

**H.R. 8070—SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF
LIFE IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL
DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2025**

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1032—Extension of Authorization of Expenditure of Funds for Department of Defense Intelligence and Counterintelligence Activities

This section would extend the authorization from section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for

the expenditure of funds for Department of Defense intelligence and counterintelligence activities from 2025 to 2030. It would also extend the reporting requirement from 2025 to 2030 and increase the amount of expenditures the Secretary of Defense may delegate from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1054—Modification of Defense Sensitive Support Notification Requirement

This section would amend section 1055(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), amending the notification to Congress requirement to a quarterly summary of routine defense sensitive support provided to non-Department of Defense federal departments or agencies. This section would also allow for time-sensitive and extraordinary security protections support notifications to Congress to be made after the supported activity concludes or simultaneously with the execution of the supported activity.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Modification of Department of Defense State Partnership Program

This section would extend by 1 year the period of performance for execution of activities pursuant to the Department of Defense State Partnership Program under section 341(e)(1)(A) title 10, United States Code.

Section 1202—Modification of Department of Defense Support to Stabilization Activities

This section would modify the authority for Department of Defense support for stabilization activities in national security interests of the United States under section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require that all Department of Defense support pursuant to such activities is provided on a reimbursable basis. Additionally, this section would strike Afghanistan from the countries where such authority could be used.

Section 1203—Extension and Modification of Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program

This section would extend the authority for the Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program authorized pursuant to section

1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Section 1611—Extension and Modification of Authority to Engage in Certain Commercial Activities as Security for Intelligence Collection Activities

This section would amend section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, by striking “December 31, 2024” and inserting “December 31, 2029”. The section would also require pre-coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency using agreed upon procedures.

Section 1612—Expansion of Authority to Execute Warrants and Make Arrests to Special Agents of Army Counterintelligence Command

This section would amend section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, to provide a special agent of the Army Counterintelligence Command with the authority to execute warrants and make arrests. This authority is currently authorized for a special agent of the Army Criminal Investigation Command, a special agent of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and a civilian special agent of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

BILL LANGUAGE

1 **SEC. 1032 [Log 80751]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
2 **EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR DEPARTMENT**
3 **OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTER-**
4 **INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**

5 Section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) is amend-
7 ed—

8 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “2025” and
9 inserting “2030”;

10 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “2025” and
11 inserting “2030”; and

12 (3) in subsection (e), by striking “\$100,000”
13 and inserting “\$125,000”.

1 **SEC. 1054 [Log 80331]. MODIFICATION OF DEFENSE SEN-**
2 **SITIVE SUPPORT NOTIFICATION REQUIRE-**
3 **MENT.**

4 Section 1055 of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C.
6 113 note) is amended—

7 (1) in subsection (b)—

8 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “para-
9 graph (3)” and inserting “paragraphs (3) and
10 (4)”;

11 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (3)
12 through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), re-
13 spectively;

14 (C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the
15 following new paragraph:

16 “(3) ROUTINE DEFENSE SENSITIVE SUP-
17 PORT.—In the event that the provision of defense
18 sensitive support is routine defense sensitive sup-
19 port, the Secretary shall provide notification under
20 paragraph (1) on a quarterly basis after providing
21 the support.”;

22 (D) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

23 (i) in the paragraph heading, by in-
24 serting “AND EXTRAORDINARY SECURITY
25 PROTECTIONS” after “SUPPORT”;

1 (ii) in the matter preceding subpara-
2 graph (A)—

3 (I) by inserting “or requires ex-
4 traordinary security protections” after
5 “time-sensitive”; and

6 (II) by inserting “shall” after
7 “Secretary”;

8 (iii) in subparagraph (A)—

9 (I) by striking “may”;

10 (II) by inserting “or after the ac-
11 tivity supported concludes” after
12 “providing the support”; and

