

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.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

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

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

7 In addition to the responsibilities of the Assistant
8 Secretary on the day before the date of the enactment of
9 this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall have the following
10 responsibilities:

11 (1) Promote the stability and resilience of crit-
12 ical supply chains and critical and emerging tech-
13 nologies that strengthen the national security of the
14 United States.

15 (2) Lead the Working Group established pursu-
16 ant to section 3 and consult covered nongovern-
17 mental representatives, industry, institutions of
18 higher education, and State and local governments
19 in order to—

20 (A) promote resilient critical supply chains;

21 and

22 (B) identify, prepare for, and respond to
23 supply chain shocks to—

24 (i) critical industries;

25 (ii) critical supply chains; and

1 (iii) critical and emerging tech-
2 nologies.

3 (3) Encourage the growth and competitiveness
4 of United States production and manufacturing in
5 the United States of emerging technologies.

6 (4) Assess the resilience, diversity, and strength
7 of critical supply chains and critical and emerging
8 technologies.

9 (5) In consultation with the Secretary of State
10 and the United States Trade Representative, sup-
11 port the availability of critical goods from domestic
12 manufacturers, domestic enterprises, and manufac-
13 turing operations in countries that are allies or key
14 international partner nations.

15 (6) Assist the Federal Government in preparing
16 for and responding to supply chain shocks to critical
17 supply chains, including by improving flexible manu-
18 facturing capacities and capabilities in the United
19 States.

20 (7) Consistent with United States obligations
21 under international agreements, encourage and
22 incentivize the reduced reliance of domestic enter-
23 prises and domestic manufacturers on critical goods
24 from countries that are described in section 7(2)(B).

1 (8) Encourage the relocation of manufacturing
2 facilities that manufacture critical goods from coun-
3 tries that are described in section 7(2)(B) to the
4 United States and countries that are allies or key
5 international partner nations to strengthen the resil-
6 ience, diversity, and strength of critical supply
7 chains.

8 **SEC. 3. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE WORKING**
9 **GROUP.**

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

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

21 (1) In consultation with the Working Group—
22 (A) assessing, mapping, and modeling crit-
23 ical supply chains, including for critical and
24 emerging technologies, which may include—

1 (i) modeling the impact of supply
2 chain shocks on critical industries (includ-
3 ing for critical and emerging technologies),
4 and critical supply chains;

5 (ii) assessing the demand for and sup-
6 ply of critical goods, production equipment,
7 and manufacturing technology needed for
8 critical supply chains, including critical
9 goods, production equipment, and manu-
10 facturing technology obtained by or pur-
11 chased from a person outside of the United
12 States or imported into the United States;
13 and

14 (iii) assessing manufacturing,
15 warehousing, transportation, and distribu-
16 tion related to critical supply chains;

17 (B) identifying high priority gaps and
18 vulnerabilities in critical supply chains and crit-
19 ical industries (including critical industries for
20 critical and emerging technologies) that—

21 (i) exist as of the date of the enact-
22 ment of this Act; or

23 (ii) are anticipated to occur after the
24 date of the enactment of this Act;

1 (C) identifying potential supply chain
2 shocks to a critical supply chain that may dis-
3 rupt, strain, or eliminate the critical supply
4 chain;

5 (D) evaluating the capability and capacity
6 of domestic manufacturers or manufacturers lo-
7 cated in countries that are allies or key inter-
8 national partner nations to serve as sources for
9 critical goods, production equipment, or manu-
10 facturing technology needed in critical supply
11 chains;

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

15 (F) evaluating the state of the manufac-
16 turing workforce, including by—

17 (i) identifying the needs of domestic
18 manufacturers; and

19 (ii) identifying opportunities to create
20 high-quality manufacturing jobs; and

21 (G) identifying and describing necessary
22 tools, including commercially available risk as-
23 sessment tools, that leverage data and industry
24 expertise to provide insights into critical supply
25 chain vulnerabilities, including how such tools

1 fulfill the requirements described in subpara-
2 graphs (A) through (F).

