

BUILDING RESILIENT SUPPLY CHAINS, REVITALIZING AMERICAN MANUFACTURING, AND FOSTERING BROAD-BASED GROWTH

The four [100-day] reports delivered to the President [pursuant to Executive Order 14017] contain numerous recommendations to strengthen the individual product supply chains. There are also several cross-cutting themes and recommendations that, collectively, will not only strengthen the four prioritized supply chains, but also will rebuild the U.S. industrial base and innovation engine. We divide the recommendations into six categories [documented as goals in this StratML rendition]

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The White House (TWH)

Stakeholder(s):

Industrial Supply Chains :

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic dislocation revealed long-standing vulnerabilities in our supply chains. The pandemic's drastic impacts on demand patterns for a range of medical products including essential medicines wreaked havoc on the U.S. healthcare system. As the world shifted to work and learn from home, it created a global semiconductor chip shortage impacting automotive, industrial, and communications products, among others. In February, extreme weather events—exacerbated by climate change—further exacerbated these shortages. In recent months the strong U.S. economic rebound and shifting demand patterns have strained supply chains in other key products, such as lumber, and increased strain on U.S. transportation and shipping networks.

President Biden :

On February 24, 2021, President Biden signed Executive Order (E.O.) 14017, "America's Supply Chains," in which he directed the U.S. government to undertake a comprehensive review of critical U.S. supply chains to identify risks, address vulnerabilities and develop a strategy to promote resilience. When the President signed the order, he invoked an old proverb: "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost. For want of a shoe, the horse was lost." And on, and on, until the kingdom was lost. Small failures at even one point in supply chains can impact America's security, jobs, families, and communities.

Biden Administration :

To undertake this comprehensive review, the Biden Administration established an internal task force spanning more than a dozen Federal Departments and Agencies. Administration officials consulted with hundreds of stakeholders from labor, business, academic institutions, Congress, and U.S. allies and partners to identify vulnerabilities and develop solutions. Federal Departments and Agencies received hundreds of written submissions in response to requests for public input into the supply chain initiative. Dozens of experts across the interagency have been conducting detailed studies of U.S. supply chains for critical products and developing policies that will strengthen resilience.

Department of Commerce :

Reviewer

Department of Energy :

Reviewer

Department of Defense :

Reviewer

Department of Health and Human Services :

Reviewer

Jake Sullivan :

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Brian Deese :

Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council

Universities :

As multiple reports note, the United States maintains an unparalleled innovation ecosystem with world-class universities, research centers, start-ups and incubators, attracting top talent from around the world. The Administration must double-down on our innovation infrastructure, reinvesting in research and development (R&D) and accelerating our ability to move innovations from the lab to the marketplace.

Research Centers

Start-Ups

Incubators

American Workers :

American workers must be the foundation for resilience. Resilient production requires quick problem-solving, driven by the knowledge, leadership, and full engagement of people on the factory floor. Decades of focusing on labor as a cost to be controlled—not an asset to be invested in—have depressed real wages and driven down union-density for workers, while also contributing to companies' challenges finding and keeping skilled talent. We must focus on creating pathways for all Americans to access well paid jobs with the free and fair choice to organize and bargain collectively.

Women :

We must ensure that economic opportunities are available in all parts of the country and for women, people of color, and others who are too often left behind. Inequality in income, race, and geography is keeping millions of potential workers, researchers, and entrepreneurs from contributing fully to growth and innovation.

Children :

Today, children with the talents to become inventors, are less likely to become patent holders if they are low-income, women, African American, Latino, or from disadvantaged regions. The Administration's approach must provide access and pathways for these "lost Einsteins"—workers, researchers, and businesses-owners in the growing industries of the 21st century.

African Americans

— continued next page

Stakeholders (continued)

Latino Children

Suppliers :

A robust and resilient supply chain must include a diverse and healthy ecosystem of suppliers.

SMEs :

Therefore, we must rebuild our small and medium-sized business manufacturing base, which has borne the brunt of the hollowing out of U.S. manufacturing.

International Suppliers :

We also need to diversify our international suppliers and reduce geographic concentration risk. It is neither possible nor desirable to produce all essential American goods domestically. But for too long, the United States has taken certain features of global markets—especially the fear that companies and capital will flee to wherever wages, taxes and regulations are lowest—as inevitable.

