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## House of Representatives

### JAMES M. INHOFE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

H. RES. 1512

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 7776, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act may be cited as the “James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in this or any other Act to the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”.

#### SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION OF ACT INTO DIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) DIVISIONS.—This Act is organized into 11 divisions as follows:

(1) Division A—Department of Defense Authorizations.

(2) Division B—Military Construction Authorizations.

(3) Division C—Department of Energy National Security Authorizations and Other Authorizations.

(4) Division D—Funding Tables.

(5) Division E—Non-Department of Defense Matters.

(6) Division F—Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

(7) Division G—Homeland Security.

(8) Division H—Water Resources.

(9) Division I—Department of State Authorizations.

(10) Division J—Oceans and Atmosphere.

(11) Division K—Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.

Sec. 3. Congressional defense committees.

Sec. 4. Budgetary effects of this Act.

Sec. 5. Explanatory statement.

### DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

#### TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

##### Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

##### Subtitle B—Army Programs

Sec. 111. Limitations on production of Extended Range Cannon Artillery howitzers.

##### Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Requirements relating to EA-18G aircraft of the Navy.

Sec. 122. Navy shipbuilding workforce development special incentive.

Sec. 123. Extension of prohibition on availability of funds for Navy port waterborne security barriers.

Sec. 124. Limitation on authority to modify capabilities and fleet configuration of E-6B aircraft.

Sec. 125. Multiyear procurement authority for Arleigh Burke class destroyers.

Sec. 126. Procurement authority for Ship-to-Shore Connector program.

Sec. 127. Procurement authority for CH-53K heavy lift helicopter program.

Sec. 128. Procurement authorities for John Lewis-class fleet replenishment oiler ships.

Sec. 129. Procurement authorities for certain amphibious shipbuilding programs.

Sec. 130. Contracts for design and construction of the DDG(X) destroyer program.

Sec. 131. Tomahawk and Standard Missile-6 capability on FFG-62 class vessels.

Sec. 132. Report on advance procurement for CVN-82 and CVN-83.

Sec. 133. Quarterly briefings on the CH-53K King Stallion helicopter program.

##### Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Sec. 141. Modification of inventory requirements for aircraft of the combat air forces.

Sec. 142. Inventory and other requirements relating to air refueling tanker aircraft.

Sec. 143. Requirements relating to F-22 aircraft.

Sec. 144. Modification of exception to prohibition on certain reductions to B-1 bomber aircraft squadrons.

Sec. 145. Repeal of Air Force E-8C force presentation requirement.

Sec. 146. Minimum inventory of C-130 aircraft.

Sec. 147. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of C-40 aircraft.

Sec. 148. Prohibition on availability of funds for termination of production lines for HH-60W aircraft.

Sec. 149. Prohibition on certain reductions to inventory of E-3 airborne warning and control system aircraft.

Sec. 150. Limitation on divestment of F-15 aircraft.

Sec. 151. Authority to procure upgraded ejection seats for certain T-38A aircraft.

Sec. 152. Procurement authority for digital mission operations platform for the Space Force.

Sec. 153. Digital transformation commercial software acquisition.

Sec. 154. Requirements study and strategy for the combat search and rescue mission of the Air Force.

Sec. 155. Plan for transfer of KC-135 aircraft to the Air National Guard.

Sec. 156. Annual reports on T-7A Advanced Pilot Training System.

##### Subtitle E—Defense-wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters

Sec. 161. Increase in Air Force and Navy use of used commercial dual-use parts in certain aircraft and engines.

Sec. 162. Assessment and strategy for fielding capabilities to counter threats posed by unmanned aerial system swarms.

Sec. 163. Assessment and report on military rotary wing aircraft industrial base.

Sec. 164. Comptroller General audit of efforts to modernize the propulsion, power, and thermal management systems of F-35 aircraft.

#### TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

##### Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

##### Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

Sec. 211. Modification of cooperative research and development project authority.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

- (1) The congressional defense committees.
- (2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.
- (3) The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

**SEC. 1664. REPORTS ON GROUND-BASED INTERCEPTORS.**

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on a quarterly basis thereafter until the date on which the next generation interceptor achieves initial operating capability, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, with the concurrence of the Commander of the United States Northern Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

- (1) An identification of the number of ground-based interceptors operationally available to the Commander.
- (2) If such number is different from the report previously submitted under this section, the reasons for such difference.
- (3) Any anticipated changes to such number during the period covered by the report.

