

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Registration Act

TITLE I—UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA REGISTRATION ACT

SEC. __01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Registration Act of 2025" or the "UAP Registration Act."

SEC. __02. FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS, AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) Private and government entities within the United States possess technologies and biological materials of non-human intelligence (NHI) origin.

(2) Many of these materials have been handled within classified programs, including Special Access Programs (SAP), Unacknowledged Special Access Programs (USAP), and Waived Special Access Programs (WSAP).

(3) The lack of regulation and centralized oversight of these materials poses a risk to national security and public transparency.

(4) Legislative action is necessary to create a transparent and enforceable framework for registering all such materials and ensuring they are accessible to designated oversight bodies.

(5) The knowledge of the existence of non-human intelligence is not a threat to national security and shall not be withheld from the American people.

(6) Proper oversight and regulation of these materials can enhance public trust, support scientific advancement, and address national security concerns.

(7) Congress therefore finds it necessary to establish forward-looking legal and regulatory frameworks that anticipate these developments. This Act ensures that any future discoveries—whether by public or private actors—are governed by clear, enforceable rules that protect national security, promote transparency, and serve the public interest.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to require the registration of all technologies and biological evidence of NHI origin with the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO);

(2) to establish a comprehensive and unclassified public record of all registered items, while maintaining necessary security controls;

(3) to ensure access to such materials for AARO and relevant Congressional committees; and

(4) to enforce compliance through the imposition of criminal and civil penalties for entities failing to register or disclose such materials.

SEC. __03. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

1. AARO – refers to the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office.
2. Biological Evidence of Non-Human Intelligence – includes any biological materials, tissues, or organisms identified as originating from NHI, whether whole or in part.
3. Entity – includes any private or government organization or individual within the jurisdiction of the United States or any recipient of U.S. government contracts or formerly or some other agreement with the Federal Government.
4. Prosaic Attribution – means having a human (either foreign or domestic) origin and operating according to current, proven, and generally understood scientific and engineering principals and established laws-of-nature and not attributable to non-human intelligence.
5. Record – includes a book, paper, report, memorandum, directive, email, text, or other form of communication, or map, photograph, sound or video recording, machine-readable material, computerized, digitized, or electric information, including intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and target acquisition sensor data, regardless of the medium on which it is stored, or other documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics.
6. Registration - The term "Registration" means the formal process by which entities disclose to the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) the existence, possession, and relevant details of any technologies of non-human intelligence origin or biological evidence of non-human intelligence, as required by this Act. This process shall include the submission of identification aids, descriptions, and supporting documentation necessary for proper classification, oversight, and inspection. Registration shall be considered complete upon acknowledgment by AARO that the submitted materials comply with the requirements set forth under this Act.
7. Non-Human Intelligence (NHI) – means any sentient intelligent non-human lifeform, regardless of origin, that may be presumed responsible for or associated with unidentified anomalous phenomena or of which the Federal Government has become aware.
8. Technology of Non-Human Intelligence Origin – refers to any materials, devices, or systems attributed to NHI, including any items that may lack a clear prosaic attribution or human origin.
9. United States Person – means a natural person who is a citizen or resident of the United States; an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches); or any person in the United States as defined in 31 C.F.R. § 560.314.
10. Interstate or Foreign Commerce – as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 10.
11. Critical Infrastructure – as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5195c(e).

SEC. __04. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REGISTRATION OBLIGATION.— Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, all entities within U.S. jurisdiction or receiving U.S. government contracts shall:

- (1) Register with AARO all materials in their possession, whole or in part, that are technologies of NHI origin or biological evidence of NHI (hereinafter referred to as "items");

- (2) Ensure that all registered items are accessible for inspection by AARO representatives and members of relevant Congressional committees;
- (3) Maintain the classification of registered items at the derivative classification level of the item as currently held or stored; and
- (4) Provide necessary clearances to AARO and relevant Congressional members for registration, classification, and inspection purposes.

(b) UNCLASSIFIED PUBLIC RECORD.— Within 90 days of an item's registration, AARO shall:

- (1) Create and maintain an unclassified, publicly accessible itemized list of registered items;
- (2) The unclassified list shall include, at a minimum:
 - (A) The name of the entity in possession of the item;
 - (B) The approximate dimensions and mass of the item;
 - (C) The date the item originally was acquired by the entity;
 - (D) A brief description of the item, unless determined by AARO that such description would pose a risk to national security greater than the public interest in disclosure; and
 - (E) Identification as either "Technology of Non-Human Intelligence Origin" or "Biological Evidence of Non-Human Intelligence."