Workers :

In the face of those same pressures, other countries successfully invested in policies that distributed the gains from globalization more broadly, including to workers and small businesses. We must press for a host of measures—tax, labor protections, environmental standards, and more—that help shape globalization to ensure it works for Americans as workers and as families, not merely as consumers.

Small Businesses

Trade Partners :

The Administration's approach to resilience must focus on building trade and investment partnerships with nations who share our values—valuing human dignity, worker rights, environmental protection, and democracy.

Investment Partners

Policy Makers :

Finally, a new set of risks confronts U.S. policy makers and business leaders. Technological change and the power of

cyber-attacks to derail the critical industries—from energy to agriculture—require new public-private approaches to resilience. And, we must confront the climate crisis. Meeting U.S. decarbonization aims will involve a massive domestic build out of clean energy technology; for an issue so central to U.S. economic and national security, we cannot afford to be agnostic to where these technologies are manufactured and where the associated supply chains and inputs originate.

Business Leaders

Industrial Sectors :

A sector-by-sector approach ~ The Biden-Harris Administration has already begun to take steps to address supply chain vulnerabilities.

COVID-19 Response Team :

The Administration's COVID-19 Response Team has dramatically expanded the manufacture of vaccines and other essential supplies, enabling more than 137 million Americans to be fully vaccinated.

Computer Chip Manufacturers :

The Administration has also worked with companies that manufacture and use computer chips to identify improvements in supply chain management practices that can strengthen the semiconductor supply chain over time.

Rare Earth Miners :

Just this year, the Department of Defense announced an investment in the expansion of the largest rare earth element mining and processing company outside of China.

Cybersecurity Sector :

The Biden-Harris Administration is also working to address critical cyber vulnerabilities of U.S. supply chains and critical infrastructure, including issuing E.O. 14028 on "Improving the Nation's Cyber Security" just last month. The recommendations we are releasing today build on this work and provide a path forward for greater investment and growth.

Vision

Resilient supply chains and broad-based growth

Mission

To build resilient supply chains, revitalize American manufacturing, and foster broad-based growth

Values

Resiliency: Why Resilient Supply Chains Matter ~ More secure and resilient supply chains are essential for our national security, our economic security, and our technological leadership.

National Security: National security experts, including the Department of Defense, have consistently argued that the nation's underlying commercial industrial foundations are central to our security. Reports from both Republican and Democratic administrations have raised concerns about the defense industry's reliance on limited domestic suppliers; a global supply chain vulnerable to disruption; and competitor country suppliers. Innovations essential to military preparedness—like highly specialized lithium-ion batteries—require an ecosystem of innovation, skills, and production facilities that the United States currently lacks. The disappearance of domestic production of essential antibiotics impairs our ability to counter threats ranging from pandemics to bio-terrorism, as emphasized by the FDA's analysis of supply chains for active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Economic Security: Our economic security—steady employment and smooth operations of critical industries—also requires secure and resilient supply chains. For more than a decade, the Department of Defense has consistently found that essential civilian industries would bear the preponderance of harm from a disruption of strategic and critical materials supply. The Department of Energy notes that, today, China refines 60 percent of the world's lithium and 80 percent of the world's cobalt, two core inputs to high-capacity batteries—which presents a critical vulnerability to the future of the U.S. domestic auto industry.

Technological Leadership: Finally, our domestic innovation capacity is contingent on a robust and diversified industrial base. When manufacturing heads offshore, innovation follows. The Department of Commerce notes that large-scale public investment in semiconductor fabrication has allowed Korean and Taiwanese firms to outpace U.S.-based firms. As the Department of Commerce warns, “ultimately, volume drives both innovation and operational learning; in the absence of the commercial volume, the United States will not be able to keep up [...] with the technology, in terms of quality, cost, or workforce.”

Sustainability: A resilient supply chain is one that recovers quickly from an unexpected event. Our private sector and public policy approach to domestic production, which for years, prioritized efficiency and low costs over security, sustainability and resilience, has resulted in the supply chain risks identified in this report. That approach has also undermined the prosperity and health of American workers and the ability to manage natural resources domestically and globally. As the Administration sets out on a course to revitalize our manufacturing base and secure global supply chains, rebuilding for resilience at the national level requires a renewed focus on broad-based growth and sustainability.