**SEC. 1665. REPORT ON MISSILE DEFENSE INTERCEPTOR SITE IN CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES.**

Not later than March 31, 2023, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and in coordination with the Commander of the United States Northern Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

- (1) an updated assessment of the requirement for a missile defense interceptor site in the contiguous United States; and
- (2) a funding profile, by year, of the total costs for the development and construction of such site, considering the designation of Fort Drum, New York, as the conditionally designated preferred site.

**Subtitle E—Other Matters**

**SEC. 1671. COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS.**

(a) FUNDING ALLOCATION.—Of the \$354,394,000 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2023 in section 301 and made available by the funding table in division D for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program established under section 1321 of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), the following amounts may be obligated for the purposes specified:

- (1) For strategic offensive arms elimination, \$6,859,000.
- (2) For chemical security and elimination, \$14,998,000.
- (3) For global nuclear security, \$18,088,000.
- (4) For biological threat reduction, \$225,000,000.
- (5) For proliferation prevention, \$45,890,000.
- (6) For activities designated as Other Assessments/Administration Costs, \$30,763,000.

(b) SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 301 and made available by the funding table in division D for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program shall be available for obligation for fiscal years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

**SEC. 1672. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR REQUIREMENTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE.**

(a) MEMBERSHIP ON COUNCIL ON OVERSIGHT OF THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.—Sec-

tion 171a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by—

- (1) redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and
- (2) inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

“(7) The Director of the White House Military Office.”.

(b) PORTFOLIO MANAGER.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, shall designate a senior official to coordinate and advocate for the portfolio of national level programs of the Department of Defense that are either or both—

- (1) in direct support of requirements from the White House Military Office; or
- (2) operationally relevant to the mission areas of the White House Military Office.

(c) ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION.—The programmatic and budgetary information required to assess the efficacy of the national level programs covered by subsection (b) shall be provided to the senior official designated under such subsection by the following officials:

- (1) The Secretary of each military department.
- (2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- (3) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.
- (4) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (5) The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(d) ANNUAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress a budget for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, acting through the senior official designated under subsection (b), and the personnel of the White House Military Office that the Director of the White House Military Office determines appropriate shall jointly provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on acquisition programs, plans, and other activities supporting the requirements of the White House Military Office.

**SEC. 1673. UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA REPORTING PROCEDURES.**

(a) MECHANISM FOR AUTHORIZED REPORTING.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the head of the Office and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall establish a secure mechanism for authorized reporting of—

- (A) any event relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena; and
- (B) any activity or program by a department or agency of the Federal Government or a contractor of such a department or agency relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena, including with respect to material retrieval, material analysis, reverse engineering, research and development, detection and tracking, developmental or operational testing, and security protections and enforcement.

(2) PROTECTION OF SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS, AND ACTIVITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the mechanism for authorized reporting established under paragraph (1) prevents the unauthorized public reporting or compromise of classified military and intelligence systems, programs, and related activity, including all categories and levels of special access and compartmented access programs.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the mechanism for authorized reporting established under paragraph (1) is administered by designated and appropriately cleared employees of the Depart-

ment of Defense or elements of the intelligence community or contractors of the Department or such elements assigned to the Office.

(4) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—

(A) PROMPT SHARING WITHIN OFFICE.—The Secretary shall ensure that the mechanism for authorized reporting established under paragraph (1) provides for the sharing of an authorized disclosure to personnel and supporting analysts and scientists of the Office (regardless of the classification of information contained in the disclosure or any non-disclosure agreements), unless the employees or contractors administering the mechanism under paragraph (3) conclude that the preponderance of information available regarding the disclosure indicates that the observed object and associated events and activities likely relate to a special access program or compartmented access program that, as of the date of the disclosure, has been explicitly and clearly reported to the congressional defense committees or the congressional intelligence committees, and is documented as meeting those criteria.

(B) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 72 hours after determining that an authorized disclosure relates to a restricted access activity, a special access program, or a compartmented access program that has not been explicitly and clearly reported to the congressional defense committees or the congressional intelligence committees, the Secretary shall report such disclosure to such committees and the congressional leadership.

(5) INITIAL REPORT AND PUBLICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the head of the Office and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall—

(A) submit to the congressional defense committees, the congressional intelligence committees, and the congressional leadership a report detailing the mechanism for authorized reporting established under paragraph (1); and

(B) issue clear public guidance for how to securely access the mechanism for authorized reporting.

