

## HR 8152

### Remote Access Security Act

**Congress:** 118 (2023–2025, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

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

**Introduced:** Apr 29, 2024

**Current Status:** Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (Sep 10, 2024)

**Latest Action:** Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (Sep 10, 2024)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/8152>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Lawler, Michael [R-NY-17]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** NY • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Crockett, Jasmine [D-TX-30]	D · TX		Apr 29, 2024
Rep. Jackson, Jeff [D-NC-14]	D · NC		Apr 29, 2024
Rep. McCormick, Richard [R-GA-6]	R · GA		Apr 29, 2024
Rep. Sherman, Brad [D-CA-32]	D · CA		May 15, 2024

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee	Senate	Referred To	Sep 10, 2024
Foreign Affairs Committee	House	Markup By	May 16, 2024

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Foreign Trade and International Finance

### Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

## Remote Access Security Act

This bill broadens the scope of the U.S. export control system to include remote access of controlled items if such access poses a serious risk to U.S. national security or foreign policy.

*Remote access* means access to an item subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and included on the Commerce Control List by a foreign person through a network connection, including the internet or a cloud computing service, from a location other than where the item is physically located, to use the functions of the item if such use may pose a serious risk to U.S. national security or foreign policy. This includes (1) training an artificial intelligence model that could, among other actions, substantially lower the barrier of entry for experts or nonexperts to design or use weapons of mass destruction or to enable offensive cyber operations through automated vulnerability discovery and exploitation; (2) accessing a quantum computer that could enable offensive cyber operations or other risks to national security; or (3) accessing hacking tools.

The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA), which is implemented through the Export Administration Regulations, provides a permanent statutory basis for controlling the export of dual-use goods (e.g., items with both civilian and military uses) and certain military parts and components. This bill applies export controls under ECRA to remote access of items, thereby allowing the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security to issue licenses and impose penalties related to remote access of controlled items.

## Actions Timeline

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- **Sep 10, 2024:** Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.
- **Sep 9, 2024:** Mr. Barr moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.
- **Sep 9, 2024:** Considered under suspension of the rules. (consideration: CR H5077-5078)
- **Sep 9, 2024:** DEBATE - The House proceeded with forty minutes of debate on H.R. 8152.
- **Sep 9, 2024:** Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote. (text: CR H5077-5078)
- **Sep 9, 2024:** On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote. (text: CR H5077-5078)
- **Sep 9, 2024:** Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.
- **May 16, 2024:** Committee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held
- **May 16, 2024:** Ordered to be Reported by Unanimous Consent.
- **Apr 29, 2024:** Introduced in House
- **Apr 29, 2024:** Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.