

HR 612

United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2017

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Science, Technology, Communications

Introduced: Jan 23, 2017

Current Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governm

Latest Action: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. (Feb 1, 2017)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/612>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Langevin, James R. [D-RI-2]

Party: Democratic • **State:** RI • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Ratcliffe, John [R-TX-4]	R · TX		Jan 23, 2017

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee	Senate	Referred To	Feb 1, 2017
Homeland Security Committee	House	Referred To	Jan 23, 2017

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Science, Technology, Communications

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
115 HR 5141	Related bill	May 22, 2018: Referred to the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.
115 S 719	Related bill	Mar 23, 2017: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

(This measure has not been amended since it was introduced. The summary has been expanded because action occurred on the measure.)

United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2017

(Sec. 2) This bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a grant program to support cybersecurity research and development, and the demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology, in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters, dated May 29, 2008, or a successor agreement.

Grants may be awarded for social science research and technology intended to identify, protect against, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity threats.

To be eligible for a grant, a project must be a joint venture between: (1) for-profit, nonprofit, or academic entities (including U.S. national laboratories) in the United States and Israel; or (2) the governments of the United States and Israel.

Grants shall be awarded only for projects considered unclassified by both the United States and Israel.

DHS must require cost sharing of at least 50% from nonfederal sources for grant activities, but it may reduce the nonfederal percentage if necessary on a case-by-case basis.

DHS must establish an advisory board to monitor the impartial scientific and technical merit method by which grants are awarded and provide periodic reviews of the actions taken to carry out the program.

The grant program terminates seven years after this bill's enactment.

Actions Timeline

- **Feb 1, 2017:** Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
- **Jan 31, 2017:** Mr. Ratcliffe moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.
- **Jan 31, 2017:** Considered under suspension of the rules. (consideration: CR H798-800)
- **Jan 31, 2017:** DEBATE - The House proceeded with forty minutes of debate on H.R. 612.
- **Jan 31, 2017:** Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Agreed to by voice vote.(text: CR H798-799)
- **Jan 31, 2017:** On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Agreed to by voice vote. (text: CR H798-799)
- **Jan 31, 2017:** Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.
- **Jan 23, 2017:** Introduced in House
- **Jan 23, 2017:** Referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security.

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