(b) PROTECTION FOR INDIVIDUALS MAKING AUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES.—

(1) AUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES.—An authorized disclosure—

(A) shall not be subject to a nondisclosure agreement entered into by the individual who makes the disclosure;

(B) shall be deemed to comply with any regulation or order issued under the authority of Executive Order 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to classified national security information) or chapter 18 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.); and

(C) is not a violation of section 798 of title 18, United States Code, or other provision of law relating to the disclosure of information.

(2) PROHIBITION ON REPRISALS.—

(A) PROTECTION.—An employee of a department or agency of the Federal Government, or of a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor of such a department or agency, who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action, shall not, with respect to such authority, take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action, including the revocation or suspension of security clearances, or termination of employment, with respect to any individual as a reprisal for any authorized disclosure.

(B) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall establish procedures for the enforcement of subparagraph (A) consistent with, as appropriate, section 1034 of title 10,

United States Code, section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234), or other similar provisions of law regarding prohibited personnel actions.

(3) **NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.**—

(A) **IDENTIFICATION.**—The Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the heads of such other departments and agencies of the Federal Government that have supported investigations of the types of events covered by subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) and activities and programs described in subparagraph (B) of such subsection, and contractors of the Federal Government that have supported or are supporting such activities and programs, shall conduct comprehensive searches of all records relating to nondisclosure orders relating to the types of events described in subsection (a) and provide copies of such orders, agreements, or obligations to the Office.

(B) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—The head of the Office shall—

(i) make the records compiled under subparagraph (A) accessible to the congressional defense committees, the congressional intelligence committees, and the congressional leadership; and

(ii) not later than September 30, 2023, and at least once each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2026, provide to such committees and congressional leadership briefings and reports on such records.

(C) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373) is amended—

(1) by striking “aerial” each place it appears and inserting “anomalous”;

(2) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and the congressional leadership” after “appropriate congressional committees”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(Q) A summary of the reports received using the mechanism for authorized reporting established under section 1673 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.”; and

(3) in subsection (1)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) The term ‘congressional leadership’ means—

“(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

“(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

“(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives.”.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “authorized disclosure” means a report of any information through, and in compliance with, the mechanism for authorized reporting established pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

(2) The term “congressional intelligence committees” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(3) The term “congressional leadership” means—

(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(5) The term “nondisclosure agreement” means any written or oral nondisclosure agreement, order, or other instrumentality or means entered into by an individual that could be interpreted as a legal constraint on the individual making an authorized disclosure.

(6) The term “Office” means the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office established pursuant to section 1683(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373(a)).

(7) The term “personnel action” has the meaning given such term in section 1104(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234(a)).

(8) The term “unidentified anomalous phenomena” has the meaning given such term in section 1683(n) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373(1)).

**SEC. 1674. STUDY OF WEAPONS PROGRAMS THAT ALLOW ARMED FORCES TO ADDRESS HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGETS.**

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, and the Administrator for Nuclear Security, and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a study on options to hold at risk hard and deeply buried targets.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the current and emerging hard and deeply buried target mission set and associated military requirements, including—

(A) the number and locations of the targets, including facilities designed for the storage or manufacture of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and the precursors of such weapons;

(B) an identification of likely future trajectories in the worldwide use and proliferation of hard and deeply buried targets;

(C) the associated military requirements, including the importance of effectively holding hard and deeply buried targets at risk in order to meet the national security objectives of the United States; and

(D) an evaluation of the sufficiency of current and planned nuclear and nonnuclear military capabilities to satisfy such requirements.

(2) An evaluation of weapons programs that would allow the Armed Forces to effectively hold hard and deeply buried targets at risk, including—

(A) any nuclear or nonnuclear weapon and delivery system the Secretary determines appropriate, including the cost, timeline for fielding, and likely effectiveness of any capability under consideration; and

(B) an assessment of a service life extension or modification program of the B83 nuclear gravity bomb as one of the options.

(3) A proposed strategy for fielding such capabilities in sufficient quantities and making other adjustments to the strategy and plans of the United States to account for the growing hard and deeply buried target set, including—

(A) the resources, research and development efforts, and capability options needed; and

(B) a five-year funding profile for, at a minimum—

(i) a preferred capability; and

(ii) an alternative capability evaluated under paragraph (2) that meets the requirements under paragraph (1).

(c) **FORM.**—The study under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the study.

(e) **LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.**—Except as provided by subsection (f), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy for the deactivation, dismantlement, or retirement of the B83-1 nuclear gravity bomb may be obligated or expended to deactivate, dismantle, or retire more than 25 percent of the B83-1 nuclear gravity bombs that were in the active stockpile as of September 30, 2022, until 90 days after the Secretary submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the study under subsection (a).

