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SECURING AMERICA'S CRITICAL
MINERALS SUPPLY ACT

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1057, I call up the bill (H.R. 3617) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to secure the supply of critical energy resources, including critical minerals and other materials, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1057, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3617

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 "Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT.

The Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2, by adding at the end the following:

"(d) As used in sections 102(20) and 203(a)(12), the term 'critical energy resource' means any energy resource—

"(1) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

"(2) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.";

(2) in section 102, by adding at the end the following:

"(20) To ensure there is an adequate and reliable supply of critical energy resources that are essential to the energy security of the United States."; and

(3) in section 203(a), by adding at the end the following:

"(12) Functions that relate to securing the supply of critical energy resources, including identifying and mitigating the effects of a disruption of such supply on—

"(A) the development and use of energy technologies; and

"(B) the operation of energy systems.".

SEC. 3. SECURING CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE SUPPLY CHAINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the requirements of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, representatives of the energy sector, States, and other stakeholders, shall—

(1) conduct ongoing assessments of—

(A) energy resource criticality, based on the importance of critical energy resources to the development of energy technologies and the supply of energy;

(B) the critical energy resource supply chain of the United States;

(C) the vulnerability of such supply chain;

(D) the diversity of domestic critical energy resource supply chains in the United States, including the extent to which such diversity is sufficient to prevent monopolistic behavior, a single point of failure, or market manipulation;

(E) capacity constraints on the domestic production of critical energy resources, including any such constraint caused by a shortage of material or labor;

(F) Federal regulations affecting the domestic production or importation of critical energy resources;

(G) how the energy security of the United States is affected by the reliance of the United States on importation of critical energy resources; and

(H) how adversarial nations seek to exploit critical energy resource markets to undermine investment in the United States, which may include the extent to which adversarial nations employ anti-competitive practices, price manipulation, or human rights abuses in critical energy resource production and exportation;

(2) facilitate development of strategies to strengthen critical energy resource supply chains in the United States, including by—

(A) diversifying the sources of the supply of critical energy resources; and

(B) increasing domestic production, separation, and processing of critical energy resources;

(3) develop substitutes and alternatives to critical energy resources; and

(4) improve technology that reuses and recycles critical energy resources.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the status of the assessments under subsection (a)(1), including a description of any regulation prescribed, guidance issued, or other action taken as a result of such an assessment.

(c) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "critical energy resource" has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 3617.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3617, the Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act, introduced by Representative JOHN JAMES, my colleague and member of the Energy and Commerce Committee from Michigan's 10th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enhances the Department of Energy's ability to assess, to identify, as well as address vulnerabilities in the supply chain for energy resources that are absolutely essential to the economic and national security of these United States of America.

When the Department of Energy was organized in 1977, Mr. Speaker, the American people were suffering from

the energy security fallout of OPEC's oil embargoes. You may remember prices went up, gas lines formed, and our Nation's economy was threatened because adversarial nations took advantage of U.S. reliance on energy imports for their own interests, Mr. Speaker.

Ultimately, the answer to energy security concerns was advancing United States' production and unleashing American energy dominance. Now the United States is the premier oil-producing nation on this planet.

Today, we find ourselves, Mr. Speaker, in a similar disadvantaged position. An adversarial nation controls the access to key resources, as well as retains the ability to restrict American imports at will, threatening to bring the American economy to its knees. Instead of oil, it is critical minerals. It is rare earth elements, and it is energy resources that are essential to the daily lives of the hardworking Americans as well as a linchpin to the next-generation economy.

These resources, Mr. Speaker, are absolutely required in virtually everything we need to compete as well as defend our country from foreign threats: semiconductors, nuclear reactors, oil and gas infrastructure, the transmission system, and military weaponry, just to name a few.

Make no mistake about it, Communist China knows this and is taking advantage of it. The numbers are absolutely staggering. Communist China produces 60 percent of the world's rare earths and 90 percent of the respective processing capacity, along with 80 percent of the processing capacity for critical minerals, and the vast majority, the production, for at least 50 more critical minerals.

The Chinese wield this authority through export controls to disrupt supply chains as well as market manipulation tactics to ensure no investments flow into these job-creating industries.

