

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

S. 6



The Omnibus Defense Stockpile Act

Authored and sponsored by Senator u/polkadot48 (D-GA) and Senator u/Adith_MUSG (R-DX)

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

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SECTION 2: SHORT TITLE

(a) This piece of legislation may be cited as the “Omnibus Defense Stockpile Act”

SECTION 3: CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

- (a) The Congress of the United States here assembled finds and determines that the establishment of defensive stockpiles of materials is authorized due to article I, section 8, clauses 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America, which states that the Congress shall have the power to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

SECTION 4: DEFINITIONS

- (a) “National Defense Stockpile” shall refer to the United States Department of Defense stockpile that is composed of materials necessary to the defense of the United States.
- (b) “The Defense Logistics Agency” shall refer to the agency within the Department of Defense that provides combat support and assists the military in acquiring necessary supplies.
- (c) “Defense National Stockpile Center” (DNSC) shall refer to the branch of the Defense Logistics Agency that [operates and oversees the National Defense Stockpile, acquires and retains stockpile materials, upgrades stockpile materials to prevent obsolescence, develops and qualifies domestic sources of strategic materials, recycles strategic materials, and disposes of excess stocks for operational funding.](#)
- (d) “Secretary” shall refer to the United States Secretary of Energy.

SECTION 5: ENACTMENT AND SEVERABILITY

- (a) This Act shall go into effect six months after passage.
- (b) Severability - If any provision of this Act or an amendment made by this Act, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid for any reason in any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions and amendments to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

TITLE I— ZINC

SECTION 101: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

- (a) Purpose—
 - (1) This title shall serve to expand the United States zinc reserves.
- (b) Findings—
 - (1) The United States has had a zinc stockpile since [1954.](#)

- (2) It is beneficial for the United States to increase its zinc stockpile due to the fact that in the event of a national emergency, the domestic industry could quickly go from having a peacetime function to a wartime function.
- (3) As of 2020, zinc cost [\\$2671.60 per metric ton](#).
- (4) The United States has around [867,750 tons of zinc inventories](#), which is about 787,210 metric tons.

SECTION 102: INCREASING ZINC RESERVES

- (a) \$568,489,764 of the budget of the Department of Defense shall be used to acquire an increase in zinc reserves.
 - (1) This will increase zinc inventories in the United States from 787,210 metric tons to 1,000,000 metric tons.
 - (2) This amount will remain the same even if the Department of Defense's budget is changed in the next annual budget.

TITLE II— COPPER

SECTION 201: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

- (a) Purpose—
 - (i) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of copper metal.
 - (ii) This title shall also serve to ensure a consistent future supply of Copper in light of shortages.
- (b) Findings—
 - (i) The metal Copper is critical to the production of electronics and electrical supplies.
 - (ii) Globally, the supply of copper struggles to keep up with demand.
 - (iii) [Copper demand from the electric vehicle \(EV\) industry sector is expected to rise to nearly 1.5 million tonnes in 2025 and to 3.3 million tonnes by 2030 from under 500,000 tonnes in 2020.](#)
 - (iv) A shortage of Copper is looming, and may decimate the
 - (1) Electric vehicle (EV) industry;
 - (2) Electrical device and component industry;
 - (3) Jewelry and precious metals industry;

SECTION 202: INCREASING COPPER RESERVES

- (a) The United States Department of Energy shall begin to create a strategic stockpile of refined copper metal upon enactment of this title.
 - (i) This stockpile shall aim to accumulate 400,000 metric tons by the year 2025.

(ii) An additional \$3.2 billion shall be appropriated in tranches to the Department of Energy in order to cover the costs of accumulating the amount as dictated in Section 202(a)(i).

(1) The distribution of these tranches shall be as follows:

- a) \$900 million on the 20th of October 2021,
- b) \$800 million on the 4th of March 2022,
- c) \$400 million on the 10th of May 2023,
- d) \$800 million on the 17th of February 2024, and
- e) \$300 million on the 20th of October 2024.

(b) This stockpile may be used in times of emergency for sale to the general public, to be distributed to other Departments, or to be allocated to the States.

TITLE III— PHOSPHORUS

Section 301: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

(a) Purpose—

(1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of phosphorus.

(b) Findings—

(1) Phosphorus is a critical element in

- (a) Fertilizers;
- (b) Matches;
- (c) Weapons, and;
- (d) Metallurgical processes.

(2) [The annual demand for phosphorus is rising nearly twice as fast as the growth of the human population.](#)

(3) [Global shortages of phosphorus by the year 2040 are a distinct possibility.](#)

(4) There must therefore be a strategic reserve of elemental phosphorus for use by the United States and her citizens.