(f) **EXCEPTION.**—The limitation on the use of funds under subsection (e) shall not apply to the deactivation, dismantling, or retirement of B83-1 nuclear gravity bombs for the purpose of supporting safety and surveillance, sustainment, life extension, or modification programs for the B83-1 or other weapons currently in, or planned to become part of, the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States.

**TITLE XVII—MUNITIONS REPLENISHMENT AND FUTURE PROCUREMENT**

**TITLE XVII—MUNITIONS REPLENISHMENT AND FUTURE PROCUREMENT**

Sec. 1701. Annual report on industrial base constraints for munitions.

Sec. 1702. Modification to Special Defense Acquisition Fund.

Sec. 1703. Quarterly briefings on replenishment and revitalization of weapons provided to Ukraine.

Sec. 1704. Assessment of requirements and acquisition objectives for Patriot air and missile defense battalions.

Sec. 1705. Independent assessment of department of defense capability and capacity needs for munitions production and stockpiling.

**SEC. 1701. ANNUAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL BASE CONSTRAINTS FOR MUNITIONS.**

(a) **BRIEFING ON FULFILLMENT OF MUNITIONS REQUIREMENTS.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing regarding the current process for fulfilling the requirements of section 222c of title 10, United States Code, including a description of the timeliness of the process and any standardization of such process across the Department of Defense.

(b) **BRIEFING ON REVISION OF REQUIREMENTS.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing regarding the timeline for revision of munitions requirements generated by section 222c of title 10, United States Code as a result of actions taken in response to the conflict in Ukraine.

(c) **ADDITIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS ON OUT-YEAR UNCONSTRAINED TOTAL MUNITIONS REQUIREMENTS AND OUT-YEAR INVENTORY NUMBERS.**—Section 222c of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

later than 60 days after the completion of the curriculum.

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than January 1, 2024, the Director and Secretary shall jointly submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report containing an update on the status of the curriculum under paragraph (1).

(b) **AGREEMENTS OFFICERS.**—Not later than October 1, 2024, the Director of National Intelligence shall ensure that at least 75 percent of the contracting staff within the intelligence community whose primary responsibilities include the acquisition of emerging technologies shall have received the appropriate training to become warranted as agreements officers who are given authority to execute and administer the transactions authorized by paragraph (5) of section 102A(n) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(n)), as added by section 6711. The training shall include—

(1) the appropriate courses offered by the Defense Acquisition University;

(2) the training curriculum established under subsection (a); and

(3) best practices for monitoring, identifying, and procuring emerging technologies with potential benefit to the intelligence community, including commercial services and products.

(c) **ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGY TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than January 1, 2024, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community that the Director determines relevant, shall establish and implement training activities designed for appropriate mid-career and senior managers across the intelligence community to train the managers on how to identify, acquire, implement, and manage emerging technologies as such technologies may be applied to the intelligence community.

(2) **CERTIFICATION.**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Director establishes the training activities under paragraph (1), each head of an element of the intelligence community shall certify to the Director whether the managers of the element described in paragraph (1) have successfully completed the education activities.

(3) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than January 1, 2024, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a briefing regarding the training activities established under paragraph (1), including—

(A) an overview of—

(i) the managers described in paragraph (1) who participated in the training activities; and

(ii) what technologies were included in the training activities; and

(B) an identification of other incentives, activities, resources, or programs the Director determines may be necessary to ensure the managers are generally trained in the most emerging technologies and able to retain and incorporate such technologies across the intelligence community.

#### Subtitle E—Other Matters

#### SEC. 6741. IMPROVEMENTS TO USE OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE PRODUCTS.

(a) **POLICY REGARDING PROCUREMENT OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE PRODUCTS.**—Not later

than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community and appropriate nongovernmental experts that the Director determines relevant, shall issue an intelligence community-wide policy to ensure the procurement of commercial software products by the intelligence community is carried out—

(1) using, to the extent practicable, standardized terminology; and

(2) in accordance with acquisition and operation best practices reflecting modern software as a service capabilities.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The policy issued under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Guidelines for the heads of the elements of the intelligence community to determine which contracts for commercial software products are covered by the policy, including with respect to agreements, authorizations to operate, and other acquisition activities.

(2) Guidelines for using standardized terms in such contracts, modeled after commercial best practices, including common procedures and language regarding—

(A) terms for the responsible party and timelines for system integration under the contract;

(B) a mechanism included in each contract to ensure the ability of the vendor to provide, and the United States Government to receive, continuous updates and version control for the software, subject to appropriate security considerations;

(C) automatic technological mechanisms for security and data validation, including security protocols that are predicated on commercial best practices; and

(D) procedures to provide incentives, and a technical framework, for system integration for new commercial software solutions to fit within existing workflows and information technology infrastructure.

