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119TH CONGRESS
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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 29, 2025

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AN ACT

To establish a critical supply chain resiliency and crisis response program in the Department of Commerce, and to secure American leadership in deploying emerging technologies, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the “Promoting Resilient
5 Supply Chains Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSISTANT SEC-**
7 **RETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INDUSTRY AND**
8 **ANALYSIS.**

9 In addition to the responsibilities of the Assistant
10 Secretary on the day before the date of the enactment of

1 this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall have the following
2 responsibilities:

3 (1) Promote the stability and resilience of crit-
4 ical supply chains and critical and emerging tech-
5 nologies that strengthen the national security of the
6 United States.

7 (2) Lead the Working Group established pursu-
8 ant to section 3 and consult covered nongovern-
9 mental representatives, industry, institutions of
10 higher education, and State and local governments
11 in order to—

12 (A) promote resilient critical supply chains;

13 and

14 (B) identify, prepare for, and respond to
15 supply chain shocks to—

16 (i) critical industries;

17 (ii) critical supply chains; and

18 (iii) critical and emerging tech-
19 nologies.

20 (3) Encourage the growth and competitiveness
21 of United States production and manufacturing in
22 the United States of emerging technologies.

23 (4) Assess the resilience, diversity, and strength
24 of critical supply chains and critical and emerging
25 technologies.

1 (5) In consultation with the Secretary of State
2 and the United States Trade Representative, sup-
3 port the availability of critical goods from domestic
4 manufacturers, domestic enterprises, and manufac-
5 turing operations in countries that are allies or key
6 international partner nations.

7 (6) Assist the Federal Government in preparing
8 for and responding to supply chain shocks to critical
9 supply chains, including by improving flexible manu-
10 facturing capacities and capabilities in the United
11 States.

12 (7) Consistent with United States obligations
13 under international agreements, encourage and
14 incentivize the reduced reliance of domestic enter-
15 prises and domestic manufacturers on critical goods
16 from countries that are described in section 7(2)(B).

17 (8) Encourage the relocation of manufacturing
18 facilities that manufacture critical goods from coun-
19 tries that are described in section 7(2)(B) to the
20 United States and countries that are allies or key
21 international partner nations to strengthen the resil-
22 ience, diversity, and strength of critical supply
23 chains.

1 **SEC. 3. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE WORKING**
2 **GROUP.**

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after
4 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Sec-
5 retary shall establish a working group to be known as the
6 “Supply Chain Resilience Working Group” (in this title
7 referred to as the “Working Group”) composed of the
8 Federal agencies that rely upon the Industry and Analysis
9 Business unit analysis, including agencies enumerated in
10 subsection (c).

11 (b) ACTIVITIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date
12 of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall
13 carry out the following activities:

14 (1) In consultation with the Working Group—

15 (A) assessing, mapping, and modeling crit-
16 ical supply chains, including for critical and
17 emerging technologies, which may include—

18 (i) modeling the impact of supply
19 chain shocks on critical industries (includ-
20 ing for critical and emerging technologies),
21 and critical supply chains;

22 (ii) assessing the demand for and sup-
23 ply of critical goods, production equipment,
24 and manufacturing technology needed for
25 critical supply chains, including critical
26 goods, production equipment, and manu-

1 facturing technology obtained by or pur-
2 chased from a person outside of the United
3 States or imported into the United States;
4 and

5 (iii) assessing manufacturing,
6 warehousing, transportation, and distribu-
7 tion related to critical supply chains;

8 (B) identifying high priority gaps and
9 vulnerabilities in critical supply chains and crit-
10 ical industries (including critical industries for
11 critical and emerging technologies) that—

12 (i) exist as of the date of the enact-
13 ment of this Act; or

14 (ii) are anticipated to occur after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act;

16 (C) identifying potential supply chain
17 shocks to a critical supply chain that may dis-
18 rupt, strain, or eliminate the critical supply
19 chain;

20 (D) evaluating the capability and capacity
21 of domestic manufacturers or manufacturers lo-
22 cated in countries that are allies or key inter-
23 national partner nations to serve as sources for
24 critical goods, production equipment, or manu-

