

HR 618

To establish the Office of Critical Technologies and Security, and for other purposes.

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Government Operations and Politics

Introduced: Jan 16, 2019

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities. (Jan 24, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/618>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Ruppersberger, C. A. Dutch [D-MD-2]

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

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Conaway, K. Michael [R-TX-11]	R · TX		Jan 16, 2019
Rep. Himes, James A. [D-CT-4]	D · CT		Jan 16, 2019
Rep. Hurd, Will [R-TX-23]	R · TX		Jan 16, 2019
Rep. Swalwell, Eric [D-CA-15]	D · CA		Mar 6, 2019
Rep. Mooney, Alexander X. [R-WV-2]	R · WV		Feb 10, 2020

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Armed Services Committee	House	Referred to	Jan 24, 2019
Foreign Affairs Committee	House	Referred To	Jan 16, 2019
Intelligence (Permanent Select) Committee	House	Referred To	Jan 16, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Government Operations and Politics

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 S 29	Related bill	Jan 4, 2019: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

This bill establishes in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Critical Technology and Security, which, among other things, shall

- serve as a centralized focal point within the Executive Office of the President for coordinating policy and actions of the federal government to stop the transfer of critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies to countries that pose a national security risk, and to maintain U.S. technological leadership and ensure supply chain integrity and security for such technologies;
- lead messaging and outreach efforts by the government on the national security threat posed by the improper acquisition and transfer of such technologies;
- lead the development of a comprehensive, long-term strategic plan in coordination with U.S. allies and defense partners to protect and enforce intellectual property rights and to develop a strategy to inform the private sector about critical supply chain risks; and
- use measures developed to monitor and track key trends relating to transfer of such technologies, and relating to U.S. government investments in innovation and competitiveness compared to governments of other countries.

The bill establishes the Council on Critical Technologies and Security to advise the President on matters relating to challenges posed by foreign powers with respect to technology acquisition and transfer.

Actions Timeline

- **Jan 24, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities.
- **Jan 16, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Jan 16, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.