(3) Guidelines and a timeline for enforcing the policy.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter through 2028, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the policy issued under subsection (a), including the following with respect to the period covered by the report:

(1) An evaluation of compliance with such policy by each of the elements of the intelligence community.

(2) Additional recommendations to better coordinate system integration throughout the intelligence community using best practices.

#### SEC. 6742. CODE-FREE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ENABLEMENT TOOLS POLICY.

(a) **DRAFT POLICY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and any additional heads of the elements of the intelligence community that the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate, shall draft a potential policy to promote the intelligence community-wide use of code-free artificial intelligence enablement tools.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The draft policy under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The objective for the use by the intelligence community of code-free artificial intelligence enablement tools.

(2) A detailed set of incentives for using code-free artificial intelligence enablement tools.

(3) A plan to ensure coordination throughout the intelligence community, including consideration of designating an official of each element of the intelligence community to oversee implementation of the policy and such coordination.

(c) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives the following:

(1) The draft policy under subsection (a).

(2) A recommendation regarding the feasibility and advisability of implementing the draft policy, including an assessment of the costs and advantages and disadvantages of such implementation.

(3) An assessment of whether any element of the intelligence community already has a similar existing policy.

(4) A specific plan and timeline of the steps that would be necessary to implement the draft policy.

(5) An assessment of the personnel requirements, budget requirements, and any other resource requirements, that would be necessary to implement the draft policy in the timeline identified in paragraph (4).

#### TITLE LXVIII—OTHER MATTERS

#### SEC. 6801. IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO CONTINUITY OF PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD MEMBERSHIP.

Paragraph (4) of section 1061(h) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) **TERM.**—

“(A) **COMMENCEMENT.**—Each member of the Board shall serve a term of 6 years, commencing on the date of the appointment of the member to the Board.

“(B) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed to one or more additional terms.

“(C) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

“(D) **EXTENSION.**—Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member, the member may continue to serve for up to one year after the date of expiration, at the election of the member—

“(i) during the period preceding the reappointment of the member pursuant to subparagraph (B); or

“(ii) until the member’s successor has been appointed and qualified.”

#### SEC. 6802. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICE TO ADDRESS UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), as amended by title XVI of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

#### “SEC. 1683. ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL-DOMAIN ANOMALY RESOLUTION OFFICE.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall establish an office within a component of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, or within a joint organization of the Department of Defense and the Office of the

Director of National Intelligence, to carry out the duties of the Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force, as in effect on December 26, 2021, and such other duties as are required by this section, including those pertaining to unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(2) DESIGNATION.—The office established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ‘All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE.—

“(1) APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.—The head of the Office shall be the Director of the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (in this section referred to as the ‘Director of the Office’), who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence.

“(2) APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—The Deputy Director of the Office shall be appointed by the Director of National Intelligence in coordination with the Secretary of Defense.

“(3) REPORTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office shall report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

“(B) ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL AND SECURITY MATTERS.—The Director of the Office shall report—

“(i) to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security on all administrative matters of the Office; and

“(ii) to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence on all operational and security matters of the Office.

“(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Office shall include the following:

“(1) Developing procedures to synchronize and standardize the collection, reporting, and analysis of incidents, including adverse physiological effects, regarding unidentified anomalous phenomena across the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, which shall be provided to the congressional defense committees, the congressional intelligence committees, and congressional leadership.

“(2) Developing processes and procedures to ensure that such incidents from each component of the Department and each element of the intelligence community are reported and stored in an appropriate manner that allows for the integration of analysis of such information.

“(3) Establishing procedures to require the timely and consistent reporting of such incidents.

“(4) Evaluating links between unidentified anomalous phenomena and adversarial foreign governments, other foreign governments, or nonstate actors.

“(5) Evaluating the threat that such incidents present to the United States.

“(6) Coordinating with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as appropriate, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy.

“(7) As appropriate, and in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of National Intelligence, consulting with allies and partners of the United States to better assess the nature and extent of unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(8) Preparing reports for Congress, in both classified and unclassified form, including under subsection (j).