Almost 50 years later, the answer to this problem lies in our ability to reshore essential energy production as well as refining facilities that can absolutely compete with our adversaries.

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, the Trump administration has prioritized opportunities to combat undue influence from those same adversaries. For instance, last week, the United States and the United Kingdom signed a memorandum of understanding on strengthening cooperation between the countries on critical minerals, supply chains, and working to develop their critical mineral accessibility away from China.

In addition, the Department of Energy's recent organizational realignment established the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation to fortify American supply chains that are essential to a reliable, affordable, and resilient energy industry.

H.R. 3617, Mr. Speaker, will absolutely enhance the work being done by the Trump Administration by

leveraging the expertise of the Department of Energy, to secure our supplies of critical energy resources.

We know what is at stake with the next-generation economy: cutting-edge technologies, like AI and advanced manufacturing, hold tremendous promise to lift up communities across the country with stable, good-paying jobs, while lowering costs for hardworking families.

Mr. Speaker, the Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act takes an important step towards solidifying the U.S. position as a global leader in economics and technologies of the future.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, at a time when American families are struggling to make ends meet, as costs for healthcare, energy, housing, education, and groceries are skyrocketing, House Republicans are wasting floor time on a bill that does absolutely nothing to provide any relief.

To make matters worse, this bill does not help Americans address the critical mineral supply. It just props up polluting fossil fuels at the expense of cheaper and cleaner energy technologies.

Critical minerals are a critical component of many modern technologies, from our cell phones to solar panels to electric vehicles. The demand for these minerals will only increase as the world continues in transition to clean energy. We must strengthen our domestic production, processing, and recycling capabilities as well as cement relationships with our allies to access new critical mineral supplies.

Democrats were in the process of doing exactly this with the bipartisan infrastructure law that included \$3 billion for battery manufacturing and recycling, to build out a circular and sufficient supply chain that reuses critical minerals instead of letting them waste away in landfills. Instead of building on this important work, Republicans took a sledgehammer to these investments. Their big, ugly bill repealed vital clean energy tax credits and programs and canceled billions of dollars in projects that would have helped with critical mineral supply.

The Trump administration also shut down the Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains, the office Congress created to lead a lot of the clean energy and critical mineral supply chain work. The administration also canceled more than \$700 million in battery and manufacturing grants that that office had issued.

Now, this is extremely harmful to our economy and to families' monthly power bills because the rest of the world, particularly China, is making the necessary investments in the clean energy transition. In 2022 alone, China installed roughly as much solar capac-

ity as the rest of the world combined. China controls more than 70 percent of the world's battery manufacturing capacity.

Today we rely on imports of minerals such as cobalt, lithium, and graphite that are integral components of clean energy technology. China controls around 80 percent of the world's processing capacity for these critical minerals, posing serious national economic and energy security risks.

We should all be concerned about securing domestic critical mineral supply chains, but this bill does not solve the problem. In fact, it would only risk diluting resources away from critical mineral supply chains and toward fossil fuels.

The only mention of critical minerals in this bill starts and ends with its title. Instead, it focuses on critical energy resources, which is defined as any energy resource that is essential to the energy sector.

This overly broad language will inevitably result in additional resources spent on fossil fuels like coal and natural gas at the expense of actual critical mineral and clean energy supply chains.

□ 1430

With this bill, Republicans are handing the Trump administration yet another tool to prop up polluting fossil fuels at the expense of cheaper and cleaner energy technologies.

If Republicans truly want to be competitive with China, canceling clean energy projects that drive market demand is not the solution. Under Trump's watch, we have lost more than \$30 billion in American manufacturing investments.

Mr. Speaker, electricity prices are rising across the country, including in my State of New Jersey. Americans are going into debt to heat their homes this winter. President Trump has failed on his day one promise to bring down prices for American families. Instead, his big, ugly bill is projected to increase electricity prices by an additional 61 percent.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I hear from my constituents every day that affordability is their top concern. Yet, today we are here debating yet another Republican energy bill that would do nothing to lower prices for Americans. Frankly, I think it is a shame.

My concern is that with this bill, Republicans continue to ignore the affordability crisis while they give the Department of Energy new authority which they will use to give more support to their oil and gas buddies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. JAMES).

