

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 257

AN ACT

To improve the resilience of critical supply chains, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
5 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Additional responsibilities of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis.
- Sec. 3. Critical supply chain resilience and crisis response working group.
- Sec. 4. Department of Commerce capability assessment.
- Sec. 5. No additional funds.
- Sec. 6. Sunset.
- Sec. 7. Definitions.

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) In consultation with the Secretary of Home-
14 land Security, promote the stability and resilience of
15 critical supply chains and critical and emerging tech-
16 nologies that strengthen the national security of the
17 United States.

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

1 (A) promote resilient critical supply chains;
2 and

3 (B) identify, prepare for, and respond to
4 supply chain shocks to—

5 (i) critical industries;

6 (ii) critical supply chains; and

7 (iii) critical and emerging tech-
8 nologies.

9 (3) Encourage the growth and competitiveness
10 of United States production and manufacturing in
11 the United States of emerging technologies.

12 (4) In consultation with the Secretary of Home-
13 land Security, assess the resilience, diversity, and
14 strength of critical supply chains and critical and
15 emerging technologies.

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

22 (6) Assist the Federal Government in preparing
23 for and responding to supply chain shocks to critical
24 supply chains, including by improving flexible manu-

1 facturing capacities and capabilities in the United
2 States.

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

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

15 **SEC. 3. CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE AND CRISIS**
16 **RESPONSE WORKING GROUP.**

17 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Sec-
19 retary shall establish a working group to be known as the
20 “Supply Chain Resilience Working Group” (in this Act re-
21 ferred to as the “Working Group”) composed of the Fed-
22 eral agencies that rely upon the Industry and Analysis
23 Business unit analysis, including agencies enumerated in
24 subsection (c).

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

4 (1) in consultation with the Working Group—

5 (A) assessing, mapping, and modeling crit-
6 ical supply chains, including for critical and
7 emerging technologies, which may include—

8 (i) modeling the impact of supply
9 chain shocks on critical industries (includ-
10 ing for critical and emerging technologies),
11 and critical supply chains;

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

21 (iii) assessing manufacturing,
22 warehousing, transportation, and distribu-
23 tion related to critical supply chains;

24 (B) identifying high priority gaps and
25 vulnerabilities in critical supply chains and crit-

1 ical industries (including critical industries for
 2 critical and emerging technologies) that—

3 (i) exist as of the date of the enact-
 4 ment of this Act; or

5 (ii) are anticipated to occur after the
 6 date of the enactment of this Act;

7 (C) identifying potential supply chain
 8 shocks to a critical supply chain that may dis-
 9 rupt, strain, or eliminate the critical supply
 10 chain;

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

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

21 (F) evaluating the state of the manufac-
 22 turing workforce, including by—

23 (i) identifying the needs of domestic
 24 manufacturers; and

1 (ii) identifying opportunities to create
 2 high-quality manufacturing jobs; and

3 (G) identifying and describing necessary
 4 tools, including commercially available risk as-
 5 sessment tools, that leverage data and industry
 6 expertise to provide insights into critical supply
 7 chain vulnerabilities, including how such tools
 8 fulfill the requirements described in subpara-
 9 graphs (A) through (E); and

10 (2) in consultation with State and local govern-
 11 ments, the Working Group, and (as appropriate)
 12 countries that are allies or key international partner
 13 nations—

14 (A) identifying opportunities to reduce
 15 gaps and vulnerabilities in critical supply chains
 16 and critical industries;

17 (B) encouraging consultation between the
 18 Federal Government, industry, covered non-
 19 governmental representatives, institutions of
 20 higher education, and State and local govern-
 21 ments to—

22 (i) better respond to supply chain
 23 shocks to critical supply chains and critical
 24 industries (including critical industries for
 25 emerging technologies); and

1 (ii) coordinate response efforts to sup-
2 ply chain shocks;

3 (C) encouraging consultation between the
4 Federal Government and the governments of
5 countries that are allies or key international
6 partner nations;

7 (D) identifying opportunities to build the
8 capacity of the United States in critical supply
9 chains, critical industries, and emerging tech-
10 nologies;

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

16 (F) developing and assessing contingency
17 plans and coordination mechanisms to improve
18 the response of critical supply chains and crit-
19 ical industries to supply chain shocks.

