

(ii) the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(B) **CRITICAL MINERAL.**—The term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, intend to object to proceeding to S. 306, a bill to approve the settlement of the water rights claims of the Tule River Tribe, and for other purposes, dated September 18, 2024.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

Ms. HASSAN, Madam President, I have nine requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 2 p.m., to conduct a subcommittee hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the ses-

sion of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct an open hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY

The Subcommittee on Economic Policy of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 18, 2024, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. BRITT, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Jackson Floyd Lovvorn, an intern in my office, be granted floor privileges until September 19, 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY

Ms. HASSAN, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 829, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 829) designating October 8, 2024, as “National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. HASSAN, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 829) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CRITICAL MINERALS TASK FORCE ACT

Ms. HASSAN, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 196, S. 1871.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1871) to create intergovernmental coordination between State, local, Tribal, and territorial jurisdictions, and the Federal Government to combat United States reliance on the People’s Republic of China and other covered countries for critical minerals

and rare earth metals, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Intergovernmental Critical Minerals Task Force Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Energy and Natural Resources, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, Natural Resources, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COVERED COUNTRY.**—The term “covered country” means—

(A) a covered nation (as defined in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code); and

(B) any other country determined by the task force to be a geostrategic competitor or adversary of the United States with respect to critical minerals.

(3) **CRITICAL MINERAL.**—The term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(4) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) **TASK FORCE.**—The term “task force” means the task force established under section 4(b).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) current supply chains of critical minerals pose a great risk to the homeland and national security of the United States;

(2) critical minerals contribute to transportation, technology, renewable energy, military equipment and machinery, and other relevant entities crucial for the homeland and national security of the United States;

(3) in 2022, the United States was 100 percent import reliant for 12 out of 50 critical minerals and more than 50 percent import reliant for an additional 31 critical mineral commodities classified as “critical” by the United States Geological Survey, and the People’s Republic of China was the top producing nation for 30 of those 50 critical minerals;

(4) companies based in the People’s Republic of China that extract rare earth minerals around the world have received hundreds of charges of human rights violations; and

(5) on March 26, 2014, the World Trade Organization ruled that the export restraints by the People’s Republic of China on rare earth metals violated obligations under the protocol of accession to the World Trade Organization, which harmed manufacturers and workers in the United States.

SEC. 4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CRITICAL MINERALS TASK FORCE.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the task force are—

(1) to assess the reliance of the United States on the People’s Republic of China, and other covered countries, for critical minerals, and the resulting homeland and national security risks associated with that reliance, at each level of the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

(2) to make recommendations to onshore and improve the domestic supply chain for critical minerals; and

(3) to reduce the reliance of the United States, and partners and allies of the United States, on critical mineral supply chains involving covered countries.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a task force to facilitate cooperation, coordination, and mutual accountability among each level of the Federal Government and State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments on a holistic response to the dependence on covered countries for critical minerals across the United States.

(c) **COMPOSITION; MEETINGS.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Director, in consultation with key intergovernmental, private, and public sector stakeholders, shall appoint to the task force representatives with expertise in critical mineral supply chains from Federal agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, including not less than 1 representative from each of—

- (A) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;
- (B) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (C) the Department of Agriculture;
- (D) the Department of Commerce;
- (E) the Department of Defense;
- (F) the Department of Energy;
- (G) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (H) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

- (I) the Department of the Interior;
- (J) the Department of Labor;
- (K) the Department of State;
- (L) the Department of Transportation;
- (M) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (N) the General Services Administration;
- (O) the National Science Foundation;
- (P) the United States International Development Finance Corporation;
- (Q) the United States Geological Survey; and
- (R) any other relevant Federal entity, as determined by the Director.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—The task force shall consult individuals with expertise in critical mineral supply chains, individuals from States whose communities, businesses, and industries are involved in aspects of the critical mineral supply chain, including mining and processing operations, and individuals from a diverse and balanced cross-section of—

- (A) intergovernmental consultees, including—
 - (i) State governments;
 - (ii) local governments;
 - (iii) Tribal governments; and
 - (iv) territorial governments; and
- (B) other stakeholders, including—
 - (i) academic research institutions;
 - (ii) corporations;
 - (iii) nonprofit organizations;
 - (iv) private sector stakeholders;
 - (v) trade associations;
 - (vi) mining industry stakeholders; and
 - (vii) labor representatives.