13 (III) by striking “; and” and in-
14 serting “; or”; and

15 (iv) in subparagraph (B)—

16 (I) by striking “shall”; and

17 (II) by striking “notice as soon
18 as practicable after providing such
19 support, but not later than 48 hours
20 after providing the support” and in-
21 serting “notification simultaneously
22 with the execution of the supported
23 activity”; and

1 (E) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated,
2 by striking “paragraphs (1) and (3)” and in-
3 serting “paragraphs (1), (3), and (4)”; and
4 (2) in subsection (c)—

5 (A) in the subsection heading, by striking
6 “DEFENSE SENSITIVE SUPPORT DEFINED”
7 and inserting “DEFINITIONS”;

8 (B) by striking “, the term ‘defense sen-
9 sitive support’ means support provided by the
10 Department of Defense to a non-Department of
11 Defense Federal department or agency that re-
12 quires special protection from disclosure.” and
13 inserting a colon; and

14 (C) by adding at the end the following new
15 paragraphs:

16 “(1) The term ‘defense sensitive support’ means
17 support provided by the Department of Defense to
18 a non-Department of Defense Federal department or
19 agency that requires special protection from disclo-
20 sure.

21 “(2) The term ‘routine defense sensitive sup-
22 port’ has the meaning given such term elsewhere in
23 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
24 Year 2025.”.

1 **Subtitle A—Assistance and**
2 **Training**

3 **SEC. 1201. [LOG 80692] MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF**
4 **DEFENSE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.**

5 Section 341(e)(1)(A) of title 10, United States Code,
6 is amended by adding at the end before the semicolon the
7 following: “, including costs incurred with respect to ac-
8 tivities beginning in one fiscal year and ending not later
9 than the end of the first fiscal year thereafter”.

1 **SEC. 1202. [LOG 80935] MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF**
2 **DEFENSE SUPPORT TO STABILIZATION AC-**
3 **TIVITIES.**

4 Section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (b)(2)—

8 (A) by striking subparagraph (C); and

9 (B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as
10 subparagraph (C);

11 (2) in subsection (c)(1), in the first sentence, by
12 striking “or nonreimbursable”; and

13 (3) in subsection (g)—

14 (A) by striking “USE OF FUNDS” and all
15 that follows through “Amounts” and inserting
16 “USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts”; and

17 (B) by striking paragraph (2).

1 **SEC. 1203. [LOG 80708] EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF**
2 **DEFENSE OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE INTER-**
3 **NATIONAL COOPERATION PILOT PROGRAM.**

4 Section 1212 of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (10 U.S.C. 311 note) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (b), by striking “December
8 31, 2025” and inserting “December 31, 2027”;

9 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “2025” and
10 inserting “2027”; and

11 (3) in subsection (f), by striking “2025” and
12 inserting “2027”.

1 **Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence**
2 **and Intelligence-Related Activities**

3 **SEC. 1611. [Log 80433]. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF**
4 **AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN COM-**
5 **MERCIAL ACTIVITIES AS SECURITY FOR IN-**
6 **TELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES.**

7 Section 431 of title 10, United States Code, is
8 amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “December
10 31, 2024” and inserting “December 31, 2027”; and

11 (2) in subsection (b), by amending paragraph
12 (1) to read as follows:

13 “(1)(A) be pre-coordinated with the Director of
14 the Central Intelligence Agency using procedures
15 mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense
16 and the Director; and

17 “(B) where appropriate, be supported by the
18 Director; and”.

1 **SEC. 1612.[Log 80287]. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY TO EXE-**
2 **CUTE WARRANTS AND MAKE ARRESTS TO**
3 **SPECIAL AGENTS OF ARMY COUNTERINTEL-**
4 **LIGENCE COMMAND.**

5 Section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, is
6 amended—

7 (1) in the heading, by inserting “**and Coun-**
8 **terintelligence Command**” after “**Criminal**
9 **Investigation Command**”; and

10 (2) in subsection (b), by striking “who is a spe-
11 cial agent” and all that follows through the end of
12 the subsection and inserting the following: “who is—

13 “(1) a special agent of the Army Criminal In-
14 vestigation Command (or a successor to that com-
15 mand) whose duties include conducting, supervising,
16 or coordinating investigations of criminal activity in
17 programs and operations of the Department of the
18 Army; or

19 “(2) a special agent of the Army Counterintel-
20 ligence Command (or a successor to that command)
21 whose duties include conducting, supervising, or co-
22 ordinating counterintelligence investigations in pro-
23 grams and operations of the Department of the
24 Army.”.

