may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would rename a post office located in Minnesota to honor Floyd Olson.

Floyd B. Olson was born in Roseau, Minnesota, and served in the U.S. Army for 2 years following his high school graduation. He began working at the Roseau post office as a clerk in 1963 and was appointed postmaster in 1966. Floyd passed away on December 26, 2017, at the age of 86.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would honor the life and legacy of the great Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota native and community postmaster for 25 years.

In addition to his important work making sure that the mail would be delivered through snow and sleet and rain, he was an Army veteran, an active member of a number of community groups, and active in politics. He belonged to the Roseau County Historical Society board and the postmasters association. I commend this legislation, and urge passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH).

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I am here to stand in support of my bill, H.R. 8841, to rename the post office in Roseau, Minnesota, in honor of Mr. Floyd B. Olson, who faithfully served as postmaster for the community for 25 years.

Floyd was a staple in his community. Born in Roseau on November 9, 1931, to a proud Swedish family, Floyd was named after Minnesota's Scandinavian Governor. He served 2 years in the U.S. Army and married Marjorie in 1954. The two would go on to have three children together, Jeff, Sarajane, and Lisa.

In addition to serving in the post office for nearly 30 years, he was a member of the Rose Free Lutheran Church, where he was an active participant on the board and a charter member of the Rose Church Men's Club. He served as vice president of the Roseau County Historical Society board for several years, and he served on the Roseau County Fair board for 25 years.

He looked forward to his Thursday morning coffee crew. He loved the great outdoors and anytime he could get out into nature. He took special pride in his six grandchildren and three great-granddaughters.

Sadly, Mr. OLSON passed away on December 26, 2017. He is remembered so fondly by his family and the Roseau community. A man of faith, a family man, a true public servant, I can think of no better person to dedicate this post office to than Mr. OLSON.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this legislation in his honor and look forward to voting on it on the floor.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman on this legislation.

My grandfather, who actually was in politics in Minnesota, was good friends with Floyd Olson, who also was in politics. He was a three-term Governor, an active member of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, the 22nd Governor of Minnesota. Under his leadership, Minnesota instituted a progressive income tax, created a Social Security program for older people, expanded the State's environmental conservation programs, guaranteed equal pay for women, and fought for the right to collective bargaining and a minimum wage.

He is quite a great figure, and it is hard to think of a more deserving figure in Minnesota than that of Floyd Olson. We are delighted to endorse passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this bill honoring Floyd B. Olson, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8841.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING AGENCY MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT OF SOFTWARE ASSETS ACT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1695) to improve the visibility, accountability, and oversight of agency software asset management practices, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1695

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 "Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code, except that such term does not include an element of the intelligence community.

(3) CLOUD COMPUTING.—The term "cloud computing" has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800–145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or any successor document.

(4) CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term "cloud service provider" has the meaning given the term in section 3607(b) of title 44, United States Code.

(5) COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT.—The term "comprehensive assessment" means a comprehensive assessment conducted pursuant to section 3(a).

(6) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(7) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term "intelligence community" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(8) PLAN.—The term "plan" means the plan developed by a Chief Information Officer, or equivalent official, pursuant to section 4(a).

(9) SOFTWARE ENTITLEMENT.—The term "software entitlement" means any software that—

(A) has been purchased, leased, or licensed by or billed to an agency under any contract or other business arrangement; and

(B) is subject to use limitations.

(10) SOFTWARE INVENTORY.—The term "software inventory" means the software inventory of an agency required pursuant to—

(A) section 2(b)(2)(A) of the Making Electronic Government Accountable By Yielding Tangible Efficiencies Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 11302 note; Public Law 114–210); or

(B) subsequent guidance issued by the Director pursuant to that Act.

