year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle D of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. CERTIFICATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NUCLEAR CONSULTATIVE GROUP.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States extended deterrence commitment to the Republic of Korea is ironclad and enduring.

(2) Such extended deterrence relies on the full range of defense capabilities, including conventional and nuclear forces of the United States.

(3) The establishment of the Nuclear Consultative Group (referred to in this section as the ''Group'') between the United States and the Republic of Korea during President Yoon Suk Yeol's visit to the United States on April 26, 2023, reflected a recognition of the accelerating threat posed by the nuclear weapons and missile program of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a requirement to adjust the alliances approach to deterring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Group will strengthen the alliance between the governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea by deepening the ability of such governments to plan, consult, and conduct exercises on issues related to nuclear deterrence;

(2) integrated deterrence requires a whole-of-government approach to deter adversaries and assure United States allies; and

(3) the Group should be executed as a 2+2 construct with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State serving as co-leads.

(c) REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NUCLEAR CONSULTATIVE GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that includes a description of each of the following:

(A) The organization of the Group, including co-chairs and interagency participants of the Group who are representatives of the United States.

(B) The scope of the activities of the Group and how such activities connect to the Security Consultative Mechanism and the Military Consultative Mechanism between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

(C) The relationship of the Group to existing extended deterrence mechanisms of the Republic of Korea and the United States, including the Korean Integrated Defense Dialogue, the Deterrence Strategy Committee, and the Extended Deterrence Consultative Group.

(D) The frequency and circumstances under which the Group convenes.

(E) The scope of activities the Group addresses, including strategic planning, crisis consultation, and exercises.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex

(d) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a certification that—

(A) the United States policy of extended deterrence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—

(i) has the necessary posture and capabilities to deter conventional and nuclear threats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(ii) has the necessary posture and capabilities to assure the Government of the Republic of Korea and its people of the effectiveness of extended deterrence; and

(B) that the Federal Government plans fully integrate conventional and nuclear capabilities for the deterrence, and if necessary, the defeat, of aggression by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(2) FORM.—The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 470. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Bolstering the AUKUS Partnership

SEC. 1299L. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) AUKUS; AUKUS PARTNERSHIP.—The terms ''AUKUS'' and ''AUKUS partnership'' means the trilateral security partnership between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, which includes the following two pillars:

(A) Pillar One of AUKUS is focused on developing a pathway for Australia to acquire conventionally armed, nuclear powered submarines.

(B) Pillar Two of AUKUS is focused on enhancing trilateral collaboration on advanced defense capabilities to include hypersonic and counter hypersonic capabilities, quantum technologies, undersea technologies, and artificial intelligence.

(3) AUKUS PARTNER.—The term ''AUKUS partner'' refers to a member of AUKUS.

(4) DEFENSE ARTICLE; DEFENSE SERVICE.—The terms ''defense article'' and ''defense service'' have the meanings given those terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

SEC. 1299M. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States has entered into a period of intense strategic rivalry with China that includes military competition on a scale unseen in generations.

(2) The perpetuation of a military balance of power in the Indo-Pacific favorable to the United States and its allies and partners can no longer be assumed as China continues to invest massive resources in its military.

(3) China has undertaken a nuclear breakout, fields the world's largest navy, and is fielding a fully modernized air force.

(4) North Korea remains an urgent and gathering threat as it fields an increasingly diverse and advanced nuclear and missile force backed by a massive conventional army.

(5) Iran continues to pursue a nuclear weapons capability while fomenting unrest in the Middle East and beyond.

(6) While China remains the pacing threat for the United States, Russia's unprovoked and brutal invasion of Ukraine makes clear that multiple dissatisfied powers are coalescing into an informal bloc designed to challenge the existing United States-led global order.

(7) United States efforts to help Ukraine defend itself against Russian aggression and strengthen Taiwan's ability to resist the coercion of the Chinese Communist Party have exposed the production constraints inherent in the United States defense industrial base.

(8) The capacity limitations of the United States defense industrial base require urgent remedy to include a renewed examination of burden sharing roles with United States allies.

(9) To meet this comprehensive challenge to American interests, we must act with urgency to expand the resilience and capacity of our defense industrial base. United States allies should be full partners in this effort and the AUKUS partnership is a necessary first step to share the responsibility of perpetuating the existing rules-based order.