DIRECTIVE REPORT LANGUAGE

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Special Operations Forces Critical Language Proficiency

The committee recognizes the imperative need for the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to possess dynamic language capabilities, especially in response to unforeseen requirements, conflict surges, humanitarian disasters, or other military needs. This need is underscored by the evolving global security landscape, which necessitates agility in language proficiency across a spectrum of languages, some of which may currently have limited to no capability within the Department of Defense. The committee remains interested in preserving proficiency in critical languages in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) areas of responsibility (AOR) for special operations forces. The committee encourages USSOCOM to emphasize preserving language proficiency and readiness in these AORs.

Moreover, the committee notes that the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report in 2023 concerning special operations forces language proficiency titled "Enhanced Training, Analysis, and Monitoring Could Improve Foreign Language Proficiency." The committee notes that GAO determined that special operations forces have recently struggled to meet foreign language proficiency goals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on the preservation of critical language proficiency. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a plan to preserve proficiency in critical languages in the USCENTCOM and USAFRICOM AORs for special operations forces; and
- (2) an evaluation of USSOCOM's adoption of the recommendations laid out in the 2023 GAO report titled, "Enhanced Training, Analysis, and Monitoring Could Improve Foreign Language Proficiency."

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

OTHER MATTERS

Operations in the Information Environment

The committee commends the Department of Defense for publishing the 2023 Department of Defense Strategy for Operations in the Information Environment (SOIE). This report is an important step to ensure the United States can compete in the strategic environment to counter adversaries and malign influences across the globe. The committee has had concerns with the Department's ability to cohesively counter malign actors with operations in the information environment (OIE) in an aggressive, rapid, and responsible manner to deter our adversaries as part of integrated deterrence instead of reacting to misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda. Aligning the SOIE with the 2022 National Defense Strategy is a critical step to ensuring all organizations working in the OIE are synchronized to better understand the challenges and develop the proper approach as part of integrated deterrence. The SOIE emphasizes the need for alignment of OIE and intelligence synchronization with other Government informational capabilities, operations, and activities. The SOIE also states the intelligence community (IC) must improve its efforts to produce intelligence relevant to OIE by better understanding the individuals, groups and populations that are critical and influential to partners, adversaries, and relevant foreign actors. The committee

notes that the Department is in the process of formulating an implementation plan for OIE (OIE I-Plan).

The committee is interested in understanding how the OIE I-Plan will incorporate the IC to produce tailored and prioritized intelligence to support OIE. Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025, on the OIE I-Plan and how the IC will be incorporated into OIE.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Security Cooperation Information Portal

The Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) is a Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) tool designed for international customers, customer agents, and U.S. Government personnel to view information regarding transfers of equipment and services. The committee is aware of on-going initiatives by DSCA to improve SCIP through certain enhancements. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2024, on the status of enhancements to SCIP. This briefing should address the following:

- (1) automation of the reporting of delivered materiel once received by the security cooperation officers (SCOs) or the geographic combatant command;
- (2) implementation of upload, input, search and reporting capabilities for non-standard requisitions;
- (3) design and development of a building partner capacity limited inventory manager in SCIP to provide SCOs an automated system to handle inventory of items in country, including historical data and auditing capabilities; and
- (4) any other matter the Director of DSCA considers appropriate.