Innovation: America's approach to resilient supply chains must build on our nation's greatest strengths—our unrivaled innovation ecosystem, our people, our vast ethnic, racial, and regional diversity, our small and medium-sized businesses, and our strong relationships with allies and partners who share our values.

Diversity

Alliance

Partnership

Human Dignity

Worker Rights

Environmental Protection

Democracy

1. Production & Innovation

Rebuild our production and innovation capabilities

Long-term competitiveness will require an ecosystem of production, innovation, skilled workers, and diverse small and medium-sized suppliers. Those ecosystems, grounded in regions across the country, are the infrastructure needed to spur private sector investment in manufacturing and innovation. But that infrastructure will not be rebuilt or sustained without the support and leadership of the federal government. Specific recommendations to rebuild our industrial base include:

1.1. Legislation

Enact new federal legislation that will strengthen critical supply chains and rebuild our industrial base—including transformative investments within the American Jobs Plan

1.1.1. Semiconductors

Provide dedicated funding for semiconductor manufacturing and R&D.

We recommend that Congress support at least \$50 billion in investments to advance domestic manufacturing of leading edge semiconductors; expand capacity in mature node and memory production to support critical manufacturing, industrial, and defense applications; and promote R&D to ensure the next generation of semiconductors is developed and produced in the United States.

Stakeholder(s):

Semiconductor Manufacturers

1.1.2. EVs

Provide consumer rebates and tax incentives to spur consumer adoption of EVs.

We recommend Congress authorize new and expanded incentives to spur consumer adoption of U.S.-made electric vehicles. In addition, we recommend Congress approve \$5 billion to electrify the federal fleet with U.S.-made EVs and \$15 billion in infrastructure investment to build a national charging infrastructure to facilitate the nationwide adoption of EVs.

Stakeholder(s):

Vehicle Manufacturers

1.1.3. Batteries

Provide financing across the full battery supply chain.

In line with the American Jobs Plan, we recommend that Congress establish new incentives to support battery cell and pack manufacturing in the United States, including grant programs that can help entrepreneurs who do not have the ability to access tax credits in the short run. In the immediate term, the Department of Energy's Loan Programs Office should use the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, which has approximately \$17 billion in loan authority, to expeditiously review applications from critical material and mineral refining and processing facilities and to re-equip, expand, or establish facilities for manufacturing advanced technology vehicle battery cells and packs in the United States.

Stakeholder(s):

Battery Manufacturers

1.1.4. Program

Establish a new Supply Chain Resilience Program.

We recommend that Congress enact the proposed Supply Chain Resilience Program at the Department of Commerce, to monitor, analyze, and forecast supply chain vulnerabilities and partner with industry, labor, and other stakeholders to strengthen resilience. We recommend Congress back this program with \$50 billion in funding that will give the federal government the tools necessary to make transformative investments in strengthening U.S. supply chains across a range of critical products.

Stakeholder(s):

Congress

Department of Commerce

1.1.5. Defense Production Act

Deploy the Defense Production Act (DPA) to expand production capacity in critical industries.

We recommend establishing a new interagency DPA Action Group to recommend ways to leverage the authorities of the DPA to strengthen supply chain resilience to the extent permitted by law. The DPA has been a powerful tool to expand production of supplies needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, and has been used for years to strengthen Department of Defense supply chains. The DPA has the potential to support investment in other critical sectors and enable industry and government to collaborate more effectively.

1.2. Investment

Increase public investments in R&D and commercialization of key products

1.2.1. Batteries

Invest in the development of next generation batteries

We recommend that the Energy Department and other federal agencies continue to support technologies that will reduce the critical mineral requirements of next generation electric vehicle and grid storage technologies, and that improve U.S. competitiveness in this critical sector. Among other priorities, the United States should focus on:

Stakeholder(s):

Energy Department

1.2.1.1. Scarce Materials

Reduce or eliminate critical or scarce materials needed for EV or stationary storage

(1) reducing or eliminating critical or scarce materials needed for EV or stationary storage, including cobalt and nickel;

1.2.1.2. Advances

Accelerate battery technology advances

(2) accelerating battery technology advances including next generation lithium ion and lithium metal batteries and solid state design, and

1.2.1.3. Key Materials

Reclaim and re-introduce key materials into the battery supply chain

(3) developing innovative methods and processes to profitably recover “spent” lithium batteries, reclaim key materials, and re-introduce those materials to the battery supply chain.