(10) The security partnership between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (referred to as the ''AUKUS partnership'') is meant to bolster capability of the United States and allies in the Indo-Pacific and beyond through technology sharing, cooperation, and defense exports.

(11) The AUKUS partnership's focus on conventionally armed nuclear-powered submarines and advanced capabilities, known respectively as Pillars One and Two, rightly centers on cooperation at the highest end of security and geostrategic competition.

(12) Pillar One, while bold, is complex, highly contingent and unlikely to produce additive submarine capability in the Indo-Pacific until the 2030s.

(13) The Pillar One initiative will rely on the expertise developed by the United States and United Kingdom in operating their submarine fleets to bring an Australian capability into service at the earliest achievable date.

(14) Pillar Two proposes that AUKUS partners will also deepen cooperation and integration on advanced defense technologies to include hypersonic missiles, space technology, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies and additional undersea capabilities.

(15) Pillar Two, if executed with the vision described by the three allies in the AUKUS announcement of September 2021, offers the potential to produce meaningful capability and increase industrial capacity during the current decade.

(16) Pillar Two can also expand and build resilience across the supply chain of the AUKUS partners.

(17) However, certain statutory components of the United States export control and regulatory system are overly cumbersome for industries in the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom.

(18) Australia and the United Kingdom have legal, regulatory, and technology control regimes that are sufficiently comparable to those of the United States.

(19) United States technology controls and export licensing decisions must balance the relatively low risk of compromise that exists across all three AUKUS partners regulatory regimes against the requirements to respond

at the speed of relevance to the rapid military advances made by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(20) In order to implement the AUKUS agreement and realize the value of increased cooperation between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, the United States must ensure cooperation is fostered, not inhibited, by the United States regulatory system.

(21) The United States export control system, encompassing both the International Traffic and Arms Regulations and the Export Administration Regulations, is largely based on a bilateral government-to-government relationship rather than being optimized for a trilateral or multilateral defense technology partnership.

(22) The Department of State, in concert with the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and other relevant United States agencies, should clearly communicate to our AUKUS partners any United States requirements to address matters related to the technology security and export control measures of Australia and the United Kingdom.

(23) Further, the Department of State, in concert with the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and other relevant United States agencies, should work to reduce barriers to defense innovation, cooperation, trade, sustainment, co-production, and co-development initiatives with the governments and industry partners of the United Kingdom and Australia.

(24) These barriers include the overuse of ''no foreign nationals'' (NOFORN) and Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) determinations that inhibit collaboration among AUKUS partners in determining requirements, design, development, acquisition, testing, operation, and sustainment of capabilities designed to be interoperable.

(25) The successful implementation of the AUKUS partnership requires regulatory and licensing changes on the part of all AUKUS partner countries and the continued enhancement of the export control and technology security regimes of all three nations.

(26) If AUKUS realizes its potential, it will set a precedent and incentivize similar agreements with other close United States allies, which will be necessary if we are to prevail in the long-term competition with China, Russia and its partners.

SEC. 1299N. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support a transformation and expansion of our already close cooperation on a range of defense and security issues with the United Kingdom and Australia, including enhancing cooperation in the development and fielding of advanced commercial and defense capabilities and in pursuing deeper integration of our defense industrial bases and supporting supply chains;

(2) to use AUKUS to enhance trilateral cooperation across the submarine fleets of the partner countries and to support Australian efforts to acquire nuclear-powered submarines for the Royal Australian Navy;

(3) to reassess, and as needed revise, existing regulatory and legal regimes, to include licensing, technology release and contracting procedures to meet the objectives outlined in the September 15, 2021, announcement of the AUKUS partnership;

(4) to reinvigorate burden sharing with United States allies as a key component of adopting a sustainable long-term strategy to compete with China, Russia, and other revanchist powers; and

(5) to modernize the United States export control system to reflect the new era of cooperation with partners and allies, incorporating commercial and defense technology that preserve, and enhance our way of life.

SEC. 1299O. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES.

(a) SENIOR ADVISOR AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AUKUS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of State shall appoint a senior advisor at the Department of State to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the AUKUS agreement by the Department of State (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Senior Advisor'').