1 manufacturing technology needed in critical supply
2 chains;

3 (E) evaluating the effect on market sta-
4 bility that may result from the disruption,
5 strain, or elimination of a critical supply chain;

6 (F) evaluating the state of the manufac-
7 turing workforce, including by—

8 (i) identifying the needs of domestic
9 manufacturers; and

10 (ii) identifying opportunities to create
11 high-quality manufacturing jobs; and

12 (G) identifying and describing necessary
13 tools, including commercially available risk as-
14 sessment tools, that leverage data and industry
15 expertise to provide insights into critical supply
16 chain vulnerabilities, including how such tools
17 fulfill the requirements described in subpara-
18 graphs (A) through (F).

19 (2) In consultation with State and local govern-
20 ments, the Working Group, and (as appropriate)
21 countries that are allies or key international partner
22 nations—

23 (A) identifying opportunities to reduce
24 gaps and vulnerabilities in critical supply chains
25 and critical industries;

1 (B) encouraging consultation between the
2 Federal Government, industry, covered non-
3 governmental representatives, institutions of
4 higher education, and State and local govern-
5 ments to—

6 (i) better respond to supply chain
7 shocks to critical supply chains and critical
8 industries (including critical industries for
9 emerging technologies); and

10 (ii) coordinate response efforts to sup-
11 ply chain shocks;

12 (C) encouraging consultation between the
13 Federal Government and the governments of
14 countries that are allies or key international
15 partner nations;

16 (D) identifying opportunities to build the
17 capacity of the United States in critical supply
18 chains, critical industries, and emerging tech-
19 nologies;

20 (E) identifying opportunities to build the
21 capacity of countries that are allies or key
22 international partner nations in critical indus-
23 tries (including critical industries for emerging
24 technologies) and critical supply chains; and

1 (F) developing and assessing contingency
2 plans and coordination mechanisms to improve
3 the response of critical supply chains and crit-
4 ical industries to supply chain shocks.

5 (c) WORKING GROUP MEMBERSHIP.—The Working
6 Group shall include a representative from each Federal
7 agency that relies on the analysis of the Industry and
8 Analysis business unit, including—

- 9 (1) the Department of State;
- 10 (2) the Department of Defense;
- 11 (3) the Department of Homeland Security;
- 12 (4) the Department of Transportation;
- 13 (5) the Department of Energy;
- 14 (6) the Department of Agriculture;
- 15 (7) the Department of the Interior;
- 16 (8) the Department of Health and Human
17 Services;
- 18 (9) the Office of the Director of National Intel-
19 ligence; and
- 20 (10) the Small Business Administration.

21 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

22 (1) not later than 120 days after the date of
23 the enactment of this Act, designate—

- 24 (A) critical industries;
- 25 (B) critical supply chains; and

1 (C) critical goods;

2 (2) provide for a period of public comment and
3 review in carrying out paragraph (1); and

4 (3) update the designations made pursuant to
5 paragraph (1) not less frequently than once every 4
6 years, including designations for technologies that
7 are not described in section 7(12)(B) that the As-
8 sistant Secretary considers necessary.

9 (e) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 1
10 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the As-
11 sistant Secretary shall submit to the relevant committees
12 of Congress a report that—

13 (1) details supply chain activities, including ap-
14 plicable activities described in subsection (b) and re-
15 sponsibilities described in section 2, that the Assist-
16 ant Secretary has conducted over the past year;

17 (2) describes supply chain data collected, re-
18 tained, and analyzed by the Assistant Secretary over
19 the past year;

20 (3) identifies and describes necessary tools, in-
21 cluding commercially available risk assessment tools,
22 that leverage data and industry expertise to provide
23 insights into critical supply chain vulnerabilities, in-
24 cluding how such tools fulfill each responsibility de-
25 scribed in subsection (b);

1 (4) identifies and describes all Federal agencies
2 with authorities or responsibilities described in sub-
3 section (b); and

4 (5) identifies Federal agencies, programs, and
5 bureaus with duplicative purposes to fulfill any of
6 the authorities or responsibilities described in sub-
7 section (b).

