117TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 6230

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate lead oxide, antimony, and sulfuric acid as taxable chemicals under the Superfund excise taxes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 9, 2021

Mr. Meuser (for himself, Mr. Moolenaar, Mrs. Hartzler, and Mr. Long) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate lead oxide, antimony, and sulfuric acid as taxable chemicals under the Superfund excise taxes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "USA Batteries Act".
- 5 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 6 Congress finds the following:
- 7 (1) The Superfund fee established in Public
- 8 Law 117–58 makes American manufacturing less
- 9 competitive by imposing a tax on chemicals used in

1	domestic battery production that is not levied on im-
2	ported batteries.
3	(2) America's lead battery industry has a \$23.6
4	billion domestic economic impact annually and cre-
5	ates more than 25,000 direct jobs in 38 States.
6	(3) Lead batteries have a 99 percent recycling
7	rate and are a truly sustainable energy storage tech-
8	nology.
9	(4) Lead batteries are critical for many sectors
10	including defense, transportation, logistics, tele-
11	communications, and energy generation.
12	(5) Increased taxes on domestic production cre-
13	ate a disadvantage for American manufacturers and
14	reduce the global competitiveness of the domestic
15	lead battery industry by increasing the costs of key
16	raw materials.
17	SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF LEAD OXIDE, ANTIMONY, AND
18	SULFURIC ACID AS TAXABLE CHEMICALS
19	UNDER SUPERFUND EXCISE TAXES.
20	The table in section 4661(b) of the Internal Revenue
21	Code of 1986, as amended by Public Law 117–58, is
22	amended by striking the rows relating to lead oxide, anti-

 \bigcirc

23 mony, and sulfuric acid.