

STATEMENT

Frank Mrvan is too weak to stand up to Biden on China. Mrvan voted for Biden's spending bill, which greatly benefitted Chinese manufacturers, allowing them to receive an estimated \$100 billion in taxpayer funds.

Verification

On February 4, 2022, Mrvan Voted For The Passage Of The America COMPETES Act.

“Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies.” (H. Res. 4521, [Roll Call Vote #31](#): Passed 222-210: R 1-209, D 221-1, 1/13/21, Mrvan Voted Yea; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/9/22)

The House COMPETES Act “Focuses More On Global Economic Challenges And Less On The Specific Threat From China ... Compared With The Senate, The House Also Targets More Funding And Related Policy Changes Toward Issues Such As Climate Change, Human Rights And Domestic Social Inequality.” “Other differences are between the House and Senate versions and further complicate the final negotiations. ... The House package also focuses more on global economic challenges and less on the specific threat from China, aides say. Compared with the Senate, the House also targets more funding and related policy changes toward issues such as climate change, human rights and domestic social inequality. Its version includes \$8 billion to help developing countries convert to cleaner sources of energy.” (John D. McKinnon, Natalie Andrews, And Yuka Hayashi, “House Passes \$350 Billion Competitiveness Bill, But Senate Fight Looms,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/4/22)

The Wall Street Journal Editorial Board “Chinese President Xi Jinping Should Feel Honored By The 2,900-Page Bill House Democrats Claim Will Make The U.S. More Competitive. To Counter China, Democrats Think America Must Copy Beijing’s Industrial Policy.” “If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Chinese President Xi Jinping should feel honored by the 2,900-page bill House Democrats claim will make the U.S. more competitive. To counter China, Democrats think America must copy Beijing’s industrial policy. Last summer the Senate passed a \$250 billion bill with \$54 billion in handouts for the U.S. semiconductor industry and much more for government science bureaucracies. Now with Build Back Better stalled, House Democrats are rushing through their own version that leaves no liberal special interest behind.” (Editorial, “The Be More Like China Act,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/2/22)

According To The Wall Street Journal, The House Version Of America COMPETES Has A Price Tag Of \$350 Billion, \$100 Billion More Than The Senate Version. “The House approved a \$350 billion initiative Friday to boost U.S. competitiveness with China and other rivals, but differences with the Senate and emerging partisan divides signaled struggles ahead in reaching a compromise. The Senate in June passed its \$250 billion version of the measure, the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, on a bipartisan basis. House leaders waited until the past few weeks to put together their own package, called the America Competes Act, as Congress wrestled with other

spending proposals.” (John D McKinnon, Natalie Adnrews, And Yuka Hayashi, “House Passes \$350 Billion Competitiveness Bill, but Senate Fight Looms,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/4/22)

- **The House Version Of America COMPETES Contains A Provision Providing \$8 Billion To Developing Countries To Convert To Clean Energy.** “Compared with the Senate, the House also targets more funding and related policy changes toward issues such as climate change, human rights and domestic social inequality. Its version includes \$8 billion to help developing countries convert to cleaner sources of energy.” (John D McKinnon, Natalie Andrews, And Yuka Hayashi, “House Passes \$350 Billion Competitiveness Bill, But Senate Fight Looms,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/4/22)
- **The Bill Contains A Provisions Allowing Banks To Provide Services To Marijuana Companies.** “The House passed provisions for the sixth time Friday that would allow cannabis companies to access the banking system, but the latest action, as an amendment to the China competition bill, may have little better chance than earlier ones to become law. The House has previously passed the provisions championed by Rep. Ed Perlmutter, D-Colo., five times, including as a stand-alone bill in April and as an amendment to the fiscal 2022 defense authorization bill, although it was omitted from the final law. The amendment faces an uncertain future in the Senate despite bipartisan and industry support. The amendment would allow banks to provide services to cannabis companies, currently prohibited under federal law.” (Caitlin Reilly, “House Takes Its Sixth Hit On Cannabis Banking Provisions,” [Roll Call](#), 2/7/22)

According To An Editorial From The Competitive Enterprise Institute, America COMPETES Contains A Provision To Expand The Use Of Card Check In Union Elections, Circumventing The Secret Ballot Requirements. “It would also give labor unions expanded use of a process known as “card check” to circumvent secret ballot requirements in union elections and forbid some employers from making their case to employees in said elections, compelling them to remain “neutral” instead. That would be great for union bosses, but bad news for average workers, who would find their opportunities limited by union collective bargaining agreements. The cost of goods produced under those arrangements would also rise, making America less competitive.” (Editorial, Iain Murray, “The America COMPETES Act Seeks To Counter China By Imitating It,” [Competitive Enterprise Institute](#), 2/6/22)

Republicans Have Criticized The Bill, Arguing That Far From Helping Confront China, The Bill Appears To Have Been Written By China Itself. “Republicans say the bill includes millions to study coral reefs and gives billions to the unaccountable UN Green Climate Fund, while providing nothing to enforce our sanctions laws or increase our military strength. Far from helping confront or compete with China, they say the bill appears to have been written to help China. As President Biden sits on the sidelines while competitors are reaching trade agreements that divide up the world's customers for their farmers, workers and businesses, Democrats are pushing a highly partisan bill stuffed with more Washington control over the economy and ideological pandering to their political base — a base which is angry at them for failing to deliver on a radical Socialist agenda.” (“China Competition Package,” [CQ](#), Accessed 5/9/22)

