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Written Testimony of

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Chairman Scott, Ranking Member Warren, and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. My name is Mike Flynn, and I am a Senior Vice President and Counsel at the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI).

ITI represents 80 companies driving the nation's artificial intelligence (AI) development, adoption, and leadership. **Our member companies operate at every layer of the AI technology stack: we represent chipmakers and designers, leading frontier AI labs, cloud service providers, and developers building the applications that deliver AI to customers worldwide.** Today, our members are investing hundreds of billions of dollars in the United States to do the frontier AI research, semiconductor fabrication and design, AI model training, and application development that make the American AI stack the global leader.

My testimony will provide an overview of the interconnected and interdependent American AI stack, including how AI is transforming cybersecurity, and examine what is needed to ensure America wins the global AI race. Finally, I will provide recommendations on how Congress can continue working to advance American AI leadership and promote U.S. economic security.

I. The American Artificial Intelligence Stack

AI systems are some of the most complex and technically sophisticated products ever made. Frontier AI models rely on the work of thousands of highly skilled engineers, advanced semiconductors with features many thousands of times smaller than the width of a human hair, and networking that operates at the speed of light, to name only a few of the vital inputs needed to build and run a frontier AI model.[1]

These AI models, in turn, are used by billions of people across the world for everything from drafting emails and writing code to cutting-edge scientific research.[2] Modern AI models are built by learning patterns from large amounts of text, images, code, or other data. When you ask the model a question, the model predicts the most likely useful response based on learned patterns. By integrating more data, better system architectures, and more compute, AI model developers have been able to rapidly improve AI's capabilities.

a. The Interconnected and Interdependent AI Stack

[1] Gustav Grundin et al., "Issue Brief: AI Infrastructure," McKinsey & Company, February 27, 2026, https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/issue-brief-ai-infrastructure.

[2] Microsoft AI Economy Institute, "Global AI Adoption in 2025: A Widening Digital Divide," Microsoft, January 8, 2026, https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/corporate-responsibility/topics/AI-Economy-Institute/reports/Global-AI-Adoption-2025/.

When the average American thinks about AI, they often think first about the tools they can see and use. For example, they may think of the chatbot they can use to write a poem or a software assistant built into an email application. While these are the types of AI that most people interact with directly, they are only one kind of AI. AI systems are far more than chatbots, and they do everything from blocking fraudulent credit card transactions to improving the speed and efficiency of manufacturing processes.[3]

Critically, AI systems do not exist in a void; rather, they are part of the deeply interconnected and interdependent AI technology stack. This AI technology stack consists of upstream and downstream infrastructure and technologies that enable AI and is an interconnected set of five layers: infrastructure, data, model development and operations, applications, and governance, security, and trust.[4] **Overly broad measures aimed at one layer of the U.S. AI tech stack can have unintended consequences for other parts of the stack.**

When considering AI policy in the context of the AI stack, it becomes clear that AI policy is about far more than semiconductors and models, two of the most scrutinized parts of the stack. Instead, AI policy should take into consideration everything from applications and data to critical minerals and semiconductor manufacturing equipment. Each layer of the AI stack raises different questions for policymakers, and effective policymaking requires treating the U.S. AI stack as an interconnected system, with the recognition that regulation in one area will have ripple effects across other layers of the stack.

For example, a regulation on AI models will affect how cloud companies allocate computing resources to customers, plan future data centers to meet demand, and, as a result, impact chip and equipment market dynamics. This means that to promote innovation, affordability, and American AI dominance, Congress must advance proposals for everything from export controls to AI model regulation that embrace the complex reality of the AI stack.

b. AI Innovation & Cybersecurity

American frontier developers have continued to invest in building the best AI models, drastically improving reasoning and context awareness to enable longer tasks and

[3] Sheila Chiang, "AI and Machine Learning Helped Visa Combat $40 Billion in Fraud Activity," CNBC, July 26, 2024, https://www.cnbc.com/amp/2024/07/26/ai-and-machine-learning-helped-visa-combat-40-billion-in-fraud-activity.html.

[4] Infrastructure includes the semiconductors, data centers, and energy sources necessary to build and run AI. Data includes raw inputs used in AI training. Model development and operations includes tools, platforms, and resources needed to serve AI models at scale. Applications are the part of the AI technology stack that most people interact with during daily life. Governance, security, and trust is a cross-cutting function that permeates every layer of the AI technology stack–from infrastructure to applications. Read more on the AI stack here: https://www.itic.org/documents/artificial-intelligence/ITI_AITechnologyStack.pdf.

conversations. Due to these advances, frontier AI models have gained sophisticated capabilities–especially in software coding–and have driven a major shift in the cybersecurity ecosystem. The latest models can now identify and remediate software vulnerabilities at an extraordinary scale and speed.

In response to this critical moment for the cybersecurity community, ITI member companies have launched programs to collaborate with key organizations–critical infrastructure firms, essential software developers and providers, and cybersecurity companies–to enable them to use advanced models to get ahead of malicious cyber actors.[5]

The Trump Administration took a constructive, pro-innovation step to address AI and cybersecurity with its Executive Order, "Promoting Advanced Artificial Intelligence Innovation and Security."[6] This framework for collaboration among AI developers, the federal government, and trusted partners addresses the immediate need for cross-sector coordination on the cybersecurity implications of frontier models. **To build on the direction of the Executive Order, Congress should codify and increase funding for the Department of Commerce's Center for AI Standards and Innovation (CAISI), which is doing critical work to assess frontier model capabilities and develop new standards around AI security.**

c. Information Sharing and AI Model Distillation

Underpinning the Executive Order is the sharing of cybersecurity information between industry and government, and within industry. The Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (CISA 15) facilitates that sharing. CISA 15 is a foundational element of the U.S. cybersecurity ecosystem, providing critical liability protections to reduce legal risk for sharing information on cyber threat indicators, software vulnerabilities, and defensive measures. **Currently, CISA 15 is temporarily reauthorized until September 30, 2026, and Congress must pass a long-term reauthorization to ensure that these essential information-sharing authorities do not lapse at a critical moment for the nation's cybersecurity.**

As AI models develop capabilities directly relevant to national security, it is deeply concerning that U.S. adversaries are attempting to distill American frontier closed-source AI models, effectively enabling them to steal the work of U.S. AI labs. Countering distillation campaigns by adversaries will require improved information sharing between industry and government and

[5] Anthropic, "Project Glasswing: Securing Critical Software for the AI Era," 2026, https://www.anthropic.com/glasswing; OpenAI, "Trusted Access for the Next Era of Cyber Defense," 2026, https://openai.com/index/scaling-trusted-access-for-cyber-defense/.
[6] The White House, "Promoting Advanced Artificial Intelligence Innovation and Security," June 2, 2026, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2026/06/promoting-advanced-artificial-intelligence-innovation-and-security/.

within industry. **Congress should act to address AI model distillation.** Doing so will require consultation with industry to ensure proposals addressing distillation are scoped carefully to avoid unintended impacts on the U.S. AI stack, while applying lessons learned from the cybersecurity space to counter adversarial distillation.

II. Winning the Global AI Competition

a. Global Supply Chains and Markets Fuel American AI Leadership

American AI leadership depends on the U.S. AI stack's ability to participate in complex global supply chains and compete in markets around the world. To support continued U.S. AI leadership, policymakers should work with allies and partners to secure and diversify the supply chains that contribute to the U.S. AI stack. Such efforts could include convening formal supply chain reviews with allies and building upon existing efforts to ensure that market access barriers do not present impediments to global supply chains.

Just as the U.S. AI stack draws on global supply chains to build cutting-edge products, the U.S. AI tech stack must access and compete for customers in the global marketplace. Market access has been a primary driver of U.S. industry success and innovation, as most demand for many U.S. products is outside the United States. The U.S. government should strengthen existing bilateral and plurilateral trade agreements and negotiate new agreements to promote U.S. goods and services in markets abroad. Upholding the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Moratorium on Customs Duties on Electronic Transmissions will also be critical to supporting AI innovation, economic growth, and supply chain resiliency.

Sales abroad help U.S. companies invest in research, development, and manufacturing in the United States, spurring job growth and ensuring that America is first to build next-generation technologies. The numbers demonstrate the importance of overseas sales for U.S. semiconductor producers in particular: "in 2023, sales outside the U.S. comprised about three-quarters of total U.S. semiconductor industry sales," and significant revenue from those sales is invested back into the United States.[7] To foster U.S. sales abroad, ITI encourages the U.S. government to focus on reducing foreign tariff and non-tariff barriers, eliminating duplicative certification and conformity assessment requirements by foreign governments in areas where international certifications exist, promoting strong protection of intellectual property rights in foreign markets, and seeking commitments from foreign partners that enable digital trade and the deployment of AI across all sectors of the economy.

[7] "State of the U.S. Semiconductor Industry 2024," Semiconductor Industry Association, https://www.semiconductors.org/2024-state-of-the-u-s-semiconductor-industry/.

U.S. companies face fierce competition in the global marketplace and seek to be partners of choice based on quality, dependability, quantity, cost, timeliness, and other factors. To successfully engage customers around the world, companies need predictability and certainty. Permanent trade agreements and frameworks, as opposed to potentially ever-changing tariffs, help to create market stability and encourage customers and counterparts in Asia and Europe to be open and productive partners with U.S. companies, helping strengthen supply chains at home and abroad.

To ensure U.S. economic security, U.S. companies must remain partners of choice in the global marketplace. Policymakers should not take U.S. AI leadership for granted, especially as more governments take meaningful steps to foster their domestic AI ecosystems. That is why ITI supports the American AI Exports Program, a whole-of-government approach to facilitating additional U.S. exports to the $235 billion global AI market.[8] By promoting the export of American AI technology, the program is inherently aimed at decreasing international adoption of AI technologies developed by countries like China. To support this critical work, Congress should codify the American AI Exports Program by passing H.R. 6996, the *Full AI Stack Export Promotion Act*.

b. U.S. Economic Security and AI

Maintaining and expanding America's AI lead and ensuring the U.S. stack is adopted across the world is critical to U.S. economic and national security. Congress has done important bipartisan work over the last several years to support American AI leadership, notably passing the CHIPS and Science Act, the Comprehensive Outbound Investment National Security (COINS) Act, and restoring the immediate expensing of domestic research and development costs.

U.S. companies need clarity and certainty to sign contracts with customers, spend billions of dollars on custom chips, and continue the trillion-dollar investments in America that are making the U.S. the undisputed AI leader. This is why ITI has consistently emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement in developing and finalizing proposals at the intersection of national security, trade, and technology. Absent meaningful engagement with industry and allies, broadly scoped and unilateral measures risk limiting both market opportunities for U.S. companies and the effectiveness of export controls.

As it considers export control proposals, Congress should seek to both promote the American AI stack and protect U.S. economic security. This is not a binary choice; Congress can and should optimize for both by codifying and supporting initiatives like the Department of Commerce's

[8] Karen Massey and Mariana Fang, "IDC's Worldwide AI and Generative AI Spending–Industry Outlook," IDC, August 21, 2024, https://www.idc.com/resource-center/blog/idcs-worldwide-ai-and-generative-ai-spending-industry-outlook/.

American AI Exports program. At the same time, as Congress considers new export control proposals, it must ensure that these proposals give businesses the certainty and clarity needed to make the American AI stack the global default. Doing so will involve creating clear, implementable programs that provide certainty to both industry and the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS).

Congress created BIS to ensure export controls keep pace with technological advancements. Congress should not attempt to play BIS's role by setting export control parameters in statute for years and attempting to anticipate technological developments that have yet to unfold. Rather, Congress must give BIS clear direction, resources, staff, and other tools to accomplish its mission. If Congress sets the expectation that it will act as a regulator for specific technologies, it will undermine BIS and create significant uncertainty for U.S. companies working to ensure that the world runs on American AI.