3 (2) In consultation with State and local govern-
4 ments, the Working Group, and (as appropriate)
5 countries that are allies or key international partner
6 nations—

7 (A) identifying opportunities to reduce
8 gaps and vulnerabilities in critical supply chains
9 and critical industries;

10 (B) encouraging consultation between the
11 Federal Government, industry, covered non-
12 governmental representatives, institutions of
13 higher education, and State and local govern-
14 ments to—

15 (i) better respond to supply chain
16 shocks to critical supply chains and critical
17 industries (including critical industries for
18 emerging technologies); and

19 (ii) coordinate response efforts to sup-
20 ply chain shocks;

21 (C) encouraging consultation between the
22 Federal Government and the governments of
23 countries that are allies or key international
24 partner nations;

1 (D) identifying opportunities to build the
2 capacity of the United States in critical supply
3 chains, critical industries, and emerging tech-
4 nologies;

5 (E) identifying opportunities to build the
6 capacity of countries that are allies or key
7 international partner nations in critical indus-
8 tries (including critical industries for emerging
9 technologies) and critical supply chains; and

10 (F) developing and assessing contingency
11 plans and coordination mechanisms to improve
12 the response of critical supply chains and crit-
13 ical industries to supply chain shocks.

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

- 18 (1) the Department of State;
- 19 (2) the Department of Defense;
- 20 (3) the Department of Homeland Security;
- 21 (4) the Department of Transportation;
- 22 (5) the Department of Energy;
- 23 (6) the Department of Agriculture;
- 24 (7) the Department of the Interior;

1 (8) the Department of Health and Human
2 Services;

3 (9) the Office of the Director of National Intel-
4 ligence; and

5 (10) the Small Business Administration.

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

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

9 (A) critical industries;

10 (B) critical supply chains; and

11 (C) critical goods;

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

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

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

23 (1) details supply chain activities, including ap-
24 plicable activities described in subsection (b) and re-

1 responsibilities described in section 2, that the Assist-
2 ant Secretary has conducted over the past year;

3 (2) describes supply chain data collected, re-
4 tained, and analyzed by the Assistant Secretary over
5 the past year;

6 (3) identifies and describes necessary tools, in-
7 cluding commercially available risk assessment tools,
8 that leverage data and industry expertise to provide
9 insights into critical supply chain vulnerabilities, in-
10 cluding how such tools fulfill each responsibility de-
11 scribed in subsection (b);

12 (4) identifies and describes all Federal agencies
13 with authorities or responsibilities described in sub-
14 section (b); and

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

19 (f) NATIONAL STRATEGY AND REVIEW ON CRITICAL
20 SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND MANUFACTURING IN
21 THE UNITED STATES.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
23 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
24 nually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary, in con-
25 sultation with the Working Group, covered non-

1 governmental representatives, industries, institutions
2 of higher education, and State and local govern-
3 ments, shall submit to the relevant committees of
4 Congress a report that—

5 (A) identifies—

6 (i) critical infrastructure that may as-
7 sist in fulfilling the responsibilities de-
8 scribed in section 2;

9 (ii) critical and emerging technologies
10 that may assist in fulfilling the responsibil-
11 ities described in section 2, including such
12 technologies that may be critical to ad-
13 dressing preparedness, weaknesses, and
14 vulnerabilities relating to critical supply
15 chains;

16 (iii) critical industries, critical supply
17 chains, and critical goods designated pur-
18 suant to subsection (d);

19 (iv) other supplies and services that
20 are critical to the crisis preparedness of
21 the United States;

22 (v) substitutes for critical goods, pro-
23 duction equipment, and manufacturing
24 technology;

1 (vi) methods and technologies, includ-
2 ing blockchain technology, distributed ledg-
3 er technology, and other critical and
4 emerging technologies, as appropriate, for
5 the authentication and traceability of crit-
6 ical goods; and

7 (vii) countries that are allies or key
8 international partner nations;

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

11 (i) the manufacturing base, critical
12 supply chains, and emerging technologies
13 in the United States, including the manu-
14 facturing base and critical supply chains
15 for—

16 (I) critical goods;

17 (II) production equipment; and

18 (III) manufacturing technology;

19 and

20 (ii) the ability of the United States
21 to—

22 (I) maintain readiness with re-
23 spect to preparing for and responding
24 to supply chain shocks; and

1 (II) in response to a supply chain
2 shock—

3 (aa) surge production in
4 critical industries;

5 (bb) surge production of
6 critical goods and production
7 equipment; and

8 (cc) maintain access to crit-
9 ical goods, production equipment,
10 and manufacturing technology;

11 (C) assesses and describes—

12 (i) the demand and supply of critical
13 goods, production equipment, and manu-
14 facturing technology;

15 (ii) the production of critical goods,
16 production equipment, and manufacturing
17 technology by domestic manufacturers;

18 (iii) the capability and capacity of do-
19 mestic manufacturers and manufacturers
20 in countries that are allies or key inter-
21 national partner nations to manufacture
22 critical goods, production equipment, and
23 manufacturing technology; and

1 (iv) how supply chain shocks could af-
2 fect rural, Tribal, and underserved commu-
3 nities;

4 (D) identifies threats and supply chain
5 shocks that may disrupt, strain, or eliminate
6 critical supply chains, critical goods, and critical
7 industries (including critical industries for
8 emerging technologies);

9 (E) with regard to any threat identified
10 under subparagraph (D), lists any threat or
11 supply chain shock that may originate from a
12 country, or a company or individual from a
13 country, that is described in section 7(2)(B);

14 (F) assesses—

15 (i) the resilience and capacity of the
16 manufacturing base, critical supply chains,
17 and workforce of the United States and
18 countries that are allies or key inter-
19 national partner nations that can sustain
20 critical industries (including critical indus-
21 tries for emerging technologies) through a
22 supply chain shock; and

23 (ii) the effect innovation has on do-
24 mestic manufacturers;

1 (G) assesses the flexible manufacturing ca-
2 pacity and capability available in the United
3 States in the case of a supply chain shock; and

4 (H) develops a strategy for the Depart-
5 ment of Commerce to support the resilience, di-
6 versity, and strength of critical supply chains
7 and critical and emerging technologies to—

8 (i) support sufficient access to critical
9 goods by mitigating vulnerabilities in crit-
10 ical supply chains, including critical supply
11 chains concentrated in countries that are
12 described in section 7(2)(B);

13 (ii) consult with other relevant agen-
14 cies to assist countries that are allies or
15 key international partner nations in build-
16 ing capacity for manufacturing critical
17 goods;

18 (iii) recover from supply chain shocks;

19 (iv) identify, in consultation with the
20 Working Group and other relevant agen-
21 cies, actions relating to critical supply
22 chains or emerging technologies that the
23 United States may take to improve re-
24 sponses to supply chain shocks;

(v) protect against supply chain shocks relating to critical supply chains from countries that are described in section 7(2)(B); and

(vi) make specific recommendations to implement the strategy under this section and improve the security and resiliency of manufacturing capacity and supply chains for critical industries (including critical industries for emerging technologies) by—

(I) developing long-term strategies;

(II) increasing visibility into the networks and capabilities of domestic manufacturers and suppliers of domestic manufacturers;

(III) identifying and mitigating risks, including—

(aa) significant vulnerabilities to supply chain shocks; and

(bb) exposure to gaps and vulnerabilities in domestic capacity or capabilities and sources of imports needed to sustain critical

1 industries (including critical in-
2 dustries for emerging tech-
3 nologies) or critical supply
4 chains;

5 (IV) identifying opportunities to
6 reuse and recycle critical goods, in-
7 cluding raw materials, to increase re-
8 silient critical supply chains;

9 (V) consulting with countries
10 that are allies or key international
11 partner nations on—

12 (aa) sourcing critical goods,
13 production equipment, and man-
14 ufacturing technology; and

15 (bb) developing, sustaining,
16 and expanding production and
17 availability of critical goods, pro-
18 duction equipment, and manufac-
19 turing technology during a supply
20 chain shock; and

21 (VI) providing guidance to other
22 relevant agencies with respect to crit-
23 ical goods, supply chains, and critical
24 industries (including critical industries
25 for emerging technologies) that should

1 be prioritized to support United
2 States leadership in the deployment of
3 such technologies.