SEC. 3. SOFTWARE INVENTORY UPDATE AND EXPANSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, and not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Information Officer of each agency, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Acquisition Officer, the Chief Data Officer, and General Counsel of the agency, or the equivalent officials of the agency, shall complete a comprehensive assessment of the software paid for by, in use at, or deployed throughout the agency, which shall include—

(1) the current software inventory of the agency, including software entitlements, contracts and other agreements or arrangements of the agency, and a list of the largest software entitlements of the agency separated by provider and category of software;

(2) a comprehensive, detailed accounting of—

(A) any software used by or deployed within the agency, including software developed or built by the agency, or by another agency for use by the agency, including shared services, as of the date of the comprehensive assessment, including, to the extent identifiable, the contracts and other agreements or arrangements used by the agency to acquire, build, deploy, or use such software;

(B) information and data on software entitlements, which shall include information on any additional fees or costs, including fees or costs for the use of cloud services, that are not included in the initial costs of the contract, agreement, or arrangement—

(i) for which the agency pays;

(ii) that are not deployed or in use by the agency; and

(iii) that are billed to the agency under any contract or business arrangement that creates duplication, or are otherwise determined to be unnecessary by the Chief Information Officer of the agency, or the equivalent official, in the deployment or use by the agency; and

(C) the extent—

(i) to which any software paid for, in use, or deployed throughout the agency is interoperable; and

(ii) of the efforts of the agency to improve interoperability of software assets throughout the agency enterprise;

(3) a categorization of software entitlements of the agency by cost, volume, and type of software;

(4) a list of any provisions in the software entitlements of the agency that may restrict how the software can be deployed, accessed, or used, including any such restrictions on desktop or server hardware, through a cloud service provider, or on data ownership or access; and

(5) an analysis addressing—

(A) the accuracy and completeness of the comprehensive assessment;

(B) agency management of and compliance with all contracts or other agreements or arrangements that include or reference software entitlements or software management within the agency;

(C) the extent to which the agency accurately captures the total cost of software entitlements and related costs, including the total cost of upgrades over the life of a contract, cloud usage costs, and any other cost associated with the maintenance or servicing of contracts; and

(D) compliance with software license management policies of the agency.

(b) CONTRACT SUPPORT.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The head of an agency may enter into 1 or more contracts to support the requirements of subsection (a).

(2) NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—Contracts under paragraph (1) shall not include contractors with organizational conflicts of interest, within the meaning given that term under subpart 9.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(3) OPERATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.—Over the course of a comprehensive assessment, contractors hired pursuant to paragraph (1) shall maintain operational independence from the integration, management, and operations of the software inventory and software entitlements of the agency.

(c) SUBMISSION.—On the date on which the Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, the Chief Data Officer, and General Counsel of an agency, or the equivalent officials of the agency, complete the comprehensive assessment, the Chief Information Officer shall submit the comprehensive assessment to the head of the agency.

(d) SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the head of an agency receives the comprehensive assessment under subsection (c), the head of the agency shall submit the comprehensive assessment to—

(1) the Director;

(2) the Administrator;

(3) the Comptroller General of the United States;

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(5) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives.

(e) CONSULTATION.—In order to ensure the utility and standardization of the comprehensive assessment of each agency, including to support the development of each plan and the report required under section 4(e)(2), the Director, in consultation with the Administrator, shall share information, best practices, and recommendations relating to the activities performed in the course of a comprehensive assessment of an agency.

(f) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—For each element of the intelligence community, a comprehensive assessment described under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) conducted separately;

(2) performed only by an entity designated by the head of the element of the intelligence community, in accordance with appropriate applicable laws;

(3) performed in such a manner as to ensure appropriate protection of information which, if disclosed, may adversely affect national security; and

(4) submitted in summary form, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head of the element of the intelligence community receives the assessment, by the head of the element of the intelligence community to—

(A) the Director;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. SOFTWARE MODERNIZATION PLANNING AT AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Information Officer of each agency, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Acquisition Officer, the Chief Data Officer, and the General Counsel of the agency, or the equivalent officials of the agency, shall use the information developed pursuant to the comprehensive assessment of the agency to develop a plan for the agency—

(1) to consolidate software entitlements of the agency;

(2) to ensure that, in order to improve the performance of, and reduce unnecessary costs to, the agency, the Chief Information Officer, Chief Data Officer, and Chief Acquisition Officer of the agency, or the equivalent officers, develop criteria and procedures for how the agency will adopt cost-effective acquisition strategies, including enterprise licensing, across the agency that reduce costs, eliminate excess licenses, and improve performance; and

(3) to restrict the ability of a bureau, program, component, or operational entity within the agency to acquire, use, develop, or otherwise leverage any software entitlement (or portion thereof) without the approval of the Chief Information Officer of the agency, in consultation with the Chief Acquisition Officer of the agency, or the equivalent officers of the agency.

