

One Hundred Eighteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the third day of January, two thousand and twenty-three*

An Act

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024”.

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

(a) DIVISIONS.—This Act is organized into seven 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—Other Matters.
- (6) Division F—Department of State Authorization Act of 2023.
- (7) Division G—Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

(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.

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. Limitation on availability of funds pending assessment of Army Trackless Moving Target systems.

Sec. 112. Strategy for Army tactical wheeled vehicle program.

Sec. 113. Report on acquisition strategies for the logistics augmentation program of the Army.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Modification of requirements for minimum number of carrier air wings of the Navy.

are consistent with the threshold for construction projects as so adjusted.”.

SEC. 5002. GRAVE MARKERS AT SANTA FE NATIONAL CEMETERY, NEW MEXICO.

(a) **REPEAL OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FLAT GRAVE MARKERS.**—Section 612 of the Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (Public Law 106–117; 38 U.S.C. 2404 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, and make publicly available, a report on the cost of replacing the flat grave markers that were provided under such section 612 at the Santa Fe National Cemetery, New Mexico, with upright grave markers.

SEC. 5003. IMPROVING PROCESSING BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF DISABILITY CLAIMS FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER THROUGH IMPROVED TRAINING.

(a) **FORMAL PROCESS FOR CONDUCT OF ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF TRAINING NEEDS BASED ON TRENDS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Under Secretary for Benefits, shall establish a formal process to analyze, on an annual basis, training needs of employees of the Department who review claims for disability compensation for post-traumatic stress disorder, based on identified processing error trends.

(b) **FORMAL PROCESS FOR CONDUCT OF ANNUAL STUDIES TO SUPPORT ANNUAL ANALYSIS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall establish a formal process to conduct, on an annual basis, studies to help guide the process established under subsection (a).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each study conducted under paragraph (1) shall cover the following:

- (A) Military post-traumatic stress disorder stressors.
- (B) Decision-making claims for claims processors.

TITLE LI—JUDICIARY MATTERS

Sec. 5101. Prohibition of demand for bribe.

Sec. 5102. Preventing child sex abuse.

Sec. 5103. Recognition as corporation and grant of Federal charter for National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

Sec. 5104. Visa availability for government employee immigrant visa program.

SEC. 5101. PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR BRIBE.

Section 201 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the term ‘foreign official’ means—

“(A)(i) any official or employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof; or

“(ii) any senior foreign political figure, as defined in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(B) any official or employee of a public international organization;

“(C) any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization; or

“(D) any person acting in an unofficial capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization; and

“(5) the term ‘public international organization’ means—

“(A) an organization that is designated by Executive order pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288); or

“(B) any other international organization that is designated by the President by Executive order for the purposes of this section, effective as of the date of publication of such order in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR A BRIBE.—

“(1) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official to corruptly demand, seek, receive, accept, or agree to receive or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of value personally or for any other person or nongovernmental entity, by making use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, from any person (as defined in section 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-3), except that that definition shall be applied without regard to whether the person is an offender) while in the territory of the United States, from an issuer (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))), or from a domestic concern (as defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2)), in return for—

“(A) being influenced in the performance of any official act;

“(B) being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of the official duty of such foreign official or person; or

“(C) conferring any improper advantage, in connection with obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

“(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or 3 times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

“(3) JURISDICTION.—An offense under paragraph (1) shall be subject to extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, shall submit to the Committee

on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and post on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice, a report—

“(A) focusing, in part, on demands by foreign officials for bribes from entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States, and the efforts of foreign governments to prosecute such cases;

“(B) addressing United States diplomatic efforts to protect entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States from foreign bribery, and the effectiveness of those efforts in protecting such entities;

“(C) summarizing major actions taken under this section in the previous year, including enforcement actions taken and penalties imposed;

“(D) evaluating the effectiveness of the Department of Justice in enforcing this section; and

“(E) detailing what resources or legislative action the Department of Justice needs to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be construed as encompassing conduct that would violate section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 or 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2; 15 U.S.C. 78dd-3) whether pursuant to a theory of direct liability, conspiracy, complicity, or otherwise.”.

SEC. 5102. PREVENTING CHILD SEX ABUSE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Preventing Child Sex Abuse Act of 2023”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The sense of Congress is the following:

(1) The safety of children should be a top priority for public officials and communities in the United States.

(2) According to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, an individual in the United States is sexually assaulted every 68 seconds. And every 9 minutes, that victim is a child. Meanwhile, only 25 out of every 1,000 perpetrators will end up in prison.

(3) The effects of child sexual abuse can be long-lasting and affect the victim’s mental health.

(4) Victims are more likely than non-victims to experience the following mental health challenges:

(A) Victims are about 4 times more likely to develop symptoms of drug abuse.

(B) Victims are about 4 times more likely to experience post-traumatic stress disorder as adults.

(C) Victims are about 3 times more likely to experience a major depressive episode as adults.

(5) The criminal justice system should and has acted as an important line of defense to protect children and hold perpetrators accountable.

(6) However, the horrific crimes perpetuated by Larry Nassar demonstrate firsthand the loopholes that still exist in the criminal justice system. While Larry Nassar was found