(2) REPORTING.—The senior advisor shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—It shall be the responsibility of the senior advisor—

(A) to coordinate AUKUS implementation between relevant Department of State bureaus, directorates, and offices;

(B) to represent the Department of State on matters relating to AUKUS in the interagency process;

(C) to engage with relevant government and industry entities in the United Kingdom and Australia; and

(D) to issue guidance, including promulgating regulations, in order to reduce barriers to defense collaboration, innovation, trade, and production with the Governments and industry partners of the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia.

(4) SALARY.—The annual salary of the senior advisor described in this section shall not exceed salaries authorized in the Office of Personnel Management's Executive pay scale.

(b) DIRECTORATE OF DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS STAFFING.—Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''100 percent of the registration fees collected by the Office of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State'' and inserting ''100 percent of the defense trade control registration fees collected by the Department of State'';

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting ''management, licensing, compliance, and policy activities in the defense trade controls function, including'' after ''incurred for'';

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking ''contract personnel to assist in'';

(4) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(5) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) the facilitation of defense trade policy development, implementation, and cooperation with a specific focus on Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, review of commodity jurisdiction determinations, outreach to United States industry and foreign parties, and analysis of scientific and technological developments as they relate to the exercise of defense trade control authorities; and

''(5) contract personnel to assist in such activities.''.

SEC. 1299P. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and, as appropriate, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on efforts of the Department of State to implement the AUKUS partnership.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) Regarding the achievement of Phase One goals for of the Optimal Pathway for AUKUS Pillar One for each of calendar years 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027, the following:

(i) A description of progress made by the AUKUS partners to conclude an Article 14 Arrangement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(ii) A description of the status of AUKUS partner efforts to build the supporting infrastructure to base conventionally armed nuclear powered attack submarines.

(iii) Updates on the efforts by the AUKUS partners to train a workforce that can build, sustain, and operate conventionally armed nuclear powered attack submarines.

(iv) A description of progress in the construction of a new submarine facility to support the basing and disposition of nuclear attack submarines on the east coast of Australia.

(v) The number of Australian and United Kingdom personnel embedded on United States Navy ships during Phase One of the Optimal Pathway.

(vi) A description of progress in establishing submarine support facilities capable of hosting rotational forces in western Australia by 2027.

(vii) A description of how the United States plans to provide up to five Virginia Class submarines to Australia by the early to mid-2030's.

(viii) A description of how the sale of United States Virginia Class submarines and newly built SSN–AUKUS submarines will be combined into a cohesive and sovereign Royal Australian Navy submarine fleet.

(ix) A detailed assessment of how Australia's sovereign conventionally armed nuclear attack submarines contribute to United States defense and deterrence objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

(B) For each of the calendar years 2021 and 2022—

(i) the average and median times for the United States Government to review applications for licenses, disaggregated by company size and license type and other agreements, to export defense articles or defense services to persons, corporations, and the governments (including agencies and subdivisions of such governments, including official missions of such governments) of Australia and the United Kingdom;

(ii) the number of applications from Australia and the United Kingdom for licenses to export defense articles and defense services that were denied, returned without action, or approved with provisos, listed by year;

(iii) the number of requests made by licensees or exporters for proviso reconsideration, listed by year;

(iv) the average and median times for the United States Government to review applications from Australia and the United Kingdom for foreign military sales beginning from the date Australia or the United Kingdom submitted a letter of request that resulted in a letter of acceptance; and

(v) the number of requests from Australia and the United Kingdom for foreign military sales that were denied.

(C) A list of relevant United States laws, regulations, and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party that govern authorizations to export defense articles or defense services that are required to implement the AUKUS partnership.

(D) An assessment of key recommendations the United States Government has provided to the Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom to revise laws, regulations, and policies of such countries that are required to implement the AUKUS partnership, including a detailed description of discussions regarding ''deemed exports''.

(E) An assessment of recommended improvements to export control laws and regulations of Australia, the United Kingdom,

and the United States that such countries should make to implement the AUKUS partnership and to otherwise meet the requirements of section 38(j)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(2)).