(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan of an agency shall—

(1) include a detailed strategy for—

(A) the remediation of any software asset management deficiencies found during the comprehensive assessment of the agency;

(B) the ongoing maintenance of software asset management upon the completion of the remediation;

(C) automation of software license management processes and incorporation of discovery tools across the agency;

(D) ensuring that officers and employees of the agency are adequately trained in the policies, procedures, rules, regulations, and guidance relating to the software acquisition and development of the agency before entering into any agreement relating to any software entitlement (or portion thereof) for the agency, including training on—

(i) negotiating options within contracts to address and minimize provisions that restrict how the agency may deploy, access, or use the software, including restrictions on deployment, access, or use on desktop or server hardware and restrictions on data ownership or access;

(ii) the differences between acquiring commercial software products and services and acquiring or building custom software; and

(iii) determining the costs of different types of licenses and options for adjusting licenses to meet increasing or decreasing demand; and

(E) maximizing the effectiveness of software deployed by the agency, including, to the extent practicable, leveraging technologies that—

(i) measure actual software usage via analytics that can identify inefficiencies to assist in rationalizing software spending;

(ii) allow for segmentation of the user base;

(iii) support effective governance and compliance in the use of software; and

(iv) support interoperable capabilities between software;

(2) identify categories of software the agency could prioritize for conversion to more cost-effective software licenses, including enterprise licenses, as the software entitlements, contracts, and other agreements or arrangements come up for renewal or renegotiation;

(3) provide an estimate of the costs to move toward more enterprise, open-source, or other licenses that do not restrict the use of software by the agency, and the projected cost savings, efficiency measures, and improvements to agency performance throughout the total software lifecycle;

(4) identify potential mitigations to minimize software license restrictions on how such software can be deployed, accessed, or used, including any mitigations that would minimize any such restrictions on desktop or server hardware, through a cloud service provider, or on data ownership or access;

(5) ensure that the purchase by the agency of any software is based on publicly available criteria that are not unduly structured to favor any specific vendor, unless prohibited by law (including regulation);

(6) include any estimates for additional resources, services, or support the agency may need to implement the plan;

(7) provide information on the prevalence of software products in use across multiple software categories; and

(8) include any additional information, data, or analysis determined necessary by the Chief Information Officer, or other equivalent official, of the agency.

(c) SUPPORT.—The Chief Information Officer, or other equivalent official, of an agency may request support from the Director and the Administrator for any analysis or developmental needs to create the plan of the agency.

(d) AGENCY SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the head of an agency submits the comprehensive assessment pursuant to section 3(d), the head of the agency shall submit to the Director, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives the plan of the agency.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the head of an element of the intelligence community submits the summary assessment pursuant to section 3(f)(4), the head of the element shall separately submit the plan of the element to the Director, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(e) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The Director—

(1) in coordination with the Administrator, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the Chief Data Officers Council, the Chief Financial Officers Council, and other government and industry representatives identified by the Director, shall establish processes, using existing reporting functions, as appropriate, to identify, define, and harmonize common definitions, terms and conditions, standardized requirements, and other information and criteria to support agency heads in developing

and implementing the plans required by this section; and

(2) in coordination with the Administrator, and not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report detailing recommendations to leverage Government procurement policies and practices with respect to software acquired by, developed by, deployed within, or in use at 1 or more agencies to—

(A) increase the interoperability of software licenses, including software entitlements and software built by Government agencies;

(B) consolidate licenses, as appropriate;

(C) reduce costs;

(D) improve performance; and

(E) modernize the management and oversight of software entitlements and software built by Government agencies, as identified through an analysis of agency plans.

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) Government-wide trends in agency software asset management practices;

(2) comparisons of software asset management practices among agencies;

(3) the establishment by the Director of processes to identify, define, and harmonize common definitions, terms, and conditions under section 4(e);

(4) agency compliance with the restrictions on contract support under section 3(b); and

(5) other analyses of and findings regarding the plans of agencies, as determined by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 6. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, the Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets Act.

Federal agencies spend billions of dollars a year on software licenses without a full understanding of what they are purchasing and how it compares to what they are already paying for. The result is wasteful spending on duplicative and unnecessary software licenses.

This legislation will provide Congress better insight into how our Federal agencies purchase and use software and will improve government software purchasing without unduly limiting the procurement options of Federal agencies.

H.R. 1695 requires an agency to better manage its software and develop a plan for addressing any costly, unnecessary licenses. This will reduce wasteful spending and improve government efficiency.