Section 302: INCREASING PHOSPHORUS RESERVES

(a) The United States Department of Energy shall seek to create a strategic stockpile of elemental phosphorus upon enactment of this title.

- (i) This stockpile shall aim to accumulate 400,000 tons of elemental phosphorus by December 2027.
- (ii) No more than \$200,000,000 may be appropriated per calendar year towards the purchase of elemental phosphorus.
 - (1) This condition may be voided if the price of elemental phosphorus drops below \$2200 at any time.
- (iii) No more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of phosphorus reserves created under this Title at any given time may be transferred to the Department of Defense.

TITLE IV— STEEL

Section 401: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

(a) Purpose—

- (1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of steel by establishing a stockpile of ferromanganese.

(b) Findings—

- (1) Ferromanganese is [utilized](#) in the production of steel.
- (2) In the aftermath of World War I, it was recommended that the United States Defense National Stockpile Center establish a permanent stockpile of [600,000 tons of ferromanganese](#) for the production of steel, but this was never established.
- (3) Steel has been found to be greatly important to [national security](#).
- (4) Manganese ore costs about [\\$270.60 per ton](#) when taking into account cost, insurance, and freight expenses.
- (5) It was estimated that it would take around [nine years](#) to develop a 600,000 ton ferromanganese stockpile.

Section 402: ESTABLISHING A FERROMANGANESE STOCKPILE

(a) The United States Department of Energy shall begin to create a strategic stockpile of ferromanganese upon enactment of this title.

- (1) This stockpile shall aim to accumulate 600,000 tons by the year 2030.
- (2) \$162,360,000 shall be appropriated to the Department of Energy to establish a strategic stockpile of ferromanganese for the purpose of the production of steel.

TITLE V— JET FUEL

Section 501: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

(a) Purpose—

(1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of various types of jet fuel for use by American civilian and military aircraft.

(b) Findings—

(1) A steady supply of jet fuel is necessary for the integrity of transportation and defense in the United States.

(2) This supply may come under threat in times of war or economic stress.

Section 502: DEFINITIONS

(a) “Jet fuel” shall be defined as the umbrella term for a range of fuels used inside jet aircraft.

(1) These fuels shall include:

(a) Jet A;

(b) Jet A-1;

(c) Jet B, and;

(d) JP-8.

(b) “Federally-owned airport” shall refer to any and all airports owned by the Federal government within the United States or her territories.

Section 503: CREATION OF A FUEL STOCKPILE

(a) The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to create a national stockpile of jet fuel for the effective defense of the nation.

(b) The stockpile is to be stored at federally-owned airports within preexisting storage facilities.

(c) A sum of \$20,000,000,000 shall be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the production of said stockpiles.

Section 504: VOLUMES OF FUEL

(a) Particular volumes of particular types of jet fuels to be stored across the U.S. may be decided upon by the Secretary of Defense.

(b) It is the recommendation of Congress that the Secretary apportion stockpiles on the basis of proportion of flights in and out of the location in question.

TITLE VI— LITHIUM

Section 601: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

(a) Purpose—

- (1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of steel by establishing a stockpile of lithium compounds.
- (2) This title shall also serve to appropriate funds for the increase of lithium production within the United States to combat the growing dominance of China in lithium supply.

(b) Findings—

- (1) The United States Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) currently maintains a [stockpile of lithium compounds utilized in batteries](#).
- (2) The batteries that can be made through this stockpile can power [mobile phones, laptops, and electric vehicles](#).
- (3) The United States is currently [falling behind China](#) in lithium acquisition.
- (4) The United states currently [“controls only about 13% of the global lithium cell production capacity, with no growth expected.”](#)
- (5) Lithium cobalt oxide costs about [\\$30 per kilogram \(kg\)](#).
- (6) Lithium nickel cobalt aluminium oxide costs about [\\$30 per kilogram \(kg\)](#).

Section 602: INCREASING LITHIUM RESERVES

(a) The United States DLA shall be authorized to purchase 1,200 kg of lithium cobalt oxide for the stockpile.

- (1) The United States DLA shall be appropriated \$36,000 to purchase lithium cobalt oxide.

(b) The United States DLA shall be authorized to purchase 4,320 kg of lithium nickel cobalt aluminium oxide for the stockpile.

- (1) The United States DLA shall be appropriated \$129,600 to purchase lithium nickel cobalt aluminium oxide.

Section 603: INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF LITHIUM IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) The United States Department of Energy shall be appropriated \$581,000,000 to reward a contract to a company to build a lithium mine in the United States.