(b) REPORT ON INTERAGENCY ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions taken at the interagency level to implement the advanced capabilities pillar of the AUKUS agreement.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of changes to the International Traffic in Regulations (ITAR) and the United States export control regime that are necessary to implement the AUKUS agreement and to permit AUKUS member states and Canada to exchange defense items at classified and unclassified levels.

(B) A plan for reducing barriers and implementing the changes as described in ITAR (including decreasing requirements for licenses within AUKUS and reducing timelines for licensing decisions) and a description of any changes that will require new authorities from Congress.

(C) A description of the progress the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Commerce have made in implementing any changes as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(D) A list of actions the Departments have requested the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia to take in order to amend their export control systems in a way that is comparable to that of the United States.

(E) A classified annex describing the content and timing of consultations amongst AUKUS partners on Pillar One and for the eight Lines of Effort in Pillar Two.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the President shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes the following:

(1) A description of the efforts of AUKUS partners to enhance collaboration across the following eight trilateral Lines of Effort:

(A) Undersea capabilities.

(B) Quantum technologies.

(C) Artificial Intelligence and autonomy.

(D) Advanced cyber capabilities.

(E) Hypersonic and counter-hypersonic capabilities.

(F) Electronic warfare.

(G) Innovation.

(H) Information sharing.

(2) An assessment of the related capabilities necessary to effectuate the eight trilateral Lines of Effort described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1299Q. EXEMPTION FOR LICENSE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORT OF DEFENSE ITEMS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA.

Section 38(j)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting '', THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND AUSTRALIA'' after ''CANADA''; and

(B) by inserting '', the United Kingdom, or Australia'' after ''Canada''; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ''TREATIES.—'' and all that follows through ''(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirement'' and inserting ''TREATIES.—The requirement'';

(B) by striking clause (ii); and

(C) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii) and moving such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the left.

SEC. 1299R. UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

(a) EXEMPTION FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA FROM CERTIFICATION AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN TRANSFERS.—Section 38(f)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)(3)) is amended by inserting '', the United Kingdom, or Australia'' after ''Canada''.

(b) UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST PERIODIC REVIEWS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through authority delegated by the President to carry out period reviews of items on the United States Munitions List under subsection (f) of section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall carry out such reviews not less frequently than annually in order to determine which capabilities may be transitioned from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List.

(2) SCOPE.—The periodic reviews described under paragraph (1) shall focus on interagency resources to address current threats faced by the United States, the evolving technological and economic landscape, and the widespread availability of certain technologies and items on the United States Munitions List.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The periodic reviews described under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in coordination with the Defense Trade Advisory Group (DTAG), who shall provide—

(A) relevant industry expertise selected from major defense primes and nontraditional contractors; and

(B) recommendations for improvements to facilitate cooperation.

SEC. 1299S. OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT, REEXPORT, TRANSFER, AND RETRANSFER OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ARTICLES TO AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM UNDER ITAR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking relating to amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to establish a Final Rule establishing an Open General Export License for export, reexport, transfer, and retransfer of certain defense articles and services to or between the United States, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The Open General License shall be available for exports, reexports, transfers, and retransfers of defense articles and services between or among—

(1) the Government of Australia;

(2) the Government of Canada;

(3) the Government of the United Kingdom;

(4) members of the Australian Community as defined in part 126.16(d) of the ITAR, at all locations in Australia;

(5) members of the United Kingdom Community as defined in part 126.17(d) of the ITAR, at all locations in the United Kingdom; and

(6) Canadian-registered persons as defined in part 126.5(b) of the ITAR.

(b) APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.—The export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer of any unclassified defense article pursuant to subsection (a) to any of the parties listed in such subsection shall be subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(1) Compliance with the requirements of part 123.9(b) of the ITAR.

(2) The export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer must take place wholly within or between the physical territory of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom and the United States except for—

(A) the purposes of maintenance, repair, replacement, or overhaul; or

(B) transit and transshipment in which the exporter retains effective custody over the export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer.

(3) Any export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer of a defense article other than technical data (including development, manufacturing, and production by industrial partners) for end use by, or operation on behalf of, the Government of Australia, the Government of Canada, the Government of the United Kingdom, or the Government of the United States.

(4) An Open General License under subsection (a) may not be utilized by persons to whom a presumption of denial is applied by DDTC pursuant to parts 120.1(c) or 127.11(a) of the ITAR, including, among other reasons, for past convictions of certain United States criminal statutes or because the persons are otherwise ineligible to contract with or receive an export or import license from an agency of the United States Government.

(5) No exporter may use an Open General License under subsection (a) to export, reexport, transfer, retransfer, or otherwise provide defense articles, defense services, or technical data to any foreign person subject to any United States sanctions as administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), subject to any embargo maintained by the United States, or otherwise ineligible to receive defense articles, defense services, or technical data under ITAR license or authorizations.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer pursuant to subsection (a) of any major defense equipment (as defined in part 120.37 of the ITAR) valued (in terms of its original acquisition cost) at $25,000,000 or more or any defense article or related training or other defense service valued (in terms of its original acquisition cost) at $100,000,000 or more shall be notified to Congress for a 15 day formal review period as outlined in the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

SEC. 1299T. LICENSE EXCEPTION FOR EXPORT, REEXPORT, AND IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER OF ITEMS ON COMMERCE CONTROL LIST TO OR BETWEEN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking relating to amending the Export Administration Regulations to establish a license exception for the export, reexport, and in-country transfer of items on the Commerce Control List to or between covered persons in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A person that exports, reexports, or in-country transfers an item on the Commerce Control List under the license exception established under subsection (a), and a recipient of such an item, shall—

(1) comply with all applicable requirements of the Export Administration Regulations;

(2) maintain, for each such export, reexport, or in-country transfer, a record of—

(A) the exporter;

(B) a description of the item, including technology;

(C) the name and address, and other available contact information, of the recipient and the end-user of the item;

(D) the name of the person responsible for the transaction;

(E) the stated end use of the item;

(F) the date of the transaction; and

(G) the method of transfer; and

(3) ensure that such records are made available, upon request, to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON REEXPORTS THROUGH THIRD COUNTRIES.—The export, reexport, or in-country transfer of an item under the license exception established under subsection (a) is required to take place wholly within or between the physical territory of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, or the United States, except for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such an item for—

(A) the purposes of maintenance, repair, replacement, or overhaul; or

(B) transit or transshipment in which the exporter retains effective custody over the export, reexport, transfer, or retransfer.

(2) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS TO RESTRICTED PERSONS.—An item may not be exported, reexported, or in-country transferred under the license exception established under subsection (a) to any foreign person—

(A) with respect to which sanctions have been imposed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury;

(B) on any restricted parties list;

(C) subject to any embargo maintained by the United States; or

(D) that is otherwise ineligible to receive controlled dual-use or commercial articles or technology on the Commerce Control List.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.—The term ''Commerce Control List'' means the list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(2) COVERED PERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subparagraph (B), the term ''covered person'' means—

(i) the government of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom;

(ii) a citizen or national of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom; or

(iii) an entity organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''covered person'' does not include any person on any a restricted parties list.

(3) RESTRICTED PARTIES LIST.—The term ''restricted parties list'' means any of the following lists maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security:

(A) The Entity List set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(B) The Military End-User List set forth in Supplement No. 7 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(C) The Denied Persons List maintained pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Export Administration Regulations.

(D) The Unverified List set forth in Supplement No. 6 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(4) OTHER TERMS.—The terms ''export'', ''Export Administration Regulations'', ''in-country transfer'', ''item'', and ''reexport'' have the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

SEC. 1299U. TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AS DOMESTIC SOURCES UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

Section 702(7)(A) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4552(7)(A)) is amended by striking ''or Canada'' and inserting '', Canada, Australia, or the United Kingdom''.

SEC. 1299V. EXPEDITED RELEASE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES TO AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(a) PRECLEARANCE OF CERTAIN MILITARY SALES ITEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, and in conjunction with coordinating entities such as the National Disclosure Policy Committee, the Arms Transfer and Technology Release Senior Steering Group, and other appropriate entities, shall compile a list of available and emerging military platforms, technologies, and equipment that are pre-cleared and prioritized for sale and release to Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom through the Foreign Military Sales program (including items controlled by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) or the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and items included in programs of record and programs that are not programs of record) that are pre-cleared and prioritized for sale and release to Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom through the Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales programs.