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas whose devastating good looks are only exceeded by his patriotism and sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advance a transformative vision for our Nation's energy future through my bill, the Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act.

This legislation is a bold and necessary step to ensure that the United States leads the world in energy innovation, security, and independence. At a time when global supply chains are increasingly weaponized and controlled by foreign adversaries, America cannot afford complacency.

The Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act redefines the term "critical energy resource" to provide the Department of Energy with a clear and unmistakable mandate: Secure the minerals essential to powering our energy sector and lowering costs for Americans.

This first step ensures the Department remains squarely focused on protecting and strengthening our Nation's critical energy resources, while making sure Americans are able to put more money in their pockets.

Mr. Speaker, this bill could not come at a more important time. Today, China controls more than 90 percent of global rare earth refining capacity. Russia maintains roughly 44 percent of the world's uranium enrichment capacity and supplies a significant share of nuclear fuel imports to the United States. These are not just economic statistics; they are strategic vulnerabilities.

If we are serious about an all-of-the-above energy strategy, then we must secure the minerals that make those technologies possible.

Mr. Speaker, this is where Michigan comes into focus. Michigan's geology is rich with opportunity. The Upper Peninsula, in particular, holds significant deposits of copper, nickel, cobalt, and platinum group metals, minerals essential for defense technologies and next-generation energy systems. For more than a century, the Upper Peninsula helped power America's industrial rise. Today, it still possesses the potential to power America's energy future.

Researchers at Western Michigan University are actively working to map and evaluate Michigan's critical mineral potential, preserving and analyzing decades of geological data to better understand what resources lie beneath our soil. Their work demonstrates that Michigan is not just a part of the conversation. We are the solution, and we will continue to lead.

Mr. Speaker, strengthening domestic critical mineral production is not just about national security. It is about economic revival. By unlocking responsible—responsible—development of critical minerals in the Upper Peninsula, we can create good-paying jobs, attract investment back to Michigan, strengthen local supply chains, and bring new life to communities that have long contributed to America's prosperity. Boosting domestic mineral production means boosting Michigan's

economy, supporting miners, engineers, small businesses, and families across our State.

My legislation directs the Department of Energy to conduct ongoing assessments of supply chain vulnerabilities, develop strategies to strengthen domestic production, and invest in innovative technologies that expand American mineral independence. It equips our Nation to counter anti-competitive tactics and human rights abuses in global markets while ensuring our own energy systems are resilient, secure, and self-reliant.

This is about unleashing American energy. This is about reshoring and re-industrializing American manufacturing. This is about reducing dependence on foreign dictators and despots. For Michigan, it is about harnessing the full economic potential of both of our great and strong peninsulas.

The Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act is a cornerstone for building an energy-independent America, one powered by American workers, American resources, American ingenuity, and Michigan grit.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in unleashing the full potential of America's energy might.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is the ranking member of the Energy Subcommittee.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3617. I wish we were here discussing how we could lower the cost of living. I wish in the Energy and Commerce Committee, where we are controlling the time, we could discuss a bill that will lower electricity prices for our neighbors back home. Or even as the title of this bill suggests, it is related to critical minerals, but when you read the bill, Mr. Speaker, the text of the bill, there is nothing related to critical minerals. It is kind of a sneaky little bill.

Actually, if we pass this bill, it is quite likely that energy bills and electricity bills are going to go up. It is likely that this will lead to higher costs across the entire economy. Electric bills are already sky-high.

American families last year were suffering from, on average, about 13 percent increases in their electric bills. They were much higher in many places across the country.

In Florida, they passed along a \$6 billion rate increase. They were calling it the largest rate increase and the highest rate increase in the history of the country.

What have we seen out of this administration?

We have seen just the sabotage of affordable, reliable, clean, and cheaper energy coming onto the grid, and now this.

This is an important topic. I have gained a little bit of knowledge not

just from the Energy and Commerce Committee, but I serve on the bipartisan Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party. My colleague, Republican ROB WITTMAN, and I led a critical minerals working group in the last Congress.

It is clear the United States is way too reliant on China. Beijing has weaponized the critical mineral supply chain. That is why Democrats leaned into it and passed important policies in the bipartisan infrastructure law and the Inflation Reduction Act to spur domestic manufacturing and policies that enabled us to work with our partners and allies across the globe to counter China. We didn't do anything like threaten Greenland or insult Canada. We thought it was important to work together to counter all of the coercion from the Chinese Communist Party.

