

Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise, including how such program element relates to the operation and sustainment, research and development, procurement, or other activity of such enterprise.

(f) BUDGET AND FUNDING MATTERS.—(1) Not later than 30 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment of—

(A) whether such budget allows the Federal Government to meet the required capabilities of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise during the fiscal year covered by the budget and the four subsequent fiscal years; and

(B) if the Commander determines that such budget does not allow the Federal Government to meet such required capabilities, a description of the steps being taken to meet such required capabilities.

(2) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives the assessment of the Commander of the United States Strategic Command under paragraph (1), the Chairman shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

(A) such assessment as it was submitted to the Chairman; and

(B) any comments of the Chairman.

(3) If a House of Congress adopts a bill authorizing or appropriating funds for the activities of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise that, as determined by the Council, provides insufficient funds for such activities for the period covered by such bill, the Council shall notify the congressional defense committees of the determination.

(g) NOTIFICATION OF ANOMALIES.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notification of an anomaly in the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise that is reported to the Secretary or the Council by not later than 14 days after the date on which the Secretary or the Council learns of such anomaly, as the case may be.

(2) In this subsection, the term “anomaly” means any unplanned, irregular, or abnormal event, whether unexplained or caused intentionally or unintentionally by a person or a system.

(h) TERMINATION.—The Council shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

(Added Pub. L. 114-92, div. A, title XVI, §1603(a), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 1096; amended Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title IX, §902(31), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1546.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, referred to in subsec. (h), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 114-92, which was approved Nov. 25, 2015.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (b)(2) to (11). Pub. L. 116-92, §902(31)(A), added pars. (2) and (3), redesignated former pars. (3) to

(10) as (4) to (11), respectively, and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.”

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 116-92, §902(31)(B), substituted “the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,” for “the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics”.

[§ 2279c. Renumbered § 9081]

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 2279c was renumbered section 2279d of this title.

§ 2279d. Limitation on construction on United States territory of satellite positioning ground monitoring stations of certain foreign governments

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may not authorize or permit the construction of a global navigation satellite system ground monitoring station directly or indirectly controlled by a foreign government (including a ground monitoring station owned, operated, or controlled on behalf of a foreign government) in the territory of the United States unless the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence jointly certify to the appropriate congressional committees that such ground monitoring station will not possess the capability or potential to be used for the purpose of gathering intelligence in the United States or improving any foreign weapon system.

(B) FORM.—Each certification under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence may jointly waive the certification requirement in paragraph (1) for a ground monitoring station if—

(A) the Secretary and the Director jointly determine that the waiver is in the vital interests of the national security of the United States; and

(B) the Secretary and the Director ensure that—

(i) all data collected or transmitted from ground monitoring stations covered by the waiver are not encrypted;

(ii) all persons involved in the construction, operation, and maintenance of such ground monitoring stations are United States persons;

(iii) such ground monitoring stations are not located in geographic proximity to sensitive United States national security sites;

(iv) the United States approves all equipment to be located at such ground monitoring stations;

(v) appropriate actions are taken to ensure that any such ground monitoring stations do not pose a cyber espionage or other threat, including intelligence or counterintelligence, to the national security of the United States; and