(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING SELECTION OF ITEMS.—

(A) NO LIMITATION ON FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not be construed as limiting the type, timing, or quantity of items that may be requested by, or sold to, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada under the Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales programs.

(B) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this [subtitle/title] shall be construed to supersede congressional notification requirements under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et. seq.).

(b) EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES REQUESTS.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall expedite the processing of requests of Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada under the Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales programs.

(c) RELEASE POLICY FOR AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall create an anticipatory release policy for key Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales capabilities for Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Review of these capabilities for releasability shall be subject to a ''fast track'' decision-making process with a presumption of approval. The capabilities subject to this policy should include—

(1) Pillar One technologies associated with submarine and associated combat systems; and

(2) Pillar Two technologies, including but not limited to hypersonic missiles, cyber capabilities, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, and undersea capabilities, and other advanced technologies.

(d) INTERAGENCY POLICY.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly review and update interagency policies and implementation guidance related to Foreign Military Sales and Direct Commercial Sales requests, including incorporating the anticipatory release provisions of this section.

SEC. 1299W. EXPEDITED REVIEW OF EXPORT LICENSES FOR EXPORTS OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES TO AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND CANADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall initiate a rulemaking to establish a ''fast track'' decision-making process for applications, classified or unclassified, to export defense articles and defense services to Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, with a presumption of approval.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To qualify for the ''fast track'' process described in subsection (a), the application must be for an export that will take place wholly within or between the physical territory of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom and the United States and with governments or corporate entities from such countries.

(c) CRITERIA.—Such ''fast-track'' process shall be available for both classified and unclassified items, and the process must satisfy the following criteria:

(1) Any licensing application to export defense articles and services that is related to a government-to-government AUKUS agreement shall be exempted from staffing requirements and must be approved, returned, or denied within 14 days of submission.

(2) For all other licensing requests, any review shall be completed not later than 30 calendar days after the date of application.

(3) The Secretary of State shall issue a decision on the case not later than five days after the such review period has elapsed.

SEC. 1299X. ANTICIPATORY DISCLOSURE POLICY FOR AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall direct the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) to adopt a classification category for the purposes of anticipatory disclosure policy to facilitate information sharing on Pillar One, Pillar Two, and other critical technologies for Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

SEC. 1299Y. REPORT ON AUKUS STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees an AUKUS strategy identifying.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An identification of the defensive military capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that AUKUS seeks to offset.

(2) An explanation of the total cost associated with Pillar One of AUKUS and the operational rationale for Australia's acquisition of nuclear submarines.

(3) An assessment of possible opportunity costs for other defense capabilities associated with investing in the SSN–AUKUS program.

(4) A detailed explanation of how the Australian industrial base will contribute to strengthening the United States strategic position in Asia.

(5) A detailed explanation of the military and strategic benefit provided by the improved access provided by Australian naval bases.

(6) An assessment of how sovereign United Kingdom and Australian submarines contribute to the achievement of United States military objectives as defined in United States strategy and planning documents.

(7) A net assessment contrasting the investments the Government of the People's Republic of China is making in its submarine, hypersonic missile, and unmanned

antisubmarine technologies relative to that of the AUKUS partners.

SEC. 1299Z. AUSTRALIA, UNITED KINGDOM, AND UNITED STATES SUBMARINE SECURITY TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may transfer or authorize export of defense services to the Government of Australia under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) that may also be directly exported to Australian private sector personnel to support the development of the Australian submarine industrial base necessary for submarine security activities between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, including where such private-sector personnel are not officers, employees, or agents of the Government of Australia.

(b) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER TRANSFER.—Any transfer of defense services to the Government of Australia pursuant to subsection (a) to persons other than those directly provided such defense services pursuant to such subsection shall only be made in accordance with the requirements of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

SA 471. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PRODUCTION AND USE OF NATURAL GAS AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 352), the Secretary of Defense may—

(A) produce any natural gas located within land under the geographic footprint of any installation of the Department of Defense within the United States, including within any territory of the United States; and

(B) treat, manage, and use the natural gas produced pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—To carry out any authority described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Army may enter into a contract with an entity determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(b) ROYALTIES TO STATES OR TERRITORIES.—

(1) VALUE OF ROYALTIES.—Beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Secretary of Defense, for natural gas produced at any installation of the Department pursuant to subsection (a) during that calendar year, information on the amount of royalty payments that the State or territory where each such installation is location would have received under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) if the natural gas had been produced pursuant to a lease issued under that Act.