“(d) RESPONSE TO AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly designate from within their respective organizations an official, to be under the direction of the Director of the Office, responsible for ensuring the appropriate expertise, authorities, accesses, data, systems, platforms, and capabilities are available for the rapid response to, and support for, the conduct of field investigations of incidents involving unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(2) ABILITY TO RESPOND.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall ensure field investigations are supported by personnel with the requisite expertise, equipment, transportation, and other resources necessary to respond rapidly to incidents or patterns of observations involving unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(e) SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND OPERATIONAL ANALYSES OF DATA ON UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall designate one or more line organizations that will be primarily responsible for scientific, technical, and operational analysis of data gathered by field investigations conducted pursuant to subsection (d) and data from other sources, including with respect to the testing of materials, medical studies, and development of theoretical models, to better understand and explain unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(2) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall each issue such directives as are necessary to ensure that each line organization designated under paragraph (1) has authority to draw on the special expertise of persons outside the Federal Government with appropriate security clearances.

“(f) DATA; INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION.—

“(1) AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND REPORTING ON UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.—

“(A) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that each element of the intelligence community with data relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena makes such data available immediately to the Office.

“(B) REPORTING.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall each, in coordination with one another, ensure that military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense or an element of the intelligence community, and contractor personnel of the Department or such an element, have access to procedures by which the personnel shall report incidents or information, including adverse physiological effects, involving or associated with unidentified anomalous phenomena directly to the Office.

“(2) INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PLAN.—The Director of the Office, acting in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall supervise the development and execution of an intelligence collection and analysis plan to gain as much knowledge as possible regarding the technical and operational characteristics, origins, and intentions of unidentified anomalous phenomena, including with respect to the development, acquisition, deployment, and operation of technical collection capabilities necessary to detect, identify, and scientifically characterize unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(3) USE OF RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES.—In developing the plan under paragraph (2), the Director of the Office shall consider and propose, as appropriate, the use of any re-

source, capability, asset, or process of the Department and the intelligence community.

“(g) SCIENCE PLAN.—The Director of the Office, on behalf of the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall supervise the development and execution of a science plan to develop and test, as practicable, scientific theories to—

“(1) account for characteristics and performance of unidentified anomalous phenomena that exceed the known state of the art in science or technology, including in the areas of propulsion, aerodynamic control, signatures, structures, materials, sensors, countermeasures, weapons, electronics, and power generation; and

“(2) provide the foundation for potential future investments to replicate or otherwise better understand any such advanced characteristics and performance.

“(h) ASSIGNMENT OF PRIORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with and with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense, shall assign an appropriate level of priority within the National Intelligence Priorities Framework to the requirement to understand, characterize, and respond to unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(i) DETAILEES FROM ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The heads of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Department of Energy, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, the Department of Homeland Security, and such other elements of the intelligence community as the Director of the Office considers appropriate may provide to the Office a detailee of the element to be physically located at the Office.

“(j) HISTORICAL RECORD REPORT.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, the Director of the Office shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the congressional intelligence committees, and congressional leadership a written report detailing the historical record of the United States Government relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena, including—

“(i) the records and documents of the intelligence community;

“(ii) oral history interviews;

“(iii) open source analysis;

“(iv) interviews of current and former Government officials;

“(v) classified and unclassified national archives including any records any third party obtained pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code; and

“(vi) such other relevant historical sources as the Director of the Office considers appropriate.

“(B) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) focus on the period beginning on January 1, 1945, and ending on the date on which the Director of the Office completes activities under this subsection; and

“(ii) include a compilation and itemization of the key historical record of the involvement of the intelligence community with unidentified anomalous phenomena, including—

“(I) any program or activity that was protected by restricted access that has not been explicitly and clearly reported to Congress;

“(II) successful or unsuccessful efforts to identify and track unidentified anomalous phenomena; and

“(III) any efforts to obfuscate, manipulate public opinion, hide, or otherwise provide incorrect unclassified or classified information

about unidentified anomalous phenomena or related activities.

“(2) ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION.—The Archivist of the United States shall make available to the Office such information maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration, including classified information, as the Director of the Office considers necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

“(k) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

“(1) REPORTS FROM DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, and annually thereafter for four years, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, with respect to the year covered by the report, the following information:

“(i) All reported unidentified anomalous phenomena-related events that occurred during the one-year period.

“(ii) All reported unidentified anomalous phenomena-related events that occurred during a period other than that one-year period but were not included in an earlier report.

“(iii) An analysis of data and intelligence received through each reported unidentified anomalous phenomena-related event.

“(iv) An analysis of data relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena collected through—

“(I) geospatial intelligence;

“(II) signals intelligence;

“(III) human intelligence; and

“(IV) measurement and signature intelligence.

“(v) The number of reported incidents of unidentified anomalous phenomena over restricted airspace of the United States during the one-year period.

“(vi) An analysis of such incidents identified under clause (v).

“(vii) Identification of potential aerospace or other threats posed by unidentified anomalous phenomena to the national security of the United States.

“(viii) An assessment of any activity regarding unidentified anomalous phenomena that can be attributed to one or more adversarial foreign governments.

“(ix) Identification of any incidents or patterns regarding unidentified anomalous phenomena that indicate a potential adversarial foreign government may have achieved a breakthrough aerospace capability.

“(x) An update on the coordination by the United States with allies and partners on efforts to track, understand, and address unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(xi) An update on any efforts underway on the ability to capture or exploit discovered unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(xii) An assessment of any health-related effects for individuals that have encountered unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(xiii) The number of reported incidents, and descriptions thereof, of unidentified anomalous phenomena associated with military nuclear assets, including strategic nuclear weapons and nuclear-powered ships and submarines.

“(xiv) In consultation with the Administrator for Nuclear Security, the number of reported incidents, and descriptions thereof, of unidentified anomalous phenomena associated with facilities or assets associated with the production, transportation, or storage of nuclear weapons or components thereof.

“(xv) In consultation with the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the number of reported incidents, and descriptions thereof, of unidentified anomalous phenomena or drones of unknown origin associated with nuclear power generating stations, nuclear fuel storage sites, or other sites or facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

“(xvi) The names of the line organizations that have been designated to perform the specific functions under subsections (d) and (e), and the specific functions for which each such line organization has been assigned primary responsibility.

“(xvii) A summary of the reports received using the mechanism for authorized reporting established under section 1673 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

“(2) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(1) SEMI-ANNUAL BRIEFINGS.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than December 31, 2022, and not less frequently than semiannually thereafter until December 31, 2026, the Director of the Office shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees classified briefings on unidentified anomalous phenomena.

“(2) FIRST BRIEFING.—The first briefing provided under paragraph (1) shall include all incidents involving unidentified anomalous phenomena that were reported to the Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force or to the Office established under subsection (a) after June 24, 2021, regardless of the date of occurrence of the incident.

“(3) SUBSEQUENT BRIEFINGS.—Each briefing provided subsequent to the first briefing described in paragraph (2) shall include, at a minimum, all events relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena that occurred during the previous 180 days, and events relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena that were not included in an earlier briefing.

“(4) INSTANCES IN WHICH DATA WAS NOT SHARED.—For each briefing period, the Director of the Office shall jointly provide to the chairman or chair and the ranking member or vice chairman of the congressional committees specified in subparagraphs (A) and (D) of subsection (n)(1) an enumeration of any instances in which data relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena was not provided to the Office because of classification restrictions on that data or for any other reason.

“(m) TASK FORCE TERMINATION.—Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense establishes the Office under subsection (a), the Secretary shall terminate the Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force.

“(n) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:

“(A) The Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

“(B) The Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

“(C) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(D) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“(E) The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

“(F) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

“(2) CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—The term ‘congressional defense committees’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

“(3) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ‘congressional intelligence committees’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

“(4) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ‘congressional leadership’ means—

“(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

“(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

“(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

“(5) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

“(6) LINE ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘line organization’ means, with respect to a department or agency of the Federal Government, an organization that executes programs and activities to directly advance the core functions and missions of the department or agency to which the organization is subordinate, but, with respect to the Department of Defense, does not include a component of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

“(7) TRANSMEDIUM OBJECTS OR DEVICES.—The term ‘transmedium objects or devices’ means objects or devices that are—

“(A) observed to transition between space and the atmosphere, or between the atmosphere and bodies of water; and

“(B) not immediately identifiable.

“(8) UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.—The term ‘unidentified anomalous phenomena’ means—

“(A) airborne objects that are not immediately identifiable;

“(B) transmedium objects or devices; and

“(C) submerged objects or devices that are not immediately identifiable and that display behavior or performance characteristics suggesting that the objects or devices may be related to the objects described in subparagraph (A).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 1683 of division A and inserting the following new item:

“Sec. 1683. Establishment of All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office.”

**SEC. 6803. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDITS AND BRIEFINGS ON UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA HISTORICAL RECORD REPORT.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “congressional leadership” and “Office” have the meanings given such terms in section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), as amended by section 6802.

(b) AUDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall identify appropriately cleared personnel of the Government Accountability Office to audit the historical record report process described in section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), as amended by section 6802, including personnel to conduct work on-site as appropriate.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On a quarterly basis, and as appropriate and consistent with Government Auditing Standards, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide the Office with information on the findings of any audits conducted by the personnel identified under paragraph (1).