I thank Representatives CARTWRIGHT, FALLON, and MACE for working to ensure this legislation appropriately achieves its goals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1695, the SAMOSA Act. I thank my friend and distinguished, imminent, erudite, and eloquent colleague, Mr. CARTWRIGHT of Pennsylvania, for his vigorous leadership on this bipartisan bill that will achieve big cost savings for the American people.

The government will spend tens of billions of dollars this year on software purchases and maintenance, which is a big chunk of the estimated $100 billion that they will spend on IT annually.

Previous efforts to increase oversight and transparency of expenditures on software, including the MEGABYTE Act of 2016, have helped the agency save hundreds of millions of dollars over just 3 years.

Serious challenges remain. For example, a recent audit by GAO found that software license data reported by the agencies was inconsistent due to wide variation in how agencies track and maintain their computer inventories and contracts.

Current software contract and asset management practices fall short of achieving enough transparency to allow the agencies to purchase software products and services that actually will meet their needs and priorities.

H.R. 1695, the SAMOSA Act, would require Federal agency chief information officers to conduct comprehensive assessments of the software paid for by government or in use in government or being deployed there. These assessments would update and expand the software inventories required by the MEGABYTE Act.

The bill would require agencies to submit these comprehensive assessments to GSA, OMB, GAO, and Congress to facilitate more effective oversight of Federal software contracts.

Agencies would be required to use these assessments to develop a plan to better manage software procurement and management, which would be required to include remediation of deficiencies, automation of management processes, and workforce training.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security says the bill could save taxpayers up to $5 billion a year. This bipartisan legislation would enable the Federal Government to operate more effectively, efficiently, and transparently. I am happy to support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to speak about my bill, H.R. 1695, the SAMOSA Act, the Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets Act.

It is a signal mission, Chairman COMER, Ranking Member RASKIN. It is a signal mission of the Oversight Committee to root out waste, fraud, and abuse and to take measures to correct such waste of money of the American taxpayers.

This legislation would require all Federal agencies to conduct a comprehensive assessment of their current software assets and restructure their operations to reduce unnecessary costs.

The U.S. Government is the largest single software customer in the world. Our Federal Government spends billions of taxpayer dollars every year on software licenses alone. Most of these software license purchases are purposeful, but some are redundant, duplicative, and simply unnecessary.

GAO reports have called out duplicative IT purchases and concluded that better tracking and inventory systems are necessary to avoid unnecessary purchases. Current software procurement processes lack transparency about what software assets are purchased and which ones are deployed by Federal agencies. In fact, many of the government software audits are done by the software vendors themselves. That is a stunning oversight.

Additionally, rigid software licensing agreements restrict vendor competition and prevent Federal agencies from accessing more cost-effective options.

Congress took a step to improve oversight of the Federal Government software assets purchases when my bill, the MEGABYTE Act that Ranking Member RASKIN just mentioned, passed the House and was signed into law in 2016. I had the help of Republican Congressman Steve Russell from Oklahoma City, a fellow House Committee on Oversight and Reform member, on that.

The MEGABYTE Act directed agencies to maintain an inventory of software licenses and has saved American taxpayers over $450 million. H.R. 1695, the SAMOSA Act, builds on the MEGABYTE Act's success by requiring independent assessment of software license management practices and contracts.

This bill would also require chief information officers to develop plans to improve negotiating power against software vendors by requiring all Federal agencies to better track their software purchases. This commonsense bill would reduce waste, strengthen cybersecurity, and modernize government operations.

The Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets

Act, the SAMOSA Act, symbolizes good governance, and it is a commonsense, bipartisan solution.

Again, I thank Oversight Committee Chair COMER and Ranking Member RASKIN for their support of my bill. I thank Senators PETERS and CASSIDY, both former House Members, for leading this measure in the United States Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and encourage swift passage of the SAMOSA Act through the Senate.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1695, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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□ 1330

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9598) to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act to reauthorize such Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9598

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 ''Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 702 (21 U.S.C. 1701)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking ''Government Reform'' and inserting ''Accountability'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (L), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (M), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(N) tertiary prevention support or services, including opioid antagonists or overdose reversal agents such as naloxone, and other harm reduction activities such as overdose and drug detection testing.'';

(C) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:;

''(7) EMERGING DRUG THREAT.—The term 'emerging drug threat' means the occurrence of a new and growing trend in the illicit use or misuse of a drug, class of drugs, or noncontrolled substance, or a new or evolving method of drug consumption or trafficking, including rapid expansion in the supply of or demand for such a drug or substance.''.