(b) No later than one year after the passage of this Act, mining companies shall be able to submit an application to receive these funds and construct the mine.

- (1) This program shall be overseen by the United States Secretary of Energy.

- (2) The Secretary of Energy shall be responsible for determining the required information to be included in the applications.
- (3) The Secretary shall have authority to select the mining company to award the funds to after reviewing applications.
- (4) The Department of Energy shall be responsible for ensuring the funds are spent correctly by the mining company that receives the funds.
- (5) The United States Bureau of Land Management must approve of the location of the mine before it can be constructed.
 - (i) It must be ensured that the construction of the lithium mine in the selected location would not cause any environmental harm.
 - (ii) The Bureau of Land Management shall be appropriated \$10,000,000 to conduct this research into possible mine locations.

TITLE VII— URANIUM

Section 701: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

- (a) Purpose—
 - (1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of uranium.
- (b) Findings—
 - (1) Uranium is a [valuable source of nuclear energy](#).
 - (2) Allocating funding to a uranium reserve can help combat both [commercial and national security threats](#) for American companies and the United States.
 - (3) [\\$75,000,000](#) of funding has been provided for the establishment of a strategic uranium reserve so far, however [\\$1,500,000,000](#) was originally said to be the amount necessary to establish the reserve.
 - (4) The establishment of a uranium reserve utilizing US-mined Uranium would have many [benefits](#), including restoring the country's competitive nuclear advantage and increasing uranium production in the United States, lowering our dependence of foreign countries for the resource.
 - (5) Only [10%](#) of the nuclear industry's uranium comes from the United States as of 2018.

Section 702: INCREASING URANIUM RESERVES

- (a) The United States Department of Energy shall expand the strategic stockpile of uranium upon enactment of this title.

- (1) Over the course of the next ten years, an additional \$1,425,000,000 shall be appropriated to the Department of Energy in tranches in order to cover the costs of accumulating the additional uranium.
- (2) The distribution of these tranches shall be as follows:
 - (i) \$142,500,000 by July 2021
 - (ii) \$142,500,000 by July 2022
 - (iii) \$142,500,000 by July 2023
 - (iv) \$142,500,000 by July 2024
 - (v) \$142,500,000 by July 2025
 - (vi) \$142,500,000 by July 2026
 - (vii) \$142,500,000 by July 2027
 - (viii) \$142,500,000 by July 2028
 - (ix) \$142,500,000 by July 2029
 - (x) \$142,500,000 by July 2030
- (3) Encouraging the acquisition of US-mined uranium:
 - (i) At least 25% of uranium acquired must be US-mined by 2025.
 - (ii) At least 50% of uranium acquired must be US-mined by 2030.

Section 703: SUBSIDIES FOR THE URANIUM INDUSTRY

(a) An additional \$161,538,462 shall be appropriated to the Department of Energy annually to distribute to the American uranium industry.

- (1) The Secretary of Energy shall determine how to distribute these funds.
- (2) The Secretary shall also determine which American uranium mining companies will receive funds.

(b) Sunset Clause:

- (1) Title VII Section 703 (a) shall no longer be in effect ten years after this Act goes into effect.
- (2) It is recommended that Congress renew this portion of this Act if the American uranium industry is found to still require these additional subsidies after this section's expiration.

TITLE VIII— PHARMACEUTICAL RAW MATERIALS

Section 801: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

(a) Purpose—

- (1) This title shall serve to establish a strategic reserve of pharmaceutical raw materials.

(b) Findings—

- (1) [80% of American drugs are manufactured abroad.](#)
- (2) Drugs imported from China and India need not necessarily follow modern drug safety standards.
- (3) It is critical for the United States to attain independence in manufacture of pharmaceuticals.
- (4) In order for the aforementioned independence to be attained, the United States must achieve independence in the manufacture of pharmaceutical raw materials.

Section 802: GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) There shall be stockpiles of the following pharmaceuticals and raw materials.

- (1) Phenol;
- (2) L-menthol;
- (3) Omega-3;
- (4) acetylsalicylic acid;
- (5) Acetaminophen;
- (6) Penicillin;
- (7) Morphine;
- (8) Tinidazole;
- (9) Metronidazole;
- (10) Ampicillin;
- (11) Amoxicillin, and;
- (12) Tetracycline.

(b) The amounts of each material to be stored shall be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, but must provide for the supply of American industries for 3 months of normal usage of resources.

(c) The locations of storage of each raw material may be decided upon by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(d) A maximum of \$200,000,000 may be appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services for the purposes of acquiring the stockpiles as specified in Section 802 (a).

Section 803: Timeframe

(a) The stockpiles created by this Title must be accrued by the 30th of April 2026.