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119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2444

**[Report No. 119–68]**

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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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 2025

Mr. JAMES (for himself, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

APRIL 24, 2025

Additional sponsor: Mr. RYAN

APRIL 24, 2025

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

# **A BILL**

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  
11       this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall have the following  
12       responsibilities:

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

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

22                       (A) promote resilient critical supply chains;  
23                       and

24                       (B) identify, prepare for, and respond to  
25       supply chain shocks to—

- 1 (i) critical industries;
- 2 (ii) critical supply chains; and
- 3 (iii) critical and emerging tech-
- 4 nologies.

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

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

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

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

22 (7) Consistent with United States obligations  
23 under international agreements, encourage and  
24 incentivize the reduced reliance of domestic enter-

1       prises and domestic manufacturers on critical goods  
2       from countries that are described in section 7(2)(B).

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

10 **SEC. 3. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE WORKING**  
11 **GROUP.**

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

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

23           (1) In consultation with the Working Group—

1 (A) assessing, mapping, and modeling crit-  
2 ical supply chains, including for critical and  
3 emerging technologies, which may include—

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

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

17 (iii) assessing manufacturing,  
18 warehousing, transportation, and distribu-  
19 tion related to critical supply chains;

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

24 (i) exist as of the date of the enact-  
25 ment of this Act; or

1 (ii) are anticipated to occur after the  
2 date of the enactment of this Act;

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

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

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

17 (F) evaluating the state of the manufac-  
18 turing workforce, including by—

19 (i) identifying the needs of domestic  
20 manufacturers; and

21 (ii) identifying opportunities to create  
22 high-quality manufacturing jobs; and

23 (G) identifying and describing necessary  
24 tools, including commercially available risk as-  
25 sessment tools, that leverage data and industry

1 expertise to provide insights into critical supply  
2 chain vulnerabilities, including how such tools  
3 fulfill the requirements described in subpara-  
4 graphs (A) through (F).

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

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

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

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

21 (ii) coordinate response efforts to sup-  
22 ply chain shocks;

23 (C) encouraging consultation between the  
24 Federal Government and the governments of



1 countries that are allies or key international  
2 partner nations;

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

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

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

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

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

1 (7) the Department of the Interior;

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

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

6 (10) the Small Business Administration.

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

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

10 (A) critical industries;

11 (B) critical supply chains; and

12 (C) critical goods;

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

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

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

24 (1) details supply chain activities, including ap-  
25 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;



1 (v) protect against supply chain  
2 shocks relating to critical supply chains  
3 from countries that are described in sec-  
4 tion 7(2)(B); and

5 (vi) make specific recommendations to  
6 implement the strategy under this section  
7 and improve the security and resiliency of  
8 manufacturing capacity and supply chains  
9 for critical industries (including critical in-  
10 dustries for emerging technologies) by—

11 (I) developing long-term strate-  
12 gies;

13 (II) increasing visibility into the  
14 networks and capabilities of domestic  
15 manufacturers and suppliers of do-  
16 mestic manufacturers;

17 (III) identifying and mitigating  
18 risks, including—

19 (aa) significant  
20 vulnerabilities to supply chain  
21 shocks; and

22 (bb) exposure to gaps and  
23 vulnerabilities in domestic capac-  
24 ity or capabilities and sources of  
25 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).



Union Calendar No. 45

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

**H. R. 2444**

[Report No. 119-68]

**A BILL**

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 24, 2025

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed