



Methodology for Counting Cyber-Related Bills in the 116th Congress

This methodology section details how the authors of the “Taking Action on Cyber Enforcement: Assessing US Legislative Progress in the 116th Congress” identified and categorized cyber-related legislation introduced during the 116th congressional session.

Using [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), the authors searched for legislation with “cyber,” “cybersecurity,” “cybercrime,” “encryption,” “data protection,” and “technology” in the title. Once the authors identified a bill, the following categories were used to form the report’s analysis:

- Whether the bill had bipartisan co-sponsorship
- 11 issue-areas based on the authors of the “Taking Action on Cyber Enforcement: Assessing US Legislative Progress in the 115th Congress” analysis of research performed by the Congressional Research Service
- Whether the bill was reintroduced from the 115th Congress
- The date the bill was introduced
- The current status of the bill
- Whether the bill was placed into another bill that was signed into law
- The primary House Committee the bill was introduced in
- The primary Senate Committee the bill was introduced in
- A summary of the bill
- Whether the bill imposed consequences on a malicious cyber actor, both non-state and nation-state actors
- Whether the bill was defensive (e.g., strengthening networks) or offensive (e.g., imposing sanctions)
- The Member of Congress who sponsored the bill
- The political affiliation of the Member of Congress who sponsored the bill
- The bill’s sponsor state
- Other related bills as identified by [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov). If a bill was considered identical by [congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), then the authors combined both bills into one and counted those two bills as one.

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