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

24 (1) the Department of State;

25 (2) the Department of Defense;

- 1 (3) the Department of Homeland Security;
- 2 (4) the Department of Transportation;
- 3 (5) the Department of Energy;
- 4 (6) the Department of Agriculture;
- 5 (7) the Department of the Interior;
- 6 (8) the Department of Health and Human
- 7 Services;
- 8 (9) the Office of the Director of National Intel-
- 9 ligence; and
- 10 (10) the Small Business Administration.

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

12 (1) not later than 120 days after the date of

13 the enactment of this Act, designate—

- 14 (A) critical industries;
- 15 (B) critical supply chains; and
- 16 (C) critical goods;

17 (2) provide for a period of public comment and

18 review in carrying out paragraph (1); and

19 (3) update the designations made pursuant to

20 paragraph (1) not less frequently than once every 4

21 years, including designations for technologies that

22 are not described in section 7(12)(B) that the As-

23 sistant Secretary considers necessary.

24 (e) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 1

25 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the As-

1 sistant Secretary shall submit to the appropriate commit-
2 tees of Congress a report that—

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

7 (2) describes supply chain data collected, re-
8 tained, and analyzed by the Assistant Secretary over
9 the past year;

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

16 (4) identifies and describes all Federal agencies
17 with authorities or responsibilities described in sub-
18 section (b); and

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

23 (f) NATIONAL STRATEGY AND REVIEW ON CRITICAL
24 SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND MANUFACTURING IN
25 THE UNITED STATES.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
2 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
3 nually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary, in con-
4 sultation with the Working Group, covered non-
5 governmental representatives, industries, institutions
6 of higher education, and State and local govern-
7 ments, shall submit to the relevant committees of
8 Congress a report that—

9 (A) identifies—

10 (i) critical infrastructure that may as-
11 sist in fulfilling the responsibilities de-
12 scribed in section 2;

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

20 (iii) critical industries, critical supply
21 chains, and critical goods designated pur-
22 suant to subsection (d);

23 (iv) other supplies and services that
24 are critical to the crisis preparedness of
25 the United States;

(v) substitutes for critical goods, production equipment, and manufacturing technology;

(vi) methods and technologies, including blockchain technology, distributed ledger technology, and other critical and emerging technologies, as appropriate, for the authentication and traceability of critical goods; and

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

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

(i) the manufacturing base, critical supply chains, and emerging technologies in the United States, including the manufacturing base and critical supply chains for—

(I) critical goods;

(II) production equipment; and

(III) manufacturing technology;

and

(ii) the ability of the United States to—

- 1 (I) maintain readiness with re-
- 2 spect to preparing for and responding
- 3 to supply chain shocks; and
- 4 (II) in response to a supply chain
- 5 shock—
- 6 (aa) surge production in
- 7 critical industries;
- 8 (bb) surge production of
- 9 critical goods and production
- 10 equipment; and
- 11 (cc) maintain access to crit-
- 12 ical goods, production equipment,
- 13 and manufacturing technology;
- 14 (C) assesses and describes—
- 15 (i) the demand and supply of critical
- 16 goods, production equipment, and manu-
- 17 facturing technology;
- 18 (ii) the production of critical goods,
- 19 production equipment, and manufacturing
- 20 technology by domestic manufacturers;
- 21 (iii) the capability and capacity of do-
- 22 mestic manufacturers and manufacturers
- 23 in countries that are allies or key inter-
- 24 national partner nations to manufacture

1 critical goods, production equipment, and
 2 manufacturing technology; and

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

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

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

16 (F) assesses—

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

1 (ii) the effect innovation has on do-
2 mestic manufacturers;

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

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

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

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

20 (iii) recover from supply chain shocks;

21 (iv) identify, in consultation with the
22 Working Group and other relevant agen-
23 cies, actions relating to critical supply
24 chains or emerging technologies that the

1 United States may take to improve re-
2 sponses to supply chain shocks;

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

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

13 (I) developing long-term strate-
14 gies;

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

19 (III) identifying and mitigating
20 risks, including—

21 (aa) significant
22 vulnerabilities to supply chain
23 shocks; and

24 (bb) exposure to gaps and
25 vulnerabilities in domestic capac-

1 ity or capabilities and sources of
 2 imports needed to sustain critical
 3 industries (including critical in-
 4 dustries for emerging tech-
 5 nologies) or critical supply
 6 chains;

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

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

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

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

23 (VI) providing guidance to other
 24 relevant agencies with respect to crit-
 25 ical goods, supply chains, and critical

1 industries (including critical industries
2 for emerging technologies) that should
3 be prioritized to support United
4 States leadership in the deployment of
5 such technologies.