United States-Poland Security Cooperation in Africa

In recent years, the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) area of responsibility (AOR) has seen increased political instability, an expansion of violent extremist organizations and proxy forces of Russia, including the group formerly known as the Wagner Group, and coercive economic activities from China. The committee recognizes that Polish security cooperation activities in Africa could address shared threats in the USAFRICOM AOR. Poland has been a crucial strategic ally of the United States and a vital member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, offering unique defensive capabilities. Coordinating complementary security cooperation activities with Poland in Africa could offer critical capabilities that USAFRICOM could utilize, particularly along efforts to counter activities by Russian proxy forces, including operations in the information environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of USAFRICOM to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on Polish security cooperation activities in Africa. The briefing should also identify Polish activities that complement U.S. security objectives in Africa.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Modernizing Open Source Intelligence

The committee notes the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) released the intelligence community's (IC) Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) Strategy for 2024-2026 on March 8, 2024. The strategy highlights the advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning and the opportunities and value they bring to OSINT. The committee agrees with the strategy's notion that the IC must embrace new technologies, while ensuring the development of tradecraft in tandem, to quickly collect, evaluate, and analyze open-source data. The committee also recognizes the potential for commercially available foreign adversary intelligence data obtained from the internet or overlay networks. The committee believes this intelligence, when obtained properly, could provide the U.S. and its allies and partners an advantage over our adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the Defense Intelligence Enterprise's (DIE) approach to accomplishing the OSINT Strategy for 2024-2026 and the impacts of the potential use of commercially acquired foreign adversary intelligence data. The briefing should address the following:

- (1) how the DIE will coordinate open-source data acquisition and expand data sharing;
- (2) how the DIE will establish integrated open-source collection management;
- (3) how the DIE will drive OSINT innovation to deliver new capabilities;
- (4) how the DIE will develop the next-generation OSINT workforce and tradecraft; and
- (5) what barriers, to include statutory authority concerns, does the DIE face in obtaining commercially available foreign adversary intelligence from the internet and overlay networks.

OTHER MATTERS

Biosurveillance and Biothreat Detection Research

The committee welcomes the Department of Defense's first ever Biodefense Posture Review to assess the biological threat landscape and establish the Department's approach to biodefense, including clarification of biodefense priorities, roles, responsibilities, authorities, capabilities, and posture. Yet, the committee remains concerned about whether the Department has the correct balance of resources devoted to bacterial biosurveillance and bacterial biothreat detection to interpret battlefield biothreats. There is particular concern for bacterial biothreats, as resources shifted heavily to a viral focus, due to the coronavirus disease pandemic, and may have severely limited emphasis on bacterial pathogens.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the requirements for research programs to counter biothreats. The briefing should include the number of the Department's ongoing viral-focused and bacterial-focused research efforts, address any gaps in biosurveillance capabilities, and detail the Department's plan to address gaps in biosurveillance through research initiatives.

The committee also encourages the Department to increase funding allocated to bacterial biosurveillance and bacterial biothreat detection to interpret battlefield biothreats.

Foreign Acquisition of U.S.-Owned Testing Laboratories

The committee is concerned about foreign acquisitions of some U.S. testing laboratories that currently provide services to the military and military equipment manufacturers. These laboratories are crucial in ensuring compliance with military standards for military-owned equipment and maintaining a healthy defense industrial base, particularly in areas such as electromagnetic interference (EMC) testing. Understanding the background of ownership is critical for protecting against potential industrial espionage and preventing our adversaries from gaining an intelligence advantage.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the impacts of foreign ownership of U.S. testing laboratories that conduct military-standard and EMC testing for the U.S. military and military equipment manufacturers. The briefing should include assessments of each of the following:

- (1) the number of EMC testing companies the Department of Defense contracts with;
- (2) the potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with foreign ownership of these laboratories, including the exposure of sensitive information to foreign entities;

(3) the current security protocols and clearance procedures for foreign-owned laboratories conducting EMC testing for the Department; and

(4) the implications of foreign acquisitions of EMC laboratories on national security, including the protection of unclassified but critical defense information.