8 (f) NATIONAL STRATEGY AND REVIEW ON CRITICAL
9 SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND MANUFACTURING IN
10 THE UNITED STATES.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
13 nually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary, in con-
14 sultation with the Working Group, covered non-
15 governmental representatives, industries, institutions
16 of higher education, and State and local govern-
17 ments, shall submit to the relevant committees of
18 Congress a report that—

19 (A) identifies—

20 (i) critical infrastructure that may as-
21 sist in fulfilling the responsibilities de-
22 scribed in section 2;

23 (ii) critical and emerging technologies
24 that may assist in fulfilling the responsibil-
25 ities described in section 2, including such

1 technologies that may be critical to ad-
2 dressing preparedness, weaknesses, and
3 vulnerabilities relating to critical supply
4 chains;

5 (iii) critical industries, critical supply
6 chains, and critical goods designated pur-
7 suant to subsection (d);

8 (iv) other supplies and services that
9 are critical to the crisis preparedness of
10 the United States;

11 (v) substitutes for critical goods, pro-
12 duction equipment, and manufacturing
13 technology;

14 (vi) methods and technologies, includ-
15 ing blockchain technology, distributed ledg-
16 er technology, and other critical and
17 emerging technologies, as appropriate, for
18 the authentication and traceability of crit-
19 ical goods; and

20 (vii) countries that are allies or key
21 international partner nations;

22 (B) describes the matters identified and
23 evaluated under subsection (b)(1), including—

24 (i) the manufacturing base, critical
25 supply chains, and emerging technologies

1 in the United States, including the manu-
2 facturing base and critical supply chains
3 for—

4 (I) critical goods;

5 (II) production equipment; and

6 (III) manufacturing technology;

7 and

8 (ii) the ability of the United States
9 to—

10 (I) maintain readiness with re-
11 spect to preparing for and responding
12 to supply chain shocks; and

13 (II) in response to a supply chain
14 shock—

15 (aa) surge production in
16 critical industries;

17 (bb) surge production of
18 critical goods and production
19 equipment; and

20 (cc) maintain access to crit-
21 ical goods, production equipment,
22 and manufacturing technology;

23 (C) assesses and describes—

1 (i) the demand and supply of critical
2 goods, production equipment, and manu-
3 facturing technology;

4 (ii) the production of critical goods,
5 production equipment, and manufacturing
6 technology by domestic manufacturers;

7 (iii) the capability and capacity of do-
8 mestic manufacturers and manufacturers
9 in countries that are allies or key inter-
10 national partner nations to manufacture
11 critical goods, production equipment, and
12 manufacturing technology; and

13 (iv) how supply chain shocks could af-
14 fect rural, Tribal, and underserved commu-
15 nities;

16 (D) identifies threats and supply chain
17 shocks that may disrupt, strain, or eliminate
18 critical supply chains, critical goods, and critical
19 industries (including critical industries for
20 emerging technologies);

21 (E) with regard to any threat identified
22 under subparagraph (D), lists any threat or
23 supply chain shock that may originate from a
24 country, or a company or individual from a
25 country, that is described in section 7(2)(B);

1 (F) assesses—

2 (i) the resilience and capacity of the
3 manufacturing base, critical supply chains,
4 and workforce of the United States and
5 countries that are allies or key inter-
6 national partner nations that can sustain
7 critical industries (including critical indus-
8 tries for emerging technologies) through a
9 supply chain shock; and

10 (ii) the effect innovation has on do-
11 mestic manufacturers;

12 (G) assesses the flexible manufacturing ca-
13 pacity and capability available in the United
14 States in the case of a supply chain shock; and

15 (H) develops a strategy for the Depart-
16 ment of Commerce to support the resilience, di-
17 versity, and strength of critical supply chains
18 and critical and emerging technologies to—

19 (i) support sufficient access to critical
20 goods by mitigating vulnerabilities in crit-
21 ical supply chains, including critical supply
22 chains concentrated in countries that are
23 described in section 7(2)(B);

24 (ii) consult with other relevant agen-
25 cies to assist countries that are allies or