There have been major investments in domestic critical mineral supply chains, breaking the dependence on China. The United States energy sector relies on a broad portfolio of critical minerals, so we have to have a resilient supply chain for the advanced technologies and the innovation in energy generation, storage, and transmission.

The International Energy Agency estimates that mineral demand for clean energy technology will almost triple by 2030 and quadruple by 2024. Therefore, the development of diverse, resilient, and sustainable critical mineral supply chains, free from Chinese Communist Party influence, will be fundamental.

However, this bill just doesn't do it. As I said before, it is a sneaky, sneaky little bill.

It was introduced the last Congress. It hasn't gone anywhere because it doesn't solve any problem. It doesn't get to the heart of the matter.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at what they want to do, they say: We are going to amend the Department of Energy's mission to include securing the supply of critical energy resources—not minerals—and it directs the DOE to conduct ongoing assessments to develop strategies to strengthen critical energy resource supply chains—not minerals.

Again, this vague definition risks diverting resources away from critical minerals actually and towards—and here is where we will yank the curtain back on what this really is about. It is about everything that this administration has done to serve the fossil fuel industry, the dirty fuel industry, from canceling clean energy projects that would help lower electric bills that would bring cleaner and cheaper resources onto the grid, projects like offshore wind that is fully permitted and ready to go and provide resources we can rely on during winter storms.

This administration has canceled large-scale transmission projects to help bring the additional load we need onto the transmission system, just to make the grid more resilient in America as we suffer through these extreme weather events.

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We cannot afford these diversions. We cannot afford the Republicans continuing to sabotage cleaner, cheaper energy in America. This kind of sneaky maneuver reminds me of what they have done on tariffs this entire Congress that we finally overcame.

Everyone kind of understands now that they are paying more at the grocery store because of the President's arbitrary tariffs. I know he likes to say: Oh, other countries are going to pay these tariffs, but all of the experts, everyone knows, prices are higher because of these import taxes.

In fact, tariffs are at their highest level in about 100 years. That is how high they are. The Budget Lab at Yale says on average households are paying probably \$1,700 more than they would have without these crazy tariffs that the President wields like a tool of retribution and fear.

That is not how you—you have got to keep the American people and their pocketbooks central rather than you are threatening Greenland. He has to have Greenland. He is going to insult Canada and put tariffs on Canada.

Thankfully, later this afternoon, we are going to debate and try to remove some of these arbitrary added taxes on the American people and lower the cost of living. That is why your shoes, your clothes, and, yes, electric equipment and metals are costing more right now. It is costing everybody way too much more.

Here is what they did here in the House of Representatives. They actually said: We are not going to be able to debate a removal of tariffs in the House of Representatives, the people's House. They were able to get away with it for a year, almost a year after the President's liberation day. They snuck it into a rule so we wouldn't have any debate on the high cost of living driven by these import taxes.

Well, last night, late last night in the House of Representatives—while you were probably watching ice skating in the Olympics—because three brave Republicans crossed over and joined all of the Democrats, we are going to have that debate.

We are going to have that vote because what is central to people's lives right now is their pocketbooks. They are just being hammered, not just by their electric bills, but also their grocery bills and everything they buy.

We have a responsibility in this House to look out for the people back home rather than serve the special interests. This Congress has been all about serving the special interests, and that includes the folks who really are pushing this bill.

It is not about critical minerals. If it were, then it would actually be in the text of the bill, but it is not. It is about, again, giving a gift to political supporters, the polluters who are running the show and the agencies that have all too much influence here in the Halls of Congress while electricity

prices are up well over 13 percent and 80 million Americans are struggling to pay their electric bills. I say Americans deserve a whole lot better. They deserve a whole lot better than what they are getting from this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat this sneaky little bill, and let's get on to the debate on how we improve the cost of living and serve the people who sent us here.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to address some of the things my Democratic colleagues have said. They are really high on China. They look at China as a model for America. Apparently, they like how they do their economy. They like their energy production.