1.2.2. Pharmaceuticals

Invest in the development of new pharmaceutical manufacturing and processes

We recommend the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, and other agencies increase their funding of advanced manufacturing technologies to advance continuous manufacturing and the biomanufacturing of APIs. American Rescue Plan funds could be targeted to increase production of key pharmaceuticals and ingredients, including using both traditional manufacturing techniques and accelerating on-demand manufacturing capabilities for supportive care fluids, API and finished dosage form drugs in modular, highly portable platforms.

Stakeholder(s):

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Defense

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

1.3. Ecosystem

Use immediate administrative authorities to support an ecosystem of producers and innovators including SMEs and skilled workers

Stakeholder(s):

Producers

SMEs

Innovators

Skilled Workers

1.3.1. Pathways

Work with industry and labor to create pathways to quality jobs, with a free and fair choice to join a union, through sector-based community college partnerships, apprenticeships and on-the-job training

The Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA) should support sector-based pathways to jobs, for example in the semiconductor industry. We recommend that the Administration use ETA funds to work with industry and labor, community colleges, and non-profit partners to support pathways to advanced manufacturing employment through Registered Apprenticeship programs and by supporting other labor-management training programs.

Stakeholder(s):

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)

Unions

Industry

Community Colleges

Labor

Apprentices

1.3.2. SMEs & Disadvantaged Businesses

Support small, medium and disadvantaged businesses in critical supply chains

The Small Business Administration (SBA) should support the diversification of critical suppliers through a targeted effort to better coordinate SBA’s range of investment and technical assistance programs for small businesses and disadvantaged firms in the four targeted industries and firms seeking to enter those industries. SBA lending and investment products provide vital capital to small businesses, and the Small Business Investment Company program offers long-term equity investment in critical competitiveness sectors. The Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer competitive programs, will support a diverse portfolio of small businesses to meet research and development needs, and increase commercialization.

Stakeholder(s):

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Disadvantaged Businesses

SMEs

1.3.3. EXIM

Examine the ability of the U.S. Export-Import Bank (EXIM) to use existing authorities to further support domestic manufacturing

We recommend that EXIM develop a proposal for Board consideration regarding whether and how to implement a new Domestic Financing Program to support the establishment and/or expansion of U.S. manufacturing facilities and infrastructure projects in the United States that would support U.S. exports. The proposal would support and facilitate U.S. exports while rebuilding U.S. manufacturing capacity.

Stakeholder(s):

U.S. Export-Import Bank

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2. Markets

Support the development of markets that invest in workers, value sustainability, and drive quality

The resilience of national supply chains is only as good as the resilience of supply chains at the firm level. Harnessing and unleashing the power and ingenuity of the private sector to improve resilience will lead to stronger national supply chain resilience. Standards and data are powerful tools that allow firms to differentiate their products and services on more than just price and create market “pull” toward a “race to the top”. These reports identify key areas where government could play a more active role in setting standards and incentivizing high-road business practices. By establishing strong domestic standards or advocating for the establishment of global standards, the United States can support the private sector’s ability to create and adopt resilient practices.

2.1. Minerals

Create 21st century standards for the extraction and processing of critical minerals

We recommend that the government, working with private sector and non-governmental stakeholders, encourage the development and adoption of comprehensive sustainability standards for essential minerals, such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, copper, and other minerals. We further recommend establishing an interagency team with expertise in mine permitting and environmental law to identify gaps in statutes and regulations that may need to be updated to ensure new production meets strong environmental standards throughout the lifecycle of the project; ensure meaningful community consultation and consultation with tribal nations, respecting the government-to-government relationship, at all stages of the mining process; and examine opportunities to reduce time, cost, and risk of permitting without compromising these strong environmental and consultation benchmarks.

2.2. Locations

Identify potential U.S. production and processing locations for critical minerals

We recommend that federal agencies, led by the Department of Interior with the support of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, establish a working group comprised of agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and others to identify potential sites where critical minerals could be sustainably and responsibly produced and processed in the United States while adhering to the highest environmental, labor, community engagement, and sustainability standards. We recommend that federal agencies work with the private sector, states, tribal nations, and stakeholders—including representatives of labor, impacted communities, and environmental justice leaders—to expand sustainable, responsible critical minerals production and processing in the United States.