Congress must remain mindful that the U.S. AI stack is facing increasing scrutiny across the world. We are seeing allies and partners expressing concerns–albeit unfounded ones–about the security, privacy, and reliability of U.S. technology. **One example of a proposal that will drive increased scrutiny of the American AI stack is S. 1705/H.R. 3447, the *Chip Security Act*.** The *Chip Security Act* would compel companies to track exported AI chips by statute. While there are valid commercial reasons for companies to pursue location verification in certain situations, a government tracking mandate would create the impression of deepening U.S. government control over the American AI stack. These fears about American technology are already very real. For example, the EU is considering a proposal driven by fears of a U.S. "kill switch" to assess whether it is too reliant on foreign cloud services.[9]

Congress must also ensure it works with U.S. partners and allies to develop and pursue plurilateral export control regimes, as doing so increases the effectiveness of controls and reduces the risk of foreign producers' backfilling market share previously held by U.S. companies. A prime example of the need for plurilateral export controls is semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME). SME underpins much, if not all, of the AI stack as well as other industries that rely on semiconductors. Today, U.S. companies are global leaders in SME but face significant competitive threats from companies in allied jurisdictions with greater commercial opportunities due to more permissive export controls and Chinese firms receiving significant government support.[10]

[9] Mathieu Pollet, "4 Ways Europe Wants to Wean Off U.S. Tech," POLITICO Pro, May 30, 2026, https://subscriber.politicopro.com/article/2026/05/4-ways-europe-wants-to-wean-off-us-tech-00941058.
[10] Jacob Feldgoise and Hanna Dohmen, "Inside Beijing's Chipmaking Offensive: Where Is China Gaining Ground?," Center for Security and Emerging Technology, July 14, 2025, https://cset.georgetown.edu/article/inside-beijings-chipmaking-offensive/.

The disparity in U.S. and allied export control regimes enables companies in allied jurisdictions to sell SME, such as equipment used for deposition, modification, inspection, and deep ultraviolet (DUV) lithography, to U.S. adversaries, even firms on the Entity List. Adversaries then use equipment purchased from U.S. allies to obtain the technology and know-how needed to improve their domestic SME and advanced semiconductor production. For example, China is using allied DUV equipment to enable both domestic production of AI chips and efforts to build cutting-edge extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography machines.[11] China's use of legally imported, allied-produced SME, including DUV lithography machines and deposition, modification, and inspection equipment, to enable AI chip production and advances in domestic EUV lithography is a prime example of the limited effectiveness of U.S. unilateral controls. The U.S. must work with partners and allies to advance aligned plurilateral SME export controls. **We look forward to working with Congress and the administration to pursue SME controls with allies and ensure that allied SME companies are not undermining U.S. economic security.**

III. Policy Recommendations

a. *Give BIS the Resources to Secure America's Lead*

In recent years, BIS's workload has grown considerably, as more export controls have been imposed on technology, and the volume of license applications has increased significantly. The threat of licensing processing delays–whether actual or perceived–can call into question the reliability of U.S. companies and cause foreign customers to reconsider the merits of the U.S. AI stack. To support U.S. economic security, Congress should focus on enabling BIS with resources to accomplish its mission of advancing national security through technology leadership and export controls.

ITI supports several bills aimed at strengthening BIS that have advanced in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and do not yet have Senate companions: H.R. 7003, the *BIS STRENGTH Act*; H.R. 8284, the *Bureau of Industry and Security License Administration Enhancement Act*; H.R. 8289, the *BIS Licensing Efficiency Act*; H.R. 8288, the *Strengthening Export Controls Compliance Act*; and H.R. 4505, the *Export Controls Enforcement Act*.[12]

ITI also appreciates the $44 million increase in BIS's budget that Congress enacted last year, and we strongly support the $215 million budget increase for BIS included in the fiscal year 2027 House Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill and the president's

[11] Fanny Potkin, "How China Built Its 'Manhattan Project' to Rival the West in AI Chips," Reuters, December 17, 2025, https://www.reuters.com/world/china/how-china-built-its-manhattan-project-rival-west-ai-chips-2025-12-17/.

