



Committee: House Energy & Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing & Trade

Event: [Subcommittee Markup](#)

Date: September 1, 2026

Executive Summary:

On September 1, 2026, the House Energy & Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing & Trade held a markup to consider twelve bills focused on social media regulation, scam prevention, semiconductor chips, automotive supply chains, and open-source artificial intelligence (AI), among others.

Our readout focuses on six bills of interest, listed below; the full list of legislation considered by the Committee can be found [here](#).

- [H.R. 10170](#) – Memory Chip Competitiveness Assessment Act
- [H.R. 10158](#) – Automotive National and Economic Security Act of 2026
- [H.R. 10152](#) – Open-Source AI Leadership Act
- [H.R. 6207](#) – Chip EQUIP Act
- [H.R. 10163](#) – American Quantum Competitiveness Act
- [H.R. 7502](#) – Recycled Materials Attribution Act

All six bills were referred to the full committee by voice vote.

Member Toplines:

*Full Committee Brett Guthrie (R-KY-02)*¹: Guthrie argued that the legislation before the Subcommittee would strengthen U.S. competitiveness by supporting domestic manufacturing, resilient supply chains, innovation, and clearer recycling standards. He emphasized protecting American businesses and workers from burdensome foreign regulations while promoting transparency and consumer protection. He also highlighted bills addressing emerging technologies, including AI, memory chips, quantum technology, advanced manufacturing, and the automotive industry, particularly in response to competition from China.

Full Committee Ranking Member Frank Pallone (D-NJ-08): Pallone expressed support for several bipartisan bills aimed at protecting consumers from dangerous products, scams, and unfair ticketing practices, while also strengthening U.S. competitiveness in the semiconductor and automotive industries. He expressed concern about partisan AI and quantum legislation, arguing that vague language and broad authority granted to the Commerce Secretary needed further refinement. He also opposed several recycling and sustainability bills, saying they could

¹ The opening remarks of Full Committee Chairman Guthrie, Reps. Mullin and Clarke were unavailable at the time of this memo's distribution.

mislead consumers, create conflicts with environmental policies, or put American companies in an impossible position regarding European regulations. Finally, he criticized the RESET Act for conflicting with existing bipartisan online safety legislation and potentially hindering progress on protections for children.

[Chair Gus Bilirakis \(R-FL-09\)](#): Bilirakis praised the bipartisan bills before the Subcommittee, arguing that the legislation would help protect American consumers and increase transparency. He discussed the need to identify supply chain vulnerabilities and argued that each of the aforementioned bills would help the United States outcompete China and protect domestic industries from foreign adversaries.

Rep. Kevin Mullin (D-CA-15): Mullin highlighted his introduction of the Nitrous Oxide Safety Act ([H.R. 7945](#)), arguing that Congress must act to prevent nitrous oxide misuse.

Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY-09): Clarke praised the inclusion of the Strategic Task Force on Scam Prevention Act ([H.R. 5967](#)) and the MAIN Event Ticketing Act ([H.R. 2713](#)), arguing that the bills would provide important protections for consumers facing scams, fraud, and inflated ticket prices. She criticized the Trump Administration for weakening the Federal Trade Commission and Consumer Product Safety Commission, arguing that new consumer protection laws would be ineffective without adequately funded and empowered agencies to enforce them.

Legislation Considered:

[H.R. 10170](#) – Memory Chip Competitiveness Assessment Act

- Rep. **Craig Goldman** (R-TX-12) expressed support for the bill, which would direct the Commerce Department to assess the advanced memory chip market and supply-chain vulnerabilities to help strengthen U.S. production, reduce reliance on risky foreign sources, and identify barriers to chip development.
 - Rep. **Darren Soto** (D-FL-09) emphasized that his bill with Rep. **Mariannette Miller-Meeks** (R-IA-01) would help the U.S. maintain its leadership in AI by assessing the advanced memory chip market, addressing supply shortages, and identifying opportunities to expand domestic production, research, and development.
 - **The Memory Chip Competitiveness Assessment Act passed the Subcommittee by voice vote.**
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[H.R. 10158](#) – Automotive National and Economic Security Act of 2026

- **The Automotive National and Economic Security Act of 2026 passed by voice vote out of the Subcommittee.**
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[H.R. 10152](#) – Open-Source AI Leadership Act

- Rep. **Gabe Evans** (R-CO-08) argued that his Open Source AI Leadership Act would strengthen U.S. leadership in open-source and open-weight AI, where he said China was gaining ground through companies tied to the Chinese Communist Party. He

contended that the bill would promote the adoption of American AI models while directing the Commerce Department to assess and publicly report on the risks posed by Chinese models. He emphasized that these efforts were critical to protecting U.S. businesses, jobs, and technological leadership.

- Ranking Member Pallone supported the goal of promoting U.S. leadership in open-source AI but opposed the bill, arguing that it gave the Commerce Secretary overly broad authority and relied on vague language. He called for additional stakeholder input and revisions to address risks from both domestic and foreign AI models and clarify the distinction between open-source and open-weight systems, while expressing a willingness to work toward a bipartisan compromise.
 - Rep. **Lori Trahan** (D-MA-03) praised the goal of strengthening the U.S. open-source AI ecosystem but said she could not support the Open Source AI Leadership Act as drafted, though she believed her concerns could be addressed through bipartisan revisions. She argued that regulatory uncertainty was the biggest threat to open-source AI developers and urged the Committee to advance the bipartisan FRONTIER Act ([H.R. 9925](#)), which would establish consistent rules, transparency requirements, auditing, incident reporting, and safeguards for frontier AI systems.
 - **The Open Source AI Leadership Act passed the Subcommittee by voice vote.**
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[H.R. 6207](#) – Chip EQUIP Act

- Chairman Bilirakis offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute which was agreed to by voice vote.
 - Chairman Bilirakis spoke in support of the bill, describing its function as prohibiting semiconductor projects receiving *CHIPS Act* funding from purchasing manufacturing equipment made, assembled, or refurbished by a foreign entity of concern or its subsidiaries.
 - **The Chip EQUIP Act passed by voice vote out of the Subcommittee as amended.**
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[H.R. 10163](#) – American Quantum Competitiveness Act

- Rep. **Laurel Lee** (R-FL-15) spoke in support, describing quantum's potential across health care, communications, manufacturing, and national security.
 - **The American Quantum Competitiveness Act passed by voice vote out of the Subcommittee.**
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[H.R. 7502](#) – Recycled Materials Attribution Act

- Rep. **Kathy Castor** (D-FL-14) spoke in opposition to the bill, calling it an “anti-recycling, pro-plastics industry bill” that would exacerbate pollution and deceive consumers. She highlighted opposition from Moms Clean Air Force, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Oceana.

- Evans offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute ([AINS to 7502](#)), arguing it aligns definitions of post-consumer, pre-consumer material, and recycling with existing Environmental Protection Agency guidelines; establishes a nationally consistent framework to replace a patchwork of state laws; and incentivizes technologies for hard-to-recycle plastics.
 - The amendment was adopted by voice vote.
- **The Recycled Materials Attribution Act passed by voice vote out of the Subcommittee, as amended.**