VICKY HARTZLER 4TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RANKING MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

www.Hartzler.House.Gov



Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-2504

2235 RAYBURN BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225–2876

2415 CARTER LANE, SUITE 4 COLUMBIA, MO 65201 (573) 442–9311

1909 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET HARRISONVILLE, MO 64701 (816) 884–3411

219 NORTH ADAMS AVENUE LEBANON, MO 65536 (417) 532-5582

July 17, 2019

The Honorable Emily W. Murphy Administrator General Services Administration 1800 F Street. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20405

Dear Administrator Murphy,

I am writing to request an update on the implementation of Section 889 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, I am requesting information regarding the status of the video surveillance equipment prohibited under Public Law No: 115-232.

As you know, last year Congress included a provision in the annual NDAA that prohibits the federal government procuring or obtaining video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology, or Dahua Technology Company. The provision also contains a prohibition on telecommunications equipment sold by Huawei Technology Company or ZTE Corporation. Section 889 was included in the bill to address bipartisan concerns relating to the security threats posed by Chinese commercial technology.

As we approach the one-year mark of the enactment of the FY19 NDAA, I respectfully request an update on the implementation of the Section 889. Specifically, I would like to know:

- 1) How many agencies have been identified as users of Hytera, Hikvision, or Dahua video surveillance or telecommunications equipment?
- 2) How many agencies currently have contracts with an entity that uses the prohibited equipment?
- 3) Have any agencies completely removed the prohibited equipment from their facilities? If so, which ones?
- 4) Have any agencies requested to waive the requirements under Section 889? If so, which ones?
- 5) How many prohibited video surveillance or telecommunications components remain on federal property?

6) What are the challenges in identifying the prohibited equipment from federal property?

Chinese video surveillance and telecommunications equipment poses a serious threat to the security of the U.S. government and can be used as a way for the Chinese Communist Party to spy on U.S. federal agencies. It is imperative that this critical vulnerability is secured in a timely manner. Thank you for your attention to this important matter and I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Vicky Hartzler

Member of Congress