[12] Mike Flynn, "Congress Needs to Get Export Controls Right," Information Technology Industry Council, April 20, 2026, https://www.itic.org/news-events/techwonk-blog/congress-needs-to-get-export-controls-right.

budget request. [13] This 90% budget increase will help ensure that BIS administers and enforces existing U.S. export controls effectively.

b. ***Drive Investment in the American AI Stack***

To ensure that the U.S. continues to lead in AI, Congress should take the following steps to drive investment in the American AI Stack:

i. **Extend and expand the Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit (AMIC).** The AMIC, a powerful incentive for investments in semiconductor production, expires this year. To enhance the AMIC's effectiveness, Congress should extend the December 31, 2026, deadline for qualified investments in facilities that manufacture semiconductors or SME. Because it takes many years and tens of billions of dollars to build a fab, companies need certainty as they contemplate and plan such large investments. Extending the commence construction deadline would recognize the time-consuming and costly challenges companies can face–including review and permitting processes and workforce shortages–when making large-scale investments a reality. Congress should also expand the AMIC to include research, design, and manufacturing of essential semiconductor materials.

ii. **Strengthen U.S. trade opportunities.** ITI encourages the U.S. government to focus on reducing foreign tariff and non-tariff barriers and seeking commitments from foreign partners that enable digital trade and the deployment of AI and other technologies across all sectors of the economy. ITI also calls on the administration and Congress to support renewal of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). USMCA's high-standard trade commitments on areas such as digital trade remain the gold standard and are crucial to the tech industry's competitiveness and to promoting efforts like the American AI Exports Program.

c. ***Invest in an AI-Ready Workforce***

Every technological revolution throughout history has driven change in the workforce, and AI is no different. While AI is changing the workforce, current evidence indicates it is doing so by

[13] Nathan James, "Overview of FY2026 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)," Congressional Research Service, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48643; House Committee on Appropriations, "Committee Approves FY27 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act," May 13, 2026, https://appropriations.house.gov/news/press-releases/committee-approves-fy27-commerce-justice-science-and-related-agencies; U.S. Department of Commerce, "FY 2027 President's Budget Request," https://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/2026-04/FY2027-Presidents-Budget-Request.pdf.

shifting and creating jobs, not replacing them.[14] For example, ITI members are investing billions of dollars in semiconductor manufacturing facilities to build the chips powering the AI revolution. These facilities create tens of thousands of jobs during construction, and once a semiconductor manufacturing facility comes online, companies often face challenges securing enough workers to operate it.[15] Moving up the AI stack, the data center industry is supporting 5.5 million jobs across the U.S.[16] These are just a few examples of how the American AI industry is creating new jobs and opportunities across the country.

To better understand how AI is impacting the workforce, Congress should pass S. 3339, the *AI Workforce PREPARE Act,* S. 4476, the *Workforce Transparency Act,* and S. 4046/H.R. 8345, the *Economy of the Future Commission Act*. These proposals will give Congress and other policymakers the tools they need to better understand how AI is impacting the workforce and provide recommendations to prepare the workforce for AI.

A skilled and AI-ready workforce is a key component of America's continued AI leadership and economic security. Both government and industry can meet the moment by investing in AI education, resources, and research partnerships. ITI member companies are making major investments in workforce development. For example, TSMC is investing over $5 million in an apprenticeship program, while ITI members OpenAI, Google, Intel, and Microsoft are partnering with community colleges on workforce development.[17] To match these investments, federal funding for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and computer science education is vital. Investing in STEM education will help build the talent pipeline to meet the growing demand for engineers and scientists driving American AI leadership.

d. *Ensure American AI Is Not Compute-Limited*

Compute–data centers with chips, power, and connectivity–is foundational to American AI leadership. Without sufficient compute, the U.S. AI stack could fall behind our adversaries.

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[14] Dan Shapero, "AI Has Already Added 1.3 Million New Jobs, According to LinkedIn Data," World Economic Forum, January 15, 2026, https://www.weforum.org/stories/2026/01/ai-has-already-added-1-3-million-new-jobs-according-to-linkedin-data/.

[15] TSMC, "TSMC Intends to Expand Its Investment in the United States to US$165 Billion to Power the Future of AI," March 4, 2025, https://pr.tsmc.com/english/news/3210.

[16] Data Center Coalition, "2026 Impact Study," Center of Your Digital World, 2026, https://www.centerofyourdigitalworld.org/2026-impact-study.

