced reliance of domestic enterprises and domestic manufacturers on critical goods from countries that are described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 6(2)(B).

(8) Encourage the relocation of manufacturing facilities that manufacture critical goods from countries that are described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 6(2)(B) to the United States and countries that are an ally or key international partner nation to strengthen the resilience, diversity, security, and strength of critical supply chains.

(9) Support the creation of jobs with competitive wages in the United States manufacturing sector.

(10) Encourage manufacturing growth and opportunities in rural and underserved communities.

(11) Promote the health of the economy of the United States and the competitiveness of manufacturing in the United States.

(b) *CAPABILITIES AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT.*—In carrying out subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary—

(1) shall establish capabilities to—

(A) assess the state of technology, innovation, and production capacity in the United States and other countries; and

(B) conduct other activities that the Assistant Secretary considers to be critical for the use of analytic capabilities, statistics, datasets, and metrics related to critical technologies and innovation; and

(2) may utilize external organizations to provide independent and objective technical support.

SEC. 3. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall establish in the Department of Commerce a critical supply chain resiliency and crisis response program to conduct the activities described in subsection (b).

(b) *ACTIVITIES.*—In carrying out the program, the Assistant Secretary shall conduct activities—

(1) in coordination with the unified coordination group established under subsection (c), to—

(A) map, monitor, and model critical supply chains, including critical supply chains for emerging technologies, which may include—

(i) modeling the impact of supply chain shocks on critical industries (including critical industries for emerging technologies), critical supply