(3) **CHAIR.**—The Director may serve as chair of the task force, or designate a representative of the task force to serve as chair.

(4) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **INITIAL MEETING.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which all representatives of the task force have been appointed, the task force shall hold the first meeting of the task force.

(B) **FREQUENCY.**—The task force shall meet not less than once every 90 days.

(d) **DUTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The duties of the task force shall include—

(A) facilitating cooperation, coordination, and mutual accountability for the Federal Government and State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to enhance data sharing and transparency in the supply chains for critical minerals in support of the purposes described in subsection (a);

(B) providing recommendations with respect to—

- (i) research and development into emerging technologies used to expand existing critical

mineral supply chains in the United States and to establish secure and reliable critical mineral supply chains to the United States;

(ii) increasing capacities for mining, processing, refinement, reuse, and recycling of critical minerals in the United States to facilitate the environmentally responsible production of domestic resources to meet national critical mineral needs, in consultation with Tribal and local communities;

(iii) identifying how statutes, regulations, and policies related to the critical mineral supply chain could be modified to accelerate environmentally responsible domestic production of critical minerals, in consultation with Tribal and local communities;

(iv) strengthening the domestic workforce to support growing critical mineral supply chains with good-paying, safe jobs in the United States;

(v) identifying alternative domestic sources to critical minerals that the United States currently relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries for mining, processing, refining, and recycling, including the availability, cost, and quality of those domestic alternatives;

(vi) identifying critical minerals and critical mineral supply chains that the United States can onshore, at a competitive availability, cost, and quality, for those minerals and supply chains that the United States relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries to provide; and

(vii) opportunities for the Federal Government and State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to mitigate risks to the homeland and national security of the United States with respect to supply chains for critical minerals that the United States currently relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries for mining, processing, refining, and recycling;

(C) prioritizing the recommendations in subparagraph (B), taking into consideration economic costs and focusing on the critical mineral supply chains with vulnerabilities posing the most significant risks to the homeland and national security of the United States;

(D) establishing specific strategies, to be carried out in coordination with the Secretary of State, to strengthen international partnerships in furtherance of critical minerals supply chain security with international allies and partners, including—

- (i) countries with which the United States has a free trade agreement;
- (ii) countries participating in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity;
- (iii) countries participating in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue;
- (iv) countries that are signatories to the Abraham Accords;

(v) countries designated as eligible sub-Saharan Africa countries under section 104 of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.); and

(vi) other countries or multilateral partnerships the Task Force determines to be appropriate; and

(E) other duties, as determined by the Director.

(2) **REPORT.**—The Director shall—

(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report, which shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, that describes any findings, guidelines, and recommendations created in performing the duties under paragraph (1);

(B) not later than 120 days after the date on which the Director submits the report under subparagraph (A), publish that report in the Federal Register and on the website of the Office of Management and Budget, except that the Director shall redact information from the report that the Director determines could pose a risk to the homeland and national security of the United States by being publicly available; and

(C) brief the appropriate committees of Congress twice per year.

(e) **SUNSET.**—The task force shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the task force completes the requirements under subsection (d)(2).

(f) **GAO STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study examining the Federal and State regulatory landscape related to improving domestic supply chains for critical minerals in the United States.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the Peters substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 3288), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (S. 1871), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 5613

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for a second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5613) to require a review of whether individuals or entities subject to the imposition of certain sanctions through inclusion on certain sanctions lists should also be subject to the imposition of other sanctions and included on other sanctions lists.

Ms. HASSAN. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2024

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, September 19; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for