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

6 (A) critical supply chain information that
7 is not aggregated;

8 (B) confidential business information of a
9 private sector entity; or

10 (C) classified information.

11 (3) FORM.—The report submitted pursuant to
12 paragraph (1), and any update submitted thereafter,
13 shall be submitted to the relevant committees of
14 Congress in unclassified form and may include a
15 classified annex.

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

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

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

3 (1) to share information with the Secretary or
4 Assistant Secretary;

5 (2) to request assistance from the Secretary or
6 Assistant Secretary; or

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

10 (i) PROTECTION OF VOLUNTARILY SHARED CRIT-
11 ICAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFORMATION.—

12 (1) PROTECTION.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any
14 other provision of law, critical supply chain in-
15 formation (including the identity of the submit-
16 ting person or entity) that is voluntarily sub-
17 mitted under this section to the Department of
18 Commerce for use by the Department for pur-
19 poses of this section, when accompanied by an
20 express statement described in subparagraph

21 (B)—

22 (i) shall be exempt from disclosure
23 under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United
24 States Code (commonly referred to as the
25 “Freedom of Information Act”);

1 (ii) is not subject to any agency rules
2 or judicial doctrine regarding ex parte
3 communications with a decision-making of-
4 ficial;

5 (iii) may not, without the written con-
6 sent of the person or entity submitting
7 such information, be used directly by the
8 Department of Commerce, any other Fed-
9 eral, State, or local authority, or any third
10 party, in any civil action arising under
11 Federal or State law if such information is
12 submitted in good faith;

13 (iv) may not, without the written con-
14 sent of the person or entity submitting
15 such information, be used or disclosed by
16 any officer or employee of the United
17 States for purposes other than the pur-
18 poses of this section, except—

19 (I) in furtherance of an investiga-
20 tion or the prosecution of a criminal
21 act; or

22 (II) when disclosure of the infor-
23 mation would be—

24 (aa) to either House of Con-
25 gress, or to the extent of matter

1 within its jurisdiction, any com-
2 mittee or subcommittee thereof,
3 any joint committee thereof, or
4 any subcommittee of any such
5 joint committee; or

6 (bb) to the Comptroller Gen-
7 eral of the United States, or any
8 authorized representative of the
9 Comptroller General, in the
10 course of the performance of the
11 duties of the Government Ac-
12 countability Office;

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

15 (I) be made available pursuant to
16 any State or local law requiring dis-
17 closure of information or records;

18 (II) otherwise be disclosed or dis-
19 tributed to any party by such State or
20 local government or government agen-
21 cy without the written consent of the
22 person or entity submitting such in-
23 formation; or

24 (III) be used other than for the
25 purpose of carrying out this section,

1 or in furtherance of an investigation
2 or the prosecution of a criminal act;
3 and

4 (vi) does not constitute a waiver of
5 any applicable privilege or protection pro-
6 vided under law, such as trade secret pro-
7 tection.

8 (B) EXPRESS STATEMENT.—The express
9 statement described in this subparagraph, with
10 respect to information or records, is—

11 (i) in the case of written information
12 or records, a written marking on the infor-
13 mation or records substantially similar to
14 the following: “This information is volun-
15 tarily submitted to the Federal Govern-
16 ment in expectation of protection from dis-
17 closure as provided by the provisions of the
18 Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of
19 2025.”; or

20 (ii) in the case of oral information, a
21 written statement similar to the statement
22 described in clause (i) submitted within a
23 reasonable period following the oral com-
24 munication.