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

8 (A) critical supply chain information that
9 is not aggregated;

10 (B) confidential business information of a
11 private sector entity; or

12 (C) classified information.

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

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

22 (g) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the
23 date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary
24 shall enter into an agreement with the head of any rel-
25 evant agency to obtain any information, data, or assist-

1 ance that the Assistant Secretary determines necessary to
 2 conduct the activities described in subsection (b).

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

5 (1) to share information with the Secretary or
 6 Assistant Secretary;

7 (2) to request assistance from the Secretary or
 8 Assistant Secretary; or

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

12 (i) PROTECTION OF VOLUNTARILY SHARED CRIT-
 13 ICAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFORMATION.—

14 (1) PROTECTION.—

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

24 (i) shall be exempt from disclosure
 25 under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United

1 States Code (commonly referred to as the
2 “Freedom of Information Act”);

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

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

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

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

24 (II) when disclosure of the infor-
25 mation would be—

1 (aa) to either House of Con-
2 gress, or to the extent of matter
3 within its jurisdiction, any com-
4 mittee or subcommittee thereof,
5 any joint committee thereof, or
6 any subcommittee of any such
7 joint committee; or

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

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

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

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

1 (III) be used other than for the
2 purpose of carrying out this section,
3 or in furtherance of an investigation
4 or the prosecution of a criminal act;
5 and

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

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

13 (i) in the case of written information
14 or records, a written marking on the infor-
15 mation or records substantially similar to
16 the following: “This information is volun-
17 tarily submitted to the Federal Govern-
18 ment in expectation of protection from dis-
19 closure as provided by the provisions of the
20 Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of
21 2024.”; or

22 (ii) in the case of oral information, a
23 written statement similar to the statement
24 described in clause (i) submitted within a

1 reasonable period following the oral com-
2 munication.

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

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

22 (4) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY SUBMITTAL OF
23 INFORMATION.—The voluntary submittal to the De-
24 partment of Commerce of information or records
25 that are protected from disclosure by this section

1 may not be construed to constitute compliance with
 2 any requirement to submit such information to an
 3 agency under any other provision of law.

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

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

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

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

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

24 (3) providing recommendations to enhance the
 25 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 Act.

20 **SEC. 6. SUNSET.**

21 This Act and all requirements, responsibilities, and
22 obligations under this Act 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 Act:

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

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

(5) CRITICAL GOOD.—The term “critical good” means any raw, in process, or manufactured material (including any mineral, metal, or advanced processed material), article, commodity, supply, product, or item for which an absence of supply would have a debilitating impact on—

(A) the national security or economic security of the United States; and

(B) either—

(i) critical infrastructure; or

(ii) an emerging technology.

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

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

(B) produces or procures a critical good.

(7) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term “critical infrastructure” has the meaning given that term in section 1016 of the Critical Infrastructures 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) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means
 16 the critical supply chain resiliency and crisis re-
 17 sponse program established pursuant to section
 18 103(a).

19 (18) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—
 20 The term “relevant committees of Congress” means
 21 the following:

22 (A) The Committee on Commerce, Science,
 23 and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign
 24 Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Se-
 25 curity and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

1 (B) The Committee on Energy and Com-
 2 merce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and
 3 the Committee on Homeland Security of the
 4 House of Representatives.

5 (19) RESILIENT CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The
 6 term “resilient critical supply chain” means a crit-
 7 ical supply chain that—

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

14 (B) has key components of resilience that
 15 include—

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

20 (ii) minimized or managed exposure to
 21 a supply chain shock.

22 (20) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
 23 means the Secretary of Commerce.

24 (21) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
 25 the several States, the District of Columbia, each

commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

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

(A) means an event causing severe or serious disruption to normal operations or capacity in a supply chain; and

(B) includes—

(i) a natural disaster;

(ii) a pandemic;

(iii) a biological threat;

(iv) a cyber attack;

(v) a geopolitical conflict;

(vi) a terrorist or geopolitical attack;

(vii) a trade disruption caused by—

(I) a country described in paragraph (2)(B); or

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

(viii) an event for which the President declares a major disaster or an emergency under section 401 or 501, respectively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and

1 Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
2 5170; 42 U.S.C. 5191).

Passed the Senate June 26 (legislative day, June
24), 2025.

Attest:

Secretary.

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 257

AN ACT

To improve the resilience of critical supply chains,
and for other purposes.