1 key international partner nations in build-
2 ing capacity for manufacturing critical
3 goods;

4 (iii) recover from supply chain shocks;

5 (iv) identify, in consultation with the
6 Working Group and other relevant agen-
7 cies, actions relating to critical supply
8 chains or emerging technologies that the
9 United States may take to improve re-
10 sponses to supply chain shocks;

11 (v) protect against supply chain
12 shocks relating to critical supply chains
13 from countries that are described in sec-
14 tion 7(2)(B); and

15 (vi) make specific recommendations to
16 implement the strategy under this section
17 and improve the security and resiliency of
18 manufacturing capacity and supply chains
19 for critical industries (including critical in-
20 dustries for emerging technologies) by—

21 (I) developing long-term strate-

22 gies;

23 (II) increasing visibility into the

24 networks and capabilities of domestic

1 manufacturers and suppliers of do-
2 mestic manufacturers;

3 (III) identifying and mitigating
4 risks, including—

5 (aa) significant
6 vulnerabilities to supply chain
7 shocks; and

8 (bb) exposure to gaps and
9 vulnerabilities in domestic capac-
10 ity or capabilities and sources of
11 imports needed to sustain critical
12 industries (including critical in-
13 dustries for emerging tech-
14 nologies) or critical supply
15 chains;

16 (IV) identifying opportunities to
17 reuse and recycle critical goods, in-
18 cluding raw materials, to increase re-
19 silient critical supply chains;

20 (V) consulting with countries
21 that are allies or key international
22 partner nations on—

23 (aa) sourcing critical goods,
24 production equipment, and man-
25 ufacturing technology; and

1 (bb) developing, sustaining,
2 and expanding production and
3 availability of critical goods, pro-
4 duction equipment, and manufac-
5 turing technology during a supply
6 chain shock; and

7 (VI) providing guidance to other
8 relevant agencies with respect to crit-
9 ical goods, supply chains, and critical
10 industries (including critical industries
11 for emerging technologies) that should
12 be prioritized to support United
13 States leadership in the deployment of
14 such technologies.

15 (2) PROHIBITION.—The report submitted pur-
16 suant to paragraph (1) may not include—

17 (A) critical supply chain information that
18 is not aggregated;

19 (B) confidential business information of a
20 private sector entity; or

21 (C) classified information.

22 (3) FORM.—The report submitted pursuant to
23 paragraph (1), and any update submitted thereafter,
24 shall be submitted to the relevant committees of

1 Congress in unclassified form and may include a
2 classified annex.

3 (4) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Assistant Sec-
4 retary shall provide for a period of public comment
5 and review in developing the report submitted pursu-
6 ant to paragraph (1).

7 (g) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the
8 date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary
9 shall enter into an agreement with the head of any rel-
10 evant agency to obtain any information, data, or assist-
11 ance that the Assistant Secretary determines necessary to
12 conduct the activities described in subsection (b).

13 (h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
14 tion may be construed to require any private entity—

15 (1) to share information with the Secretary or
16 Assistant Secretary;

17 (2) to request assistance from the Secretary or
18 Assistant Secretary; or

19 (3) to implement any measure or recommenda-
20 tion suggested by the Secretary or Assistant Sec-
21 retary in response to a request by the private entity.

22 (i) PROTECTION OF VOLUNTARILY SHARED CRIT-
23 ICAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFORMATION.—

24 (1) PROTECTION.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any
2 other provision of law, critical supply chain in-
3 formation (including the identity of the submit-
4 ting person or entity) that is voluntarily sub-
5 mitted under this section to the Department of
6 Commerce for use by the Department for pur-
7 poses of this section, when accompanied by an
8 express statement described in subparagraph
9 (B)—

10 (i) shall be exempt from disclosure
11 under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United
12 States Code (commonly referred to as the
13 “Freedom of Information Act”);

14 (ii) is not subject to any agency rules
15 or judicial doctrine regarding ex parte
16 communications with a decision-making of-
17 ficial;