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

6 (3) INDEPENDENTLY OBTAINED INFORMA-
7 TION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed
8 to limit or otherwise affect the ability of a State,
9 local, or Federal Government entity, agency, or au-
10 thority, or any third party, under applicable law to
11 obtain critical supply chain information in a manner
12 not covered by paragraph (1), including any infor-
13 mation lawfully and properly disclosed generally or
14 broadly to the public and to use such information in
15 any manner permitted by law. For purposes of this
16 subsection, a permissible use of independently ob-
17 tained information includes the disclosure of such in-
18 formation under section 2302(b)(8) of title 5,
19 United States Code.

20 (4) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY SUBMITTAL OF
21 INFORMATION.—The voluntary submittal to the De-
22 partment of Commerce of information or records
23 that are protected from disclosure by this section
24 may not be construed to constitute compliance with

1 any requirement to submit such information to an
2 agency under any other provision of law.

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

10 **SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CAPABILITY ASSESS-**
11 **MENT.**

12 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall
13 produce a report—

14 (1) identifying the duties, responsibilities, re-
15 sources, programs, and expertise within the offices
16 and bureaus of the Department of Commerce rel-
17 evant to critical supply chain resilience and manu-
18 facturing innovation;

19 (2) identifying and assessing the purpose, legal
20 authority, effectiveness, efficiency, and limitations of
21 each office or bureau identified under paragraph (1);
22 and

23 (3) providing recommendations to enhance the
24 activities related to critical supply chain resilience

1 and manufacturing innovation of the Department of
2 Commerce, including—

3 (A) improving the effectiveness, efficiency,
4 and impact of the offices and bureaus identified
5 under paragraph (1);

6 (B) coordinating across offices and bu-
7 reaus identified under paragraph (1); and

8 (C) consulting with agencies implementing
9 similar activities related to critical supply chain
10 resilience and manufacturing innovation.

11 (b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 2 years
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
13 shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress the
14 report required by subsection (a), along with a strategy
15 to implement, as appropriate and as determined by the
16 Secretary, the recommendations contained in the report.

17 **SEC. 5. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.**

18 No additional funds are authorized to be appro-
19 priated to carry out this title.

20 **SEC. 6. SUNSET.**

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

24 **SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.**

25 In this title:

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

4 (2) ALLY OR KEY INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
5 NATION.—The term “ally or key international part-
6 ner nation”—

7 (A) means a country that is critical to ad-
8 dressing critical supply chain weaknesses and
9 vulnerabilities; and

10 (B) does not include—

11 (i) a country that poses a significant
12 risk to the national security or economic
13 security of the United States; or

14 (ii) a country that is described in sec-
15 tion 503(b) of the RANSOMWARE Act
16 (title V of division BB of the Consolidated
17 Appropriations Act, 2023; Public Law
18 117–328; 136 Stat. 5564).

19 (3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assist-
20 ant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of
21 Commerce assigned by the Secretary to direct the
22 office of Industry and Analysis.

23 (4) COVERED NONGOVERNMENTAL REPRESENT-
24 ATIVE.—The term “covered nongovernmental rep-
25 resentative” means a representative as specified in

1 the second sentence of section 135(b)(1) of the
2 Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(b)(1)), except
3 that such term does not include a representative of
4 a non-Federal government.

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

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

13 (B) either—

14 (i) critical infrastructure; or

15 (ii) an emerging technology.

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

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

20 (B) produces or procures a critical good.

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

1 (8) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The term “crit-
2 ical supply chain” means a supply chain for a crit-
3 ical good.

4 (9) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFORMATION.—
5 The term “critical supply chain information” means
6 information that is not customarily in the public do-
7 main and relates to—

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

10 (B) critical supply chain risk mitigation
11 and recovery planning with respect to a supply
12 chain shock, including any planned or past as-
13 sessment, projection, or estimate of a vulner-
14 ability within the critical supply chain, includ-
15 ing testing, supplier network assessments, pro-
16 duction flexibility, supply chain risk evaluations,
17 supply chain risk management planning, or risk
18 audits; or

19 (C) operational best practices, planning,
20 and supplier partnerships that enable enhanced
21 resilience of a critical supply chain during a
22 supply chain shock, including response, repair,
23 recovery, reconstruction, insurance, or con-
24 tinuity.