Stakeholder(s):

Department of Interior

Department of Agriculture

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Environmental Protection Agency

2.3. Pharmaceuticals

Improve transparency throughout the pharmaceuticals supply chain

HHS should develop and make recommendations to Congress on providing the department with new authorities to track production by facility, track API sourcing, and require API and finished dosage form sources can be identified on labeling for all pharmaceuticals sold in the United States. Currently, there is little transparency into the origins of API within generic drugs, which represent, 90 percent of all pharmaceuticals consumed in the United States.

Stakeholder(s):
HHS

Pharmaceutical Industry

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3. Purchasing

Leverage the government's role as a purchaser of and investor in critical goods

As a significant customer and investor, Federal Government has the capacity to shape the market for many critical products. The public sector can deploy this power in times of crisis—such as in the recent public-private partnerships to facilitate development and delivery of a COVID-19 vaccine—or in normal times. The Administration should leverage this role to strengthen supply chain resilience and support national priorities.

3.1. Federal Procurement

Use federal procurement to strengthen U.S. supply chains

We recommend that, in connection with the Administration's "Made in America" process directed by E.O. 14005, the Biden Administration establish a list of designated critical products that it recommends receive additional preferences under the Buy American Act and FAR Council regulations to ensure that the federal government procures U.S.-made critical products. President Biden has directed the Administration to strengthen federal Buy American requirements, which require that U.S. taxpayer dollars generally be spent on products made in the United States. Federal procurement has the potential to support U.S. production of critical products by creating a stable source of demand for U.S.-made products—thereby providing an incentive for the private sector to invest in U.S. manufacturing.

3.2. Grants

Strengthen domestic production requirements in federal grants for science and climate R&D

In line with the President's campaign commitments, we recommend that Biden-Harris Administration should update manufacturing requirements in federal grants, cooperative agreements and R&D contracts to ensure that taxpayer funded R&D leads to products made in the United States. We recommend that the Department of Energy immediately strengthen domestic manufacturing requirements for grants, cooperative agreements and R&D contracts, including those related to lithium batteries, using the Determinations of Exceptional Circumstances under the Bayh-Dole Act and other legal means. In addition, an interagency working group should be established to identify best-practices and develop and implement further improvements across the government.

3.3. Stockpiles

Reform and strengthen U.S. stockpiles:

For too long, the strategic stockpiles of the United States have been neglected, and at times, its funds have been used to offset other costs. The rehabilitation of stockpiles of medical goods and devices, especially those to fight the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, is already under way. However, similar action needs to be taken to recapitalize and restore the National Defense Stockpile of critical minerals and materials. In the private sector, we recommend that industries that have faced shortages of critical goods evaluate mechanisms to strengthen corporate stockpiles of select critical products to ensure greater resilience in times of disruption.

3.4. Automotive Batteries

Ensure that new automotive battery production in the United States adheres to high labor standards

Tax credits, lending and grants offered to businesses to produce batteries domestically should, to the extent permitted by law, ensure the creation of quality jobs with the free and fair choice to organize and bargain collectively for workers. In new appropriations, we recommend that Congress include prevailing wage requirements, similar to those included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. We recommend that Congress also include standards that cover construction, such as: (1) mandated hiring percentages from registered apprenticeships and other labor or labor-management training programs; (2) project labor, community labor and local hire requirements; and (3) employer neutrality agreements. We recommend implementing similar standards for production workers. The resulting high productivity allows these firms both to pay high wages and be profitable.

4. Trade

Strengthen international trade rules, including trade enforcement mechanisms

While the Administration welcomes fair competition from abroad, in too many circumstances unfair foreign subsidies and other trade practices have adversely impacted U.S. manufacturing and more broadly, U.S. competitiveness. The practice of “pumping and dumping,” in which countries heavily subsidize an industry, gain market share and then flood the market with cheaper products to wipe out competition, has been documented in a number of industries including pharmaceuticals and clean energy. The U.S. government must implement a comprehensive strategy to push back on unfair foreign competition that erodes the resilience of U.S. critical supply chains and industries more broadly.