18 (iii) may not, without the written con-
19 sent of the person or entity submitting
20 such information, be used directly by the
21 Department of Commerce, any other Fed-
22 eral, State, or local authority, or any third
23 party, in any civil action arising under
24 Federal or State law if such information is
25 submitted in good faith;

1 (iv) may not, without the written con-
2 sent of the person or entity submitting
3 such information, be used or disclosed by
4 any officer or employee of the United
5 States for purposes other than the pur-
6 poses of this section, except—

7 (I) in furtherance of an investiga-
8 tion or the prosecution of a criminal
9 act; or

10 (II) when disclosure of the infor-
11 mation would be—

12 (aa) to either House of Con-
13 gress, or to the extent of matter
14 within its jurisdiction, any com-
15 mittee or subcommittee thereof,
16 any joint committee thereof, or
17 any subcommittee of any such
18 joint committee; or

19 (bb) to the Comptroller Gen-
20 eral of the United States, or any
21 authorized representative of the
22 Comptroller General, in the
23 course of the performance of the
24 duties of the Government Ac-
25 countability Office;

1 (v) may not, if provided to a State or
2 local government or government agency—

3 (I) be made available pursuant to
4 any State or local law requiring dis-
5 closure of information or records;

6 (II) otherwise be disclosed or dis-
7 tributed to any party by such State or
8 local government or government agen-
9 cy without the written consent of the
10 person or entity submitting such in-
11 formation; or

12 (III) be used other than for the
13 purpose of carrying out this section,
14 or in furtherance of an investigation
15 or the prosecution of a criminal act;
16 and

17 (vi) does not constitute a waiver of
18 any applicable privilege or protection pro-
19 vided under law, such as trade secret pro-
20 tection.

21 (B) EXPRESS STATEMENT.—The express
22 statement described in this subparagraph, with
23 respect to information or records, is—

24 (i) in the case of written information
25 or records, a written marking on the infor-

1 mation or records substantially similar to
2 the following: “This information is volun-
3 tarily submitted to the Federal Govern-
4 ment in expectation of protection from dis-
5 closure as provided by the provisions of the
6 Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of
7 2025.”; or

8 (ii) in the case of oral information, a
9 written statement similar to the statement
10 described in clause (i) submitted within a
11 reasonable period following the oral com-
12 munication.

13 (2) LIMITATION.—No communication of critical
14 supply chain information to the Department of Com-
15 merce made pursuant to this section may be consid-
16 ered to be an action subject to the requirements of
17 chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.

18 (3) INDEPENDENTLY OBTAINED INFORMA-
19 TION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed
20 to limit or otherwise affect the ability of a State,
21 local, or Federal Government entity, agency, or au-
22 thority, or any third party, under applicable law to
23 obtain critical supply chain information in a manner
24 not covered by paragraph (1), including any infor-
25 mation lawfully and properly disclosed generally or

1 broadly to the public and to use such information in
2 any manner permitted by law. For purposes of this
3 subsection, a permissible use of independently ob-
4 tained information includes the disclosure of such in-
5 formation under section 2302(b)(8) of title 5,
6 United States Code.

7 (4) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY SUBMITTAL OF
8 INFORMATION.—The voluntary submittal to the De-
9 partment of Commerce of information or records
10 that are protected from disclosure by this section
11 may not be construed to constitute compliance with
12 any requirement to submit such information to an
13 agency under any other provision of law.

14 (5) INAPPLICABILITY TO SEMICONDUCTOR IN-
15 CENTIVE PROGRAM.—This subsection does not apply
16 to the voluntary submission of critical supply chain
17 information in an application for Federal financial
18 assistance under section 9902 of the William M.
19 (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization
20 Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

21 **SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CAPABILITY ASSESS-**
22 **MENT.**

23 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall
24 produce a report—

1 (1) identifying the duties, responsibilities, re-
2 sources, programs, and expertise within the offices
3 and bureaus of the Department of Commerce rel-
4 evant to critical supply chain resilience and manu-
5 facturing innovation;

6 (2) identifying and assessing the purpose, legal
7 authority, effectiveness, efficiency, and limitations of
8 each office or bureau identified under paragraph (1);
9 and

10 (3) providing recommendations to enhance the
11 activities related to critical supply chain resilience
12 and manufacturing innovation of the Department of
13 Commerce, including—

14 (A) improving the effectiveness, efficiency,
15 and impact of the offices and bureaus identified
16 under paragraph (1);

17 (B) coordinating across offices and bu-
18 reaus identified under paragraph (1); and

19 (C) consulting with agencies implementing
20 similar activities related to critical supply chain
21 resilience and manufacturing innovation.