1 (10) DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE.—The term “do-
2 mestic enterprise” means an enterprise that con-
3 ducts business in the United States and procures a
4 critical good.

5 (11) DOMESTIC MANUFACTURER.—The term
6 “domestic manufacturer” means a business that
7 conducts in the United States the research and de-
8 velopment, engineering, or production activities nec-
9 essary for manufacturing a critical good.

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

14 (A) Technologies included in the American
15 COMPETE Act (title XV of division FF of the
16 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021; Public
17 Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 3276).

18 (B) The following technologies:

19 (i) Artificial intelligence.

20 (ii) Automated vehicles and unmanned
21 delivery systems.

22 (iii) Blockchain and other distributed
23 ledger, data storage, data management,
24 and cybersecurity technologies.

1 (iv) Quantum computing and quan-
2 tum sensing.

3 (v) Additive manufacturing.

4 (vi) Advanced manufacturing and the
5 Internet of Things.

6 (vii) Nano technology.

7 (viii) Robotics.

8 (ix) Microelectronics, optical fiber ray,
9 and high performance and advanced com-
10 puter hardware and software.

11 (x) Semiconductors.

12 (xi) Advanced materials science, in-
13 cluding composition 2D, other next genera-
14 tion materials, and related manufacturing
15 technologies.

16 (13) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—
17 The term “institution of higher education” has the
18 meaning given that term in section 101 of the High-
19 er Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

20 (14) MANUFACTURE.—The term “manufac-
21 ture”—

22 (A) means any activity that is necessary
23 for the development, production, processing,
24 distribution, or delivery of any raw, in process,
25 or manufactured material (including any min-

1 eral, metal, and advanced processed material),
2 article, commodity, supply, product, critical
3 good, or item of supply; and

4 (B) does not include software unrelated to
5 the manufacturing process.

6 (15) MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY.—The
7 term “manufacturing technology” means a tech-
8 nology that is necessary for the manufacturing of a
9 critical good.

10 (16) PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT.—The term
11 “production equipment” means any component, sub-
12 system, system, equipment, tooling, accessory, part,
13 or assembly necessary for the manufacturing of a
14 critical good.

15 (17) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—
16 The term “relevant committees of Congress” means
17 the following:

18 (A) The Committee on Commerce, Science,
19 and Transportation of the Senate.

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

22 (18) RESILIENT CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The
23 term “resilient critical supply chain” means a crit-
24 ical supply chain that—

1 (A) ensures that the United States can
2 sustain critical industry, including emerging
3 technologies, production, critical supply chains,
4 services, and access to critical goods, production
5 equipment, and manufacturing technology dur-
6 ing a supply chain shock; and

7 (B) has key components of resilience that
8 include—

9 (i) effective private sector risk man-
10 agement and mitigation planning to sus-
11 tain critical supply chains and supplier
12 networks during a supply chain shock; and

13 (ii) minimized or managed exposure to
14 a supply chain shock.

15 (19) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
16 means the Secretary of Commerce.

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

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

23 (A) means an event causing severe or seri-
24 ous disruption to normal operations or capacity
25 in a supply chain; and

- 1 (B) includes—
- 2 (i) a natural disaster;
- 3 (ii) a pandemic;
- 4 (iii) a biological threat;
- 5 (iv) a cyber attack;
- 6 (v) a geopolitical conflict;
- 7 (vi) a terrorist or geopolitical attack;
- 8 (vii) a trade disruption caused by—
- 9 (I) a country described in para-
- 10 graph (2)(B); or
- 11 (II) an entity or an individual
- 12 subject to the jurisdiction of such a
- 13 country; and
- 14 (viii) an event for which the President
- 15 declares a major disaster or an emergency
- 16 under section 401 or 501, respectively, of
- 17 the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
- 18 Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
- 19 5170; 42 U.S.C. 5191).

Passed the House of Representatives April 28, 2025.

Attest:

Clerk.

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.