

## S 2384

Deter Cyber Theft Act of 2014

**Congress:** 113 (2013–2015, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Foreign Trade and International Finance

**Introduced:** May 22, 2014

**Current Status:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

**Latest Action:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (May 22, 2014)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/2384>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Levin, Carl [D-MI]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** MI • **Chamber:** Senate

### Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Coburn, Tom [R-OK]	R · OK		May 22, 2014
Sen. McCain, John [R-AZ]	R · AZ		May 22, 2014
Sen. Rockefeller, John D., IV [D-WV]	D · WV		May 22, 2014

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee	Senate	Referred To	May 22, 2014

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Foreign Trade and International Finance

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
113 S 884	Related bill	<b>May 7, 2013:</b> Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (text of measure as introduced: CR S3166-3167)

Deter Cyber Theft Act of 2014 - Requires the President to report annually to Congress on foreign countries that engage in economic and industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to U.S. trade secrets or proprietary information. Requires each report to: (1) identify countries that engage in such espionage, including countries that facilitate, support, fail to prosecute, or otherwise permit such espionage; (2) specify the countries that engage in the most egregious forms of such espionage; and (3) describe actions taken and progress made by the President to decrease the prevalence of such espionage.

Authorizes the President to block and prohibit transactions in property, and interests in property, of a foreign person the President determines knowingly requests, engages in, supports, facilitates, or benefits from the significant appropriation, through economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace, of technologies or proprietary information developed by U.S. persons if such property and interests in property: (1) are in the United States; (2) come within the United States; or (3) are, or come within, the possession or control of a U.S. person. Prohibits the President from imposing sanctions on the importation of goods under such authority.

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### **Actions Timeline**

- **May 22, 2014:** Introduced in Senate
- **May 22, 2014:** Sponsor introductory remarks on measure. (CR S3297-3298)
- **May 22, 2014:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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