22 (b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 2 years
23 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
24 shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress the
25 report required by subsection (a), along with a strategy

1 to implement, as appropriate and as determined by the
2 Secretary, the recommendations contained in the report.

3 **SEC. 5. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.**

4 No additional funds are authorized to be appro-
5 priated to carry out this title.

6 **SEC. 6. SUNSET.**

7 This title and all requirements, responsibilities, and
8 obligations under this title shall terminate on the date that
9 is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

10 **SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this title:

12 (1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the
13 meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5,
14 United States Code.

15 (2) ALLY OR KEY INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
16 NATION.—The term “ally or key international part-
17 ner nation”—

18 (A) means a country that is critical to ad-
19 dressing critical supply chain weaknesses and
20 vulnerabilities; and

21 (B) does not include—

22 (i) a country that poses a significant
23 risk to the national security or economic
24 security of the United States; or

1 (ii) a country that is described in sec-
2 tion 503(b) of the RANSOMWARE Act
3 (title V of division BB of the Consolidated
4 Appropriations Act, 2023; Public Law
5 117–328; 136 Stat. 5564).

6 (3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assist-
7 ant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of
8 Commerce assigned by the Secretary to direct the
9 office of Industry and Analysis.

10 (4) COVERED NONGOVERNMENTAL REPRESENT-
11 ATIVE.—The term “covered nongovernmental rep-
12 resentative” means a representative as specified in
13 the second sentence of section 135(b)(1) of the
14 Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(b)(1)), except
15 that such term does not include a representative of
16 a non-Federal government.

17 (5) CRITICAL GOOD.—The term “critical good”
18 means any raw, in process, or manufactured mate-
19 rial (including any mineral, metal, or advanced proc-
20 essed material), article, commodity, supply, product,
21 or item for which an absence of supply would have
22 a debilitating impact on—

23 (A) the national security or economic secu-
24 rity of the United States; and

25 (B) either—

- 1 (i) critical infrastructure; or
- 2 (ii) an emerging technology.

3 (6) CRITICAL INDUSTRY.—The term “critical
4 industry” means an industry that—

5 (A) is critical for the national security or
6 economic security of the United States; and

7 (B) produces or procures a critical good.

8 (7) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
9 “critical infrastructure” has the meaning given that
10 term in section 1016 of the Critical Infrastructures
11 Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c).

12 (8) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The term “crit-
13 ical supply chain” means a supply chain for a crit-
14 ical good.

15 (9) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFORMATION.—
16 The term “critical supply chain information” means
17 information that is not customarily in the public do-
18 main and relates to—

19 (A) sustaining and adapting a critical sup-
20 ply chain during a supply chain shock;

21 (B) critical supply chain risk mitigation
22 and recovery planning with respect to a supply
23 chain shock, including any planned or past as-
24 sessment, projection, or estimate of a vulner-
25 ability within the critical supply chain, includ-

1 ing testing, supplier network assessments, pro-
2 duction flexibility, supply chain risk evaluations,
3 supply chain risk management planning, or risk
4 audits; or

5 (C) operational best practices, planning,
6 and supplier partnerships that enable enhanced
7 resilience of a critical supply chain during a
8 supply chain shock, including response, repair,
9 recovery, reconstruction, insurance, or con-
10 tinuity.

11 (10) DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE.—The term “do-
12 mestic enterprise” means an enterprise that con-
13 ducts business in the United States and procures a
14 critical good.

15 (11) DOMESTIC MANUFACTURER.—The term
16 “domestic manufacturer” means a business that
17 conducts in the United States the research and de-
18 velopment, engineering, or production activities nec-
19 essary for manufacturing a critical good.

