

## Calendar No. 62

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**H. R. 2444**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 29, 2025

Received; read twice and placed on the calendar

**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

broadly to the public and to use such information in any manner permitted by law. For purposes of this subsection, a permissible use of independently obtained information includes the disclosure of such information under section 2302(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code.

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

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

**SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT.**

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall 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

119<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> Session

**H. R. 2444**

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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.

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APRIL 29, 2025

Received; read twice and placed on the calendar