[17] "Governor Katie Hobbs, Joined by TSMC Arizona and Mayor Kate Gallego, Announce New Semiconductor Career Pathways with Expansion of Registered Technician Apprenticeship Program," Office of the Arizona Governor, November 19, 2024, https://azgovernor.gov/office-arizona-governor/news/2024/11/governor-katie-hobbs-joined-tsmc-arizona-and-mayor-kate-gallego; Shalin Jyotishi, "OpenAI, Google, Microsoft, Intel Bet On Community Colleges For AI Talent," Forbes, February 25, 2026, https://www.forbes.com/sites/shalinjyotishi/2026/02/25/openai-google-microsoft-intel-bet-on-community-colleges-for-ai-talent/.

While semiconductors are critical to AI compute, they cannot train a cutting-edge AI model without power, cooling, networking, and a data center around them.

Today, the U.S. is the global leader in compute, and over the next four years, 40% of the $7 trillion that will be invested in data centers globally will be in the U.S.[18] However, to ensure these investments become reality, policymakers must ensure the data center buildout is not delayed due to a lack of power or other supporting infrastructure. Our adversaries will not face similar delays. For example, in 2024, China added 429 gigawatts (GW) of new power capacity, more than one-third of the entire U.S. grid, and more than half of all global electricity growth.[19]

Keeping up with China and meeting America's growing electricity demand will require Congress to invest in expanding and modernizing the nation's grid. Investment in new-generation resources, transmission, and grid-enhancing technologies is essential to support the AI buildout and economic growth, while strengthening grid reliability for everyday users and helping catch up with decades of underinvestment in the power grid.[20] **To invest in the grid and help ensure America can power the next decade of economic growth while supporting more efficient data centers, Congress should pass H.R. 6633, the *High-Capacity Grid Act*; S. 3269, the *Liquid Cooling for AI Act;* and S. 3947, the *REWIRE Act*.**

To ensure that investments in the grid are built on time, permitting reform is urgently needed. Without a more efficient and predictable permitting process, even shovel-ready projects can face years of delay, increasing costs for consumers and businesses while undermining grid reliability. Congress must pass a comprehensive permitting reform proposal to ensure that America's permitting process does not hinder our ability to build the infrastructure we need to win the AI race.

e. *Build Secure and Resilient Critical Minerals Supply Chains*

Every part of the AI stack–from semiconductors to servers and SME–relies on critical minerals. Some of these critical minerals are only produced and refined by a few countries, posing a major risk to America's ongoing AI build-out. ITI calls on Congress to work with the administration to promote reliable and secure access to critical minerals through international cooperation and increased U.S. processing and production.

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[18] Jesse Noffsinger, Mark Patel, Pankaj Sachdeva, Arjita Bhan, Haley Chang, and Maria Goodpaster, "The Cost of Compute: A $7 Trillion Race to Scale Data Centers," McKinsey & Company, April 28, 2025, https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/the-cost-of-compute-a-7-trillion-dollar-race-to-scale-data-centers.

[19] Christopher Lehane, "OpenAI response to Michael Kratsios, Office of Science and Technology Policy", October 27, 2025, https://cdn.openai.com/pdf/21b88bb5-10a3-4566-919d-f9a6b9c3e632/openai-ostp-rfi-oct-27-2025.pdf.

[20] Robinson Meyer, "It's the Age of Electricity and America Isn't Ready," The New York Times, April 27, 2026, https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2026/04/27/opinion/electricity-power-grid-infrastructure.html.

Proposals like H.R. 7037, the *DOMINANCE Act*, which recently advanced out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously and has a partial Senate companion, S. 4392, the *Energy Security Pacts Act*, will help the U.S. build resilient critical minerals supply chains with trusted allies and partners. ITI also supports H.R. 8780, the *Critical Mineral and Extraction Tax Parity Act*, which will further expand and scale U.S. critical minerals production capacity.

ITI strongly supports other U.S. government efforts to promote reliable and secure access to the critical minerals used across the AI stack and other critical sectors. Efforts of note include the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) bilateral action plans and work toward plurilateral agreements and the U.S. Department of State's Pax Silica initiative.