

S 719

United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2017

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Science, Technology, Communications

Introduced: Mar 23, 2017

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. (Mar 23, 2017)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/719>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Whitehouse, Sheldon [D-RI]

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

Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Daines, Steve [R-MT]	R · MT		Mar 23, 2017
Sen. Duckworth, Tammy [D-IL]	D · IL		Mar 23, 2017
Sen. Gardner, Cory [R-CO]	R · CO		Mar 23, 2017
Sen. Peters, Gary C. [D-MI]	D · MI		Mar 23, 2017

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee	Senate	Referred To	Mar 23, 2017
Homeland Security Committee	House	Bills of Interest - Exchange of Letters	Feb 23, 2018

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 HR 612	Related bill	Feb 1, 2017: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2017

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, done at Jerusalem, 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

- **Mar 23, 2017:** Introduced in Senate
- **Mar 23, 2017:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.