I would just like to point out, Statistical Review of World Energy reports that coal accounted for 58 percent of China's energy. Oil was at 20 percent, and natural gas was at 10 percent. Some of my colleagues struggle with math. I will just add that up for them. That is 88 percent of their energy production comes from hydrocarbon sources. That means that the remaining 12 percent came from hydroelectric, solar, or wind.

What is interesting about this is they make it seem as though China is just dominating the world in renewable energy production. That is approximately the same amount of renewable energy production as the United States. It doesn't sound like the model.

I also wanted to point out—because they keep talking about higher energy costs—the increase in energy costs has occurred in the States with the most stringent requirements for renewable energy: California, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut. That is where energy costs have gone up the most. That is where people are struggling the most to pay their energy bills.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak in support of H.R. 3617, introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. JAMES), my friend and colleague. If the United States hasn't learned anything else from the war in Ukraine, it should be this, this is a fundamental principle: No nation, let alone America, should be reliant on adversarial nations for energy and refined materials, critical minerals, rare earth elements that would threaten our economy and threaten our national security, but that is where we find ourselves and where we put ourselves in terms of access to critical minerals, processed and refined critical minerals.

H.R. 3617 addresses this. It is a crucial challenge facing the United States today, how to decouple and derisk ourselves from China and other foreign adversaries and build resilient, secure, domestic energy and critical mineral supply chains?

Our country is blessed with an abundance of energy and critical mineral

resources that are a linchpin to our economy. They are a linchpin to our national security and a linchpin to the new and emerging energy technologies that we are trying to develop here.

Yet we are stuck under the thumb of Communist China, who exerts their dominance over energy supply chains, critical mineral supply chains to undermine U.S. interests. This is not a new issue, but one that has grown over the last several decades.

The United States used to be a leading producer and refiner of many critical minerals and rare earth elements. We developed the technology to refine rare earth elements, to produce magnets that are critical in our economy and to our national security.

By the late 1990s, most of that industry, especially refining, went overseas. This trend has led us to where we are today. The United States is now almost 100 percent import reliant on a dozen critical minerals and heavily reliant on imports for more than half of all critical minerals.

The challenge we face today is exacerbated by burdensome permitting processes and regulations, uncertainty in commodity pricing, and market manipulation by Communist China.

A few years ago, I launched the Western Hemisphere Prosperity and Security Alliance as a soft power alternative to China. The Western Hemisphere Prosperity and Security Alliance could help us shed our dependence on Communist China when it comes to these critical resources.

H.R. 3617 directs the Secretary of Energy to coordinate with industry and relevant stakeholders to identify ways to diversify domestic critical energy resources and supply chains.

As part of that assessment, the DOE Secretary will assess how Federal regulations may be affecting domestic production of critical energy resources and minerals and how adversarial nations seek to exploit those markets to undermine investment in the United States.

Solving this issue is paramount, and we must address it before we are too late. Critical minerals and their supply chains are vital. We cannot allow the prosperity of future generations to be dictated by adversarial nations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to keep America at the forefront of the next generation's economy and support H.R. 3617.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LANDSMAN), a member of our committee.

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, America has become unaffordable for so many Americans. Many families, if not most families, are now struggling to pay their bills, including their electric bills. Congress should be focused entirely on lowering costs.

The bill does not do that, unfortunately. It is not about securing critical minerals. It gives the Department of Energy broad, open-ended, authority

that this administration has already used to roll back environmental protections, cancel energy projects, and drive costs up.

The bill would be a win for coal and natural gas, not American ratepayers. For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered that motion with an important amendment.

My amendment is straightforward. The bill would not take effect until at least the Secretary of Energy certifies that the tariffs imposed after January 20 are not increasing costs and not disrupting the supply chain for critical minerals while, unfortunately, they, of course, are doing both those things.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amendment into the RECORD immediately prior to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit.

□ 1450

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is a shame. Instead of trying to score political points, the Democrats should support our efforts to address supply chain vulnerabilities that Communist China actively exploits to the detriment of these American people that we serve.

Mr. Speaker, the intent of this bill is for the Department of Energy to take a holistic view of resources that are critical to the economic as well as the national security of the United States, regardless of the application.

