

HR 15

Technological Production Advancement Act

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

August 10th, 2022

Mr. Jones (for himself) introduced the following:

A BILL

To Advance the Production of Certain Technological Products in the United States

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

SECTION I. Short Title

- I. This act may be cited in public works as the “Technological Production Advancement Act”, or the ‘TPA’ Act.

SECTION II. Findings

- I. The domestic production and creation of electronic products and commodities such as Central Processing Units, Semiconductors, Graphics Processing Units, Audio and Video Equipment, Storage devices like Hard Drives and SSDs, Among other forms of electronic and technological products has become a priority for the economy of the DRA. Working to produce these commodities domestically, As well as sell and export these commodities abroad to foreign countries, Will be a huge and incremental boost to the economy of the

DRA.

- II. This is not the case currently, However. The main exporters and producers of these products are countries like China, India, Mexico, Among other nations. The DRA is one of the largest importers of these products from these nations. For example, The DRA imported about \$135 Billion worth of electrical and electronic equipment from China. This massive amount of importation of commodities only puts us in a worse position economically.

SECTION III. Establishment of the Chips and Semiconductors Grant and Loan Program

- I. No later than 4 months after the passage of this legislation, There shall be a grant program, owned and operated by the Department of Labor and Commerce, Titled the “Chips and Semiconductors Grant and Loan Program”. This program will provide grants and loans to certain eligible entities.
- II. Eligible entities for this program include— (1) Technology companies; (2) Semiconductor manufacturers; (3) Central Processing Unit manufacturers; (4) Graphics Cards manufacturers; (5) Random Access Memory (RAM) manufacturers; (6) Motherboard manufacturers; (7) Cell phone manufacturers.
- III. The Secretary of Labor and Commerce is hereby authorized to—
 - a. Permit grants, loans, and funding to technology companies, Semiconductor manufacturers, Central processing unit manufacturers, Graphics cards manufacturers, Random access memory manufacturers, Motherboard manufacturers, And cell phone manufacturers;
 - b. Revoke grants, loans and funding to technology companies, Semiconductor manufacturers, Central processing unit manufacturers, Graphics cards manufacturers, Random access memory manufacturers, Motherboard manufacturers, And cell phone manufacturers;
 - c. And all other actions deemed necessary and proper to perform by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
- IV. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized, with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, To change the parity of these grants and loans.
- V. \$25 Billion shall be divested into this program, and the program will be funded with discretionary funds.

SECTION IV. Establishment of the Domestic Electronics Production Grants and Loans Program

- I. No later than 1 year after the enactment of this legislation, There shall be a program established, Owned and operated by the Department of Commerce, Titled the “Domestic Electronics Production Grants and Loans Program”. This program shall provide grants, loans, and funding to certain eligible entities.
- II. Eligible entities for this program include— (1) Technology companies; (2) Audio technology manufacturers; (3) Video and camera technology manufacturers; (4) Communication technology manufacturers; (5) Energy technology manufacturers; (6) Mechanical technology manufacturers; (7) Medical technology manufacturers; (8) Transportation technology manufacturers; (8) Electrical technology manufacturers (Excluding Artificial Intelligence).
- III. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized to—
 - a. Permit grants, loans, and funding to technology companies, Audio technology manufacturers, Video and camera technology manufacturers, Communication technology manufacturers, Energy technology manufacturers, Mechanical technology manufacturers, Medical technology manufacturers, Transportation technology manufacturers, And electrical technology manufacturers;
 - b. Revoke grants, loans, and funding to technology companies, Audio technology manufacturers, Video and camera technology manufacturers, Communication technology manufacturers, Energy technology manufacturers, Mechanical technology manufacturers, Medical technology manufacturers, Transportation technology manufacturers, And electrical technology manufacturers (Excluding Artificial Intelligence);
 - c. And all other actions deemed necessary and proper to perform by the Secretary of Commerce.
- IV. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized, With the advice and consent of the President of the United States, To change the parity of these grants and loans.
- V. \$40 Billion will be divested into this program, And the program will be funded with discretionary funds.

SECTION V. Enactment

155TH CONGRESS

- (a) This Act is given force immediately and shall take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal period.