

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANUFACTURING
FEASIBILITY ACT

APRIL 24, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1721]

The Committee on Energy and Commerce, to whom was referred
the bill (H.R. 1721) 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,
having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without
amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

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PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. 1721, the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility
Act, was introduced by Representative Miller-Meeks on February
27, 2025, and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1721 requires the Secretary of Commerce to study and report on products that are in high demand across the critical infrastructure sectors. The study must (1) identify the products in high demand across those sectors that are being imported due to manufacturing, material, or supply chain constraints; and (2) analyze the costs, benefits, and feasibility of manufacturing those products in the United States.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Manufacturing is an essential component for the U.S., not only in terms of economic stability and creating American jobs, but also to ensure global leadership in spaces like developing and deploying emerging technologies.

The U.S. must examine where the impediments exist for manufacturing in the U.S. and, in particular, manufacturing critical products that are in high demand in the U.S. 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. H.R. 1721 is a crucial bill to establish the pathway to secure American leadership in domestic manufacturing and innovation, and to protect economic and national security.

COMMITTEE ACTION

On September 20, 2023, the Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a hearing on H.R. 5390.¹ The hearing was entitled, “Proposals to Enhance Product Safety and Transparency for Americans.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Chris Griswold, Policy Director, American Compass;
- Deena Ghazarian, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Austere;
- Justin Slaughter, Policy Director, Paradigm; and
- Scott Paul, President, Alliance for American Manufacturing.

On March 4, 2025, the full Committee on Energy and Commerce met in open markup session and ordered H.R. 1721, without amendment, favorably reported to the House by a voice vote.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII requires the Committee to list the record votes on the motion to report legislation and amendments thereto. There were no record votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 1721 reported.

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee held hearings and made findings that are reflected in this report.

¹ This legislation was introduced in the 118th Congress as H.R. 5390.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY,
AND TAX EXPENDITURES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII, the Committee finds that H.R. 1721 would result in no new or increased budget authority, entitlement authority, or tax expenditures or revenues.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII, at the time this report was filed, the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was not available.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this legislation is to promote American manufacturing.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 1721 is known to be duplicative of another Federal program, including any program that was included in a report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139 or the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

RELATED COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII, the following related hearings were used to develop or consider H.R. 1721:

- On September 20, 2023, the Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a hearing on H.R. 5390. The hearing was entitled, “Proposals to Enhance Product Safety and Transparency for Americans.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:
 - Chris Griswold, Policy Director, American Compass;
 - Deena Ghazarian, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Austere;
 - Justin Slaughter, Policy Director, Paradigm; and
 - Scott Paul, President, Alliance for American Manufacturing.
- On February 12, 2025, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade held a hearing entitled “AI in Manufacturing: Securing American Leadership in Manufacturing and the Next Generation of Technologies.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:
 - Barbara Humpton, President and CEO, Siemens Corporation;
 - Jason Oxman, President and CEO, Information Technology Industry Council (ITI);

- Jeff Kinder, Executive Vice President, Product Development and Manufacturing Solutions, Autodesk;
- Elisabeth B. Reynolds, Professor of Practice, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- February 1, 2023, the Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Economic Danger Zone: How America Competes to Win the Future Versus China.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:
 - Brandon Pugh, Policy Director and Resident Senior Fellow, R Street Institute;
 - Jeff Farrah, Executive Director, Autonomous Vehicle Industry Association (AVIA);
 - Samm Sacks, Cyber Policy Fellow, International Security Program, New America; and
 - Marc Jarsulic, Senior Fellow and Chief Economist, Center for American Progress.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. At the time this report was filed, the estimate was not available.

EARMARK, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Pursuant to clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI, the Committee finds that H.R. 1721 contains no earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 designates that the short title may be cited as the “Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act”.

Section 2. Study on critical infrastructure manufacturing in the United States

Section 2 requires that the Secretary of Commerce conduct a study to: 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 U.S.; analyze the costs and benefits of manufacturing in the United States any high demand product; and identify and analyze the feasibility of manufacturing such product in the U.S., especially in a

rural area, an industrial park, or an industrial park in a rural area.

Section 2 requires the Secretary to Submit a report to Congress that contains the results of the study with recommendations relating to manufacturing high demand products in the U.S.

Section 2 also defines “critical infrastructure sector as each of the 16 designated critical infrastructure sectors identified in Presidential Policy Directive 21 of February 12, 2013 (Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

This legislation does not amend any existing Federal statute.