Mr. Speaker, this bill establishes DOE's overarching responsibility for the security of the supply chains of the energy sector. When the Department of Energy was organized in 1977, energy security was a core concern as a result of the oil crisis in the seventies.

I was a teenager back then. I remember waiting in lines to get gasoline. Now, we face similar threats amidst the development of next-generation industries like AI as well as advanced manufacturing.

Mr. Speaker, after decades of degrowth policies that drove energy production and refining abroad, our adversaries have exploited vulnerabilities and left American families susceptible to actions from places like Communist China.

We have already seen Communist China take steps to limit exports of minerals, such as antimony, that are essential to defense manufacturing for things like radar systems.

Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans are focused on all critical energy resources, including critical minerals. Similarly, the Trump administration has announced substantial

funding opportunities for critical mineral development touching every part of the supply chain, including mapping, mining, refining, and even recycling.

This bill mirrors the administration's momentum on critical mineral policy and will further focus the Department of Energy on developing that very sector.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 3617. I think it is important to provide a little perspective here. At a time when Americans are struggling to afford their electricity bills, we are wasting floor time debating a bill that will not even meaningfully improve our critical mineral supply chains.

In fact, this bill is just a retread from last Congress. That is right. The Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act, so-called, was included in House Republicans' polluters over people act last Congress, a bill that sold the American people out to corporate polluters.

Here we are again, debating the same old bill because Republicans have no new ideas. H.R. 3617 is merely a distraction from the fact that they have no real plans to address issues that are important to Americans, like their increasingly unaffordable electricity bills.

My Republican colleagues need to start taking the affordability crisis facing the American people seriously. Eighty million Americans are struggling to pay their utility bills. Electricity prices are rising more than twice as fast as inflation across the country. Families are having to choose between paying for housing, medicine, food, or keeping their lights on. It is just unacceptable.

As elected officials, we have a responsibility to address this issue. We must address this because hardworking Americans are in desperate need of relief.

Yet, to President Trump and his Republican accomplices, the affordability crisis is just a made-up scam. That is what the President says. I have said it before, but it is worth repeating: Republicans' big, ugly bill will raise electricity prices by a staggering 61 percent, and the American people are hurting because of President Trump's policies.

We should be focused on advancing bipartisan legislation to end this affordability crisis, not a bill that seeks to provide additional support for the fossil fuel industry under the guise of supporting critical minerals. Republicans would rather spend precious floor time on a bill to support their fossil fuel friends instead of supporting the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I urge opposition to the legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3617 is important. You can't make this stuff up, what they are saying across the aisle.

H.R. 3617 is important to securing our critical energy resource supply chains and eliminating our dependence on foreign adversaries like we have been talking about, Communist Red China.

This bill takes a holistic approach, Mr. Speaker, in ensuring vulnerable supply chains, impacting absolutely every single corner of the United States' energy sector, are addressed by the Department of Energy, and its passage is vital to their success.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3617 and vote "yes."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1057, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Landsman of Ohio moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3617 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The material previously referred to by Mr. LANDSMAN is as follows:

Mr. Landsman moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3617 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 4. CERTIFICATION.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy publishes a certification that tariffs issued after January 20, 2025, are not increasing costs and contributing to supply chain disruptions for critical energy resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LANDSMAN. 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 question will be postponed.

RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 1, 2025

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of February 10,

2026, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 72) relating to a national emergency by the President on February 1, 2025, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of February 10, 2026, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 72

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on February 1, 2025, Executive Order 14193 (25 Fed. Reg. 02406), is hereby terminated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

□ 1500

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are about to have a debate apparently for about an hour. We are going to have that debate for one reason and one reason alone. Democrats in the House and in the Senate as well, refuse to recognize that there is a crisis because of fentanyl entering the United States of America.

Whether on our northern border, on our southern border, through the Caribbean, or other places, they refuse to recognize that threat anywhere. Specific to the debate today, they would like to end an executive order relating to the crisis of fentanyl coming across our northern border.

Democrats don't recognize that there is a crisis and that it is killing thousands of Americans, tens of thousands of Americans, each and every year. They are trying to literally end that executive order that identifies the national emergency, an emergency that is literally agreed upon by our northern neighbor, Canada. Even Canada acknowledges that they have this as a national emergency.

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