(D) in paragraph (9), by striking ''drug laws'' and inserting the following: ''drug, trade, and illicit drug trafficking laws'';

(E) in paragraph (10), by inserting after ''demand reduction,'' the following: ''illicit drug trafficking,'';

(F) by redesignating paragraphs (15), (16), and (17) as paragraphs (17), (18), and (19), respectively;

(G) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following new paragraph:

''(15) PRECURSOR CHEMICAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'precursor chemical' includes a listed chemical and an unregulated precursor.

''(B) LISTED CHEMICAL.—The term 'listed chemical' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

''(C) UNREGULATED PRECURSOR.—The term 'unregulated precursor'—

''(i) means any chemical used in the production of illicit drugs that has not been identified as a listed chemical under the Controlled Substances Act; and

''(ii) does not include a solvent or reagent.

''(16) STATE.—The term 'State' means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and each territory or possession of the United States.'';

(H) in paragraph (19), as so redesignated—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) and (H) as subparagraphs (H) and (I), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

''(G) activities to map, track, dismantle, and disrupt the financial enablers of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money launderers involved in the manufacture and trafficking of drugs in the United States and in foreign countries;''; and

(I) by inserting at the end the following:

''(20) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, means all of the States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States.

''(21) EVIDENCE.—The term 'evidence' has the meaning given that term in section 3561 of title 44, United States Code.'';

(2) in section 703(d) (21 U.S.C. 1702(d))—

(A) in paragraph (5)(B), by striking ''accepted by a contractor to be used in its performance of a contract for the Office.'' and inserting the following: ''accepted—

''(i) by a contractor (or subcontractor thereof at any tier) for use in its performance of a contract for the Office; or

''(ii) by a grant recipient (or subgrantee thereof at any tier) for use in carrying out an award related to a fund administered by the Office.''; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting after ''paragraph (5)'' the following: ''and the registry shall be sent to the appropriate Congressional committees'';

(3) in section 704 (21 U.S.C. 1703)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (16), by inserting after ''to treat addiction'' the following: '', encourage primary substance use prevention, and increase accessibility and effectiveness of life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone'';

(ii) by striking paragraph (20);

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (21) as paragraph (20);

(iv) in paragraph (20), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(v) by inserting at the end the following:

''(21) shall coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State regarding the status of the enforcement of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) of section 237(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) and subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 212(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) for the purposes of ensuring such drug control and illicit drug trafficking enforcement activities are adequately resourced.'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''supply reduction, and State, local, and tribal affairs, including any drug law enforcement activities'' and inserting the following: ''supply reduction, accessibility to life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone, and State, local, and Tribal affairs, including any drug related law enforcement activities'';

(ii) in paragraph (3)(C)—

(I) in clause (ii), by inserting after ''United States'' the following: '', including at and between the ports of entry,'';

(II) in clause (iii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(IV) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

''(v) requests funding for activities that facilitate illicit drug use, but not including overdose reversal medications, drug checking, or testing technology.'';

(D) in subsection (d)(8)(F)(ii), by striking ''and at United States ports of entry by officers and employees of National Drug Control Program agencies and domestic and foreign law enforcement officers'' and inserting the following: ''and at and between United States ports of entry by officers and employees of National Drug Control Program agencies and domestic and foreign law enforcement officers'';

(E) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''to address illicit drug use issues'' and inserting the following: ''to address illicit drug use, prevention and treatment of overdose and addiction, and law enforcement activities''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2031''; and

(F) in subsection (k)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''HARM REDUCTION PROGRAMS'' and inserting ''SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION, HARM REDUCTION, AND LIFE-SAVING TREATMENT PROGRAMS''; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by inserting after ''drug addiction and use'' the following: ''with the primary goal being the prevention of initial or continued use and the fostering of life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone'';

(4) in section 705 (21 U.S.C. 1704)—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after ''Federal Government'' the following: ''and such lands owned by a foreign principal (as such term in defined in section 1(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611))'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting after ''the preceding year'' the following: '', along with historical comparisons over the prior 20 years,'';

(II) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting after ''seizing drugs,'' the following: ''including precursor chemicals,''; and

(bb) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;