4.1. Strike Force

Establish a trade strike force

We recommend the establishment of a U.S. Trade Representative-led trade strike force to identify unfair foreign trade practices that have eroded U.S. critical supply chains and to recommend trade actions to address such practices. We also recommend that supply chain resilience be incorporated into the U.S. trade policy approach towards China. We also recommend that the trade strike force examine how existing U.S. trade agreements and future trade agreements and measures can help strengthen the United States and collective supply chain resilience.

Stakeholder(s):

U.S. Trade Representative

4.2. Neodymium Magnets

Evaluate whether to initiate a Section 232 investigation on imports of neodymium magnets

Neodymium (NdFeB) permanent magnets play a key role in motors and other devices, and are important to both defense and civilian industrial uses. Yet the U.S. is heavily dependent on imports for this critical product. We recommend that the Department of Commerce evaluate whether to initiate an investigation into neodymium permanent magnets under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Stakeholder(s):

Department of Commerce

5. Vulnerabilities

Work with allies and partners to decrease vulnerabilities in the global supply chains

The United States cannot address its supply chain vulnerabilities alone. Even as we make investments to expand domestic production capacity for some critical products, we must work with allies and partners to secure supplies of critical goods that we will not make in sufficient quantities at home. Moreover, in an interconnected world, the United States has a strong interest in ensuring its allies and partners have resilient supply chains as well. We must work with America's allies and partners to strengthen our collective supply chain resilience, while ensuring high standards for labor and environmental practices are upheld.

5.1. Diplomacy

Expand multilateral diplomatic engagement, including hosting a new Presidential Forum

We recommend expanding multilateral diplomatic engagement on supply chain vulnerabilities, particularly through groupings of like-minded allies such as the Quad and G7. We also recommend that the President convene a global forum on supply chain resilience that will convene key government officials and private sector stakeholders from across key U.S. allies and partners to collectively assess vulnerabilities and develop collective approaches to supply chain resilience.

Stakeholder(s):

Quad

G7

5.2. Financing

Leverage the U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and other financing tools to support supply chain resilience

We recommend that the DFC increase capacity for investments in projects that will expand production capability for critical products, including critical minerals and other products identified pursuant to the E.O. 14017 process. U.S. development and international finance tools offer a powerful avenue for working with allies and partners to strengthen supply chains for key products. While the United States cannot manufacture or mine all products, it can use financial tools to ensure that the manufacturing and mining that takes place elsewhere supports supply chain resilience and upholds international standards of environmental and social performance.

Stakeholder(s):

U.S. Development Finance Corporation

6. Shortages

Partner with industry to take immediate action to address existing shortages

Monitor near term supply chain disruptions as the economy reopens from the COVID-19 pandemic ~ The U.S. economic relief efforts, paired with the Administration's successful vaccination campaign, have helped to revive the U.S. economy after a historic pandemic. As the United States and the broader global economy emerge from the pandemic, we have already seen signs of new pressures on supply chains as shifts in demand and supply emerge, and as the global vaccination campaign continues. While these short-term disruptions are to be expected, the Administration has the responsibility to monitor these developments closely and identify actions that can be taken to minimize the impacts on workers, consumers, and businesses. Building off the lessons from the 100-day review, the Administration should:

6.1. Task Force

Establish a Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force

We recommend the Administration establish a new Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force that will provide an all-of-government response to address near-term supply chain challenges to the economic recovery. The Task Force will be led by the Secretaries of Commerce, Transportation, and Agriculture and will focus on areas where a mismatch between supply and demand has been noted over the past several months: homebuilding and construction, semiconductors, transportation, and agriculture and food. The Task Force will bring the full capacity of the federal government to address near-term supply/demand mismatches. It will convene stakeholders to diagnose problems and surface solutions—large and small, public or private—that could help alleviate bottlenecks and supply constraints.

6.2. Data Hub

Create a data hub to monitor near term supply chain vulnerabilities

We recommend that the Commerce Department lead a coordinated effort to bring together data from across the federal government to improve the federal government's ability to track supply and demand disruptions and improve information sharing between federal agencies and the private sector to more effectively identify near term risks and vulnerabilities.

Stakeholder(s):

Commerce Department

Private Sector

Federal Agencies

Administrative Information

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