(c) VERBAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall verbally brief the congressional intelligence committees, the congressional defense committees, and congressional leadership on the progress of the Office with respect to the historical record report described in section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), as amended by section 6802, and compliance with legislative requirements.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict access of a committee of Congress under section 719(f) of title 31, United States Code, to an audit under subsection (b).

**SEC. 6804. REPORT ON PRECURSOR CHEMICALS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS.**

(a) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on licit precursor chemicals originating abroad, including in the People’s Republic of China and any other country the Director considers appropriate, that are bound for use in the illicit production of synthetic opioids intended for distribution in the United States.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex produced consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

**SEC. 6805. ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON MASS MIGRATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

(a) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall assess, and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on—

(1) the threats to the interests of the United States created or enhanced by, or associated with, the mass migration of people within the Western Hemisphere, particularly to the southern border of the United States; and

(2) the use of or the threat of using mass migration in the Western Hemisphere by the

regimes of Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua, Nicolás Maduro in Venezuela, and the regime of Miguel Díaz-Canel and Raúl Castro in Cuba—

(A) to effectively curate populations so that people who remain in those countries are powerless to meaningfully dissent; and

(B) to enable the increase of remittances from migrants residing in the United States as a result of the mass migration to help finance the regimes in Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Cuba.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 6806. REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL NORMS, RULES, AND PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE IN SPACE.**

(a) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the congressional defense committees;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the National Space Council, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of any other agencies as the Chair considers necessary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on voluntary, non-legally binding responsible international norms, rules, and principles applicable in space.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall—

(1) identify threats to the interests of the United States in space that may be mitigated by voluntary, non-legally binding responsible international norms, rules, and principles;

(2) identify opportunities for the United States to influence voluntary, non-legally binding responsible international norms, rules, and principles applicable in space, including through bilateral and multilateral engagement;

(3) assess the willingness of space faring foreign nations to adhere to voluntary, non-legally-binding responsible international norms, rules, or principles applicable in space;

(4) include a list and description of known or suspected adversary offensive weapon systems that could be used to degrade or destroy satellites in orbit during the previous five years;

(5) include a list and description of known or suspected adversary offensive weapon systems in development that could be used to degrade or destroy satellites that are anticipated to be put operational during the course of the next five years; and

(6) include an analysis of the extent to which adversary space faring foreign nations use civilian and commercial space assets, and civilian and commercial space relationship, to advance military and intelligence programs and activities.

(d) INPUT FROM COMMERCIAL SPACE SECTOR.—In identifying threats under subsection (c)(1), the Chair of the National Space Council shall obtain input from the commercial space sector.

(e) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified

form, but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 6807. ASSESSMENTS OF THE EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION’S INVASION OF UKRAINE.**

(a) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for 2 years, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of such other government agencies as the Director considers appropriate, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an assessment of the cumulative and material effects of the sanctions imposed by the United States, European countries, and the international community with respect to the Russian Federation in response to the February 24, 2022, full-scale invasion of Ukraine and subsequent actions by the Russian Federation.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each assessment submitted under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A description of efforts by the Russian Federation to evade or circumvent sanctions imposed by the United States, European countries, or the international community through direct or indirect engagement or direct or indirect assistance from—

(A) the regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua and the regime of Nicolás Maduro in Venezuela;

(B) the People’s Republic of China;

(C) the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

(D) any other country the Director considers appropriate.

(2) An assessment of the cumulative effect of the efforts described in paragraph (1), including on the Russian Federation’s strategic relationship with the regimes and countries described in such paragraph.

(3) A description of the material effect of the sanctions described in subsection (b), including the effect of those sanctions on individual sectors of the economy of Russia, senior leadership, senior military officers, state-sponsored actors, and other state-affiliated actors in the Russian Federation that are either directly or incidentally subject to such sanctions. Such description shall include a discussion of those sanctions that had significant effects, as well as those that had no observed effects.

(4) Methodologies for assessing the effects of different categories of financial and economic sanctions on the targets of such action, including with respect to specific industries, entities, individuals, and transactions.

(5) A description of evasion techniques, including the use of digital assets, used by the Government of Russia, entities and persons covered by the sanctions, and by other governments, entities, and persons who have assisted in the use of such techniques, in response to the sanctions.

(6) A description of any developments by other countries in creating alternative payment systems as a result of the invasion of Ukraine.