20 (12) EMERGING TECHNOLOGY.—The term
21 “emerging technology” means a technology that is
22 critical for the national security or economic security
23 of the United States, including the following:

24 (A) Technologies included in the American
25 COMPETE Act (title XV of division FF of the

1 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021; Public
2 Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 3276).

3 (B) The following technologies:

4 (i) Artificial intelligence.

5 (ii) Automated vehicles and unmanned
6 delivery systems.

7 (iii) Blockchain and other distributed
8 ledger, data storage, data management,
9 and cybersecurity technologies.

10 (iv) Quantum computing and quan-
11 tum sensing.

12 (v) Additive manufacturing.

13 (vi) Advanced manufacturing and the
14 Internet of Things.

15 (vii) Nano technology.

16 (viii) Robotics.

17 (ix) Microelectronics, optical fiber ray,
18 and high performance and advanced com-
19 puter hardware and software.

20 (x) Semiconductors.

21 (xi) Advanced materials science, in-
22 cluding composition 2D, other next genera-
23 tion materials, and related manufacturing
24 technologies.

1 (13) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—

2 The term “institution of higher education” has the
3 meaning given that term in section 101 of the High-
4 er Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

5 (14) MANUFACTURE.—The term “manufac-
6 ture”—

7 (A) means any activity that is necessary
8 for the development, production, processing,
9 distribution, or delivery of any raw, in process,
10 or manufactured material (including any min-
11 eral, metal, and advanced processed material),
12 article, commodity, supply, product, critical
13 good, or item of supply; and

14 (B) does not include software unrelated to
15 the manufacturing process.

16 (15) MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY.—The
17 term “manufacturing technology” means a tech-
18 nology that is necessary for the manufacturing of a
19 critical good.

20 (16) PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT.—The term
21 “production equipment” means any component, sub-
22 system, system, equipment, tooling, accessory, part,
23 or assembly necessary for the manufacturing of a
24 critical good.

1 (17) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—

2 The term “relevant committees of Congress” means
3 the following:

4 (A) The Committee on Commerce, Science,
5 and Transportation of the Senate.

6 (B) The Committee on Energy and Com-
7 merce of the House of Representatives.

8 (18) RESILIENT CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The
9 term “resilient critical supply chain” means a crit-
10 ical supply chain that—

11 (A) ensures that the United States can
12 sustain critical industry, including emerging
13 technologies, production, critical supply chains,
14 services, and access to critical goods, production
15 equipment, and manufacturing technology dur-
16 ing a supply chain shock; and

17 (B) has key components of resilience that
18 include—

19 (i) effective private sector risk man-
20 agement and mitigation planning to sus-
21 tain critical supply chains and supplier
22 networks during a supply chain shock; and

23 (ii) minimized or managed exposure to
24 a supply chain shock.

1 (19) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
2 means the Secretary of Commerce.

3 (20) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
4 the several States, the District of Columbia, each
5 commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United
6 States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

7 (21) SUPPLY CHAIN SHOCK.—The term “supply
8 chain shock”—

9 (A) means an event causing severe or seri-
10 ous disruption to normal operations or capacity
11 in a supply chain; and

12 (B) includes—

- 13 (i) a natural disaster;
14 (ii) a pandemic;
15 (iii) a biological threat;
16 (iv) a cyber attack;
17 (v) a geopolitical conflict;
18 (vi) a terrorist or geopolitical attack;
19 (vii) a trade disruption caused by—

20 (I) a country described in para-
21 graph (2)(B); or

22 (II) an entity or an individual
23 subject to the jurisdiction of such a
24 country; and

1 (viii) an event for which the President
2 declares a major disaster or an emergency
3 under section 401 or 501, respectively, of
4 the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
5 Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
6 5170; 42 U.S.C. 5191).

Passed the House of Representatives April 28, 2025.

Attest: KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Clerk.

Calendar No. 62

119TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2444

AN ACT

To establish a critical supply chain resiliency and crisis response program in the Department of Commerce, and to secure American leadership in deploying emerging technologies, and for other purposes.

APRIL 29, 2025

Received; read twice and placed on the calendar