(2) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—On request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Defense shall promptly provide all information, documents, and other materials the Secretary of the Interior considers necessary to calculate the amount of royalty payments under paragraph (1).

(3) PAYMENTS; DISBURSEMENTS.—

(A) PAYMENTS TO TREASURY.—On receipt of the information from the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1) each calendar year, the Secretary of Defense shall, for each State or territory, as applicable, deposit in the Treasury of the United States an amount equal to the amount of the royalty payments calculated under that paragraph.

(B) DISBURSEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to each State or territory an amount equal to the amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of Defense for such State or territory pursuant to subparagraph (A) as though the amounts were being disbursed to the State or territory under section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 355).

(4) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—On receipt of written notice from the governor of a State or territory consenting to the waiver of any of the requirements of paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior shall waive that requirement.

(c) OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may take ownership of any gas production and treatment equipment and facilities and associated infrastructure from an entity with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with the terms of such contract.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY.—With respect to a natural gas well installed on an installation of the Department and subject to this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall have no responsibility for—

(A) the plugging, abandonment, or reclamation of such well; or

(B) any environmental damage caused by or associated with the production of such well.

(d) LIMITATION ON USES.—Natural gas produced pursuant to subsection (a) may be used only to support activities and operations at the installation at which such gas was produced.

(e) SAFETY STANDARDS FOR GAS WELLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A natural gas well installed on any installation of the Department and subject to this Act shall meet the same technical installation and operating standards required for a natural gas well installed under a lease issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), including—

(A) the gas measurement requirements under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) the operational standards required by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to part 3160 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(2) COMPLIANCE.—With respect to a natural gas well installed on any installation of the Department and subject to this Act—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management shall—

(i) ensure compliance by the Secretary of Defense with the standards described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) report any violations of the standards to the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as are necessary to bring the well into compliance with such standards.

SA 472. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PRODUCTION AND USE OF NATURAL GAS AT MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 352), the Secretary of the Army may—

(A) produce any natural gas located within land under the geographic footprint of the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (referred to in this Act as ''MCAAP''); and

(B) treat, manage, and use the natural gas produced pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—To carry out any authority described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Army may enter into a contract with an entity determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(b) ROYALTIES TO THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.—

(1) VALUE OF ROYALTIES.—Beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Secretary of the Army, for natural gas produced at MCAAP pursuant to subsection (a) during that calendar year, information on the amount of royalty payments that the State of Oklahoma would have received under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) if the natural gas had been produced pursuant to a lease issued under that Act.

(2) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—On request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army shall promptly provide all information, documents, and other materials the Secretary of the Interior considers necessary to calculate the amount of royalty payments under paragraph (1).

(3) PAYMENTS; DISBURSEMENTS.—

(A) PAYMENTS TO TREASURY.—On receipt of the information from the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1) each calendar year, the Secretary of the Army shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States an amount equal to the amount of the royalty payments calculated under that paragraph.

(B) DISBURSEMENTS TO OKLAHOMA.—The Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to the State of Oklahoma an amount equal to the amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to subparagraph (A) as though the amounts were being disbursed to the State under section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 355).

(4) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—On receipt of written notice from the Governor of Oklahoma consenting to the waiver of any of the requirements of paragraphs (1) through (3), the Secretary of the Interior may waive that requirement.

(c) OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may take ownership of any gas production and treatment equipment and facilities and associated infrastructure from an entity with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with the terms of such contract.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY.—With respect to a natural gas well installed on MCAAP and subject to this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall have no responsibility for—

(A) the plugging, abandonment, or reclamation of such well; or

(B) any environmental damage caused by or associated with the production of such well.

(d) LIMITATION ON USES.—Natural gas produced pursuant to subsection (a) may be used only to support activities and operations at MCAAP.

(e) SAFETY STANDARDS FOR GAS WELLS.—