The Inflation Reduction Act Included Between \$500 Billion And \$1.2 Trillion In New Climate Spending. “The Inflation Reduction Act is the most significant piece of climate legislation in US history. Alongside its three other major legislative achievements, the Biden administration has passed between \$500 billion and \$1.2 trillion worth of new climate spending, depending on projections of future demand. This translates to an average of at least \$100 billion per year, which would not only be the largest climate spending package of any nation, but more than the total economic output of over 130 countries.” (Lachlan Carey, “Green Industrial Strategy,” [Phenomenal World](#), 5/20/23)

- **“This Translates To An Average Of At Least \$100 Billion Per Year.”** (Lachlan Carey, “Green Industrial Strategy,” [Phenomenal World](#), 5/20/23)

To Qualify For The Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit Included In The Inflation Reduction Act, A Certain Level Of Production And Assembly Must Take Place In The United States. “The Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit (section 45X) is another major component of the IRA’s amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. It established a wide range of clean and renewable energy tax credits, covering everything from solar and window power to carbon capture and smart grid technology. The program also includes substantial tax credits for the production of EV batteries. Section 45X establishes four distinct tax incentives for domestic EV battery production, allowing manufacturers to claim up to: 10 percent of the cost of critical mineral production, 10 percent of the cost of electrode active material production, \$35 per kWh of battery cell production, \$10 per kWh of battery module assembly. To qualify for these tax incentives, manufacturers must carry out the specific production or assembly activity within the United States. Looking at production and assembly credits for 2023’s top-selling US electric vehicles alone, it is clear that the Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit will be a major incentive to move EV battery supply chains stateside.” (Lucas Bettle, “What The Inflation Reduction Act Means FOR OEMs And Auto Suppliers,” [ERA Environmental Management Solutions](#), 2/8/24)

In 2023, Ford Announced It Would Be “Investing \$3.5 Billion To Build The Country’s First Automaker-Backed LFP Batter Plant.” “Building on Ford’s commitment to American manufacturing, Ford announced today it is investing \$3.5 billion to build the country’s first automaker-backed LFP battery plant, offering customers a second battery technology within Ford’s EV lineup. This plant – called BlueOval Battery Park Michigan – initially will employ 2,500 people when production of LFP batteries begins in 2026. Ford will have the option to further grow its battery capacity at its Marshall, Michigan, plant, which will be part of a wholly owned Ford subsidiary.” (“Ford Taps Michigan For New LFP Battery Plant; New Battery Chemistry Offers Customers Value, Durability, Fast Charging, Creates 2,500 More New American Jobs,” [Ford](#), 2/13/23)

“Ford Says It Will Use The Factory To Receive Lucrative Subsidies And Tax Breaks Under President Joe Biden’s So-Called Inflation Reduction Act.” “Smith’s inclusion on the board comes as Ford attempts to fend off congressional scrutiny of its partnership with a Chinese battery maker. The company in February announced its plan to open a multibillion-dollar battery factory in Michigan alongside Chinese manufacturer Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited (CATL), which will provide technology, equipment, and workers to help build and run the factory. Ford says it will use the factory to receive lucrative subsidies and tax breaks under President Joe Biden’s so-called Inflation Reduction Act, despite provisions in the massive climate package aimed at preventing China from receiving funds.” (Collin Anderson, “Biden Admin Taps Ford’s Top Electric Vehicle Lobbyist As Energy Department Adviser,” [The Washington Free Beacon](#), 4/26/23)

Ford Plans To Partner With Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Limited (CATL) To Use Its LFP Battery Cell Knowledge And Services. “As part of Ford’s plan to offer a new battery chemistry and source in key regions where it produces EVs, Ford has reached a new agreement with Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited (CATL) – the world’s leading battery manufacturer. Under the arrangement, Ford’s wholly owned subsidiary would manufacture the battery cells using LFP battery cell knowledge and services provided by CATL, which has operated 13 plants in Europe and Asia.” (“Ford Taps Michigan For New LFP Battery Plant; New Battery Chemistry Offers Customers Value, Durability, Fast Charging, Creates 2,500 More New American Jobs,” [Ford](#), 2/13/23)

- **“Contemporary Amperex Technology Co Ltd Is A China-Based Supplier Of Power Battery Systems.”** “Contemporary Amperex Technology Co Ltd is a China-based supplier of power battery systems. The Company is primarily engaged in the research, development, manufacture and sales of new energy vehicle power battery systems and energy storage systems. The Company’s main products include power battery systems, energy storage systems and lithium battery materials. The Company’s products are mainly used in the fields of electric passenger cars, electric buses and special vehicles, such as electric logistics cars. The Company distributes its products within domestic market and to overseas markets.” (“Contemporary Amperex Technology Co Ltd,” [Reuters](#), Accessed 6/10/24)