SEC. __05. PENALTIES.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.— AARO, in coordination with the Department of Defense and relevant contracting authorities, may impose administrative penalties on any entity that fails to comply with the registration requirements under the Act, including:

- (1) Suspension or Termination of Contract Eligibility – Entities found to be in violation of this Act may be suspended or debarred from eligibility to receive federal contracts, subcontracts, grants, or other forms of federal financial assistance. Such entities shall be listed in the System for Award Management (SAM.gov) and any other applicable exclusion systems maintained by the federal government, including the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS) and any successor systems established for contractor eligibility or integrity tracking.
- (2) Issuance of Compliance Orders – AARO may issue cease and desist, or corrective action orders requiring entities to register covered items within a specified time frame and demonstrate future compliance to avoid further administrative, criminal or civil sanctions.

(b) CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SANCTIONS AND FORFEITURE.— Entities that fail to comply with the provisions of this title shall be subject to the following penalties:

- (1) Civil Forfeiture of Covered Items – Any technology of non-human intelligence origin or biological evidence of non-human intelligence that is possessed, transferred, concealed, or otherwise handled in violation of this Act shall be forfeited to the United States. No right, title, or interest in such materials shall be retained by the violator, and the United States may seize such items and hold them for national security

purposes or authorized research and oversight, as determined by the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office.

(2) Monetary Fines – Any person or entity who violates any provision of this Act may be subject to a civil fine not to exceed the greater of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or the assessed market value of the unregistered items, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Criminal Penalties - Any person who willfully violates, attempts to violate, or conspires to violate any provision of this Act, including the unlawful possession, concealment, transfer, or failure to register any technologies of non-human intelligence origin or biological evidence of non-human intelligence, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

(4) Asset Forfeiture – Any property used or acquired in violation of this title, including but not limited to vehicles, cash, real estate, or any items of value connected to violations, shall be subject to forfeiture.

SEC. __06. ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.

(a) ENFORCEMENT AUHTORITY.— The Attorney General of the United States shall have primary responsibility for the enforcement of this Act. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as a component of the Department of Justice, is authorized to investigate violations of this Act, including but not limited to the unlawful possession, transfer, concealment, or failure to register any materials, biological specimens, data, or technologies of non-human origin.

(b) INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION.— The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have jurisdiction to carry out investigations under this Act when:

- (1) The conduct involves interstate or foreign commerce;
- (2) The materials in question are held on, originate from, or affect federal property or programs;
- (3) The conduct may affect national security, public safety, or the interests of the United States.

(c) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.— The Attorney General may coordinate with other relevant federal agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Defense, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and the Department of Homeland Security, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS.— In carrying out this Act, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have the authority to:

- (1) Execute search warrants issued under the authority of the United States;
- (2) Seize unregistered or unlawfully held NHI materials;
- (3) Refer cases for criminal prosecution to the appropriate United States Attorney;

(4) Use any other lawful investigative method consistent with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(e) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.— This Act shall apply to conduct occurring outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States if:

(1) The conduct involves a United States person or any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any State;

(2) The conduct affects the national security, intelligence interests, or critical infrastructure of the United States;

(3) The materials in question are transferred, stored, recovered

SEC. __07. GROUNDS FOR WITHHOLDING INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

(a) Public disclosure of certain information in the unclassified public record may be withheld if clear and convincing evidence shows that—

(1) The threat to national security from public disclosure of specific items is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in transparency; however, withholding shall be narrowly tailored to address the specific threat and shall not include the basic fact that NHI technology or biological evidence is in possession of the United States or its entities; and

(2) The public disclosure would result in—

(A) exposure of an intelligence source or method currently utilized or expected to be utilized by the United States government that has not been previously disclosed;

(B) identification of an individual whose association with NHI materials must remain confidential for security purposes; or

(C) substantial impairment to the national defense, intelligence activities, or diplomatic relations of the United States.

SEC. __08. ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRY.

(a) ADMINISTRATION BY AARO.—

(1) Establishment of Registry – AARO shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining a registry of all registered NHI technology and biological evidence items.

(2) Access to Registered Items – All items in the registry shall be accessible to AARO officials and designated Congressional committee members.

(3) Oversight and Reporting – AARO shall submit an annual report to Congress detailing registered items, compliance metrics, and enforcement actions taken.

(b) PERIODIC REVIEW.—

(1) Review Process – All registered items shall undergo periodic review by AARO to ensure compliance with national security guidelines and evolving public transparency standards.

(2) Amendment of Public Record – The public record shall be updated to reflect any changes or additional disclosures resulting from periodic reviews, with the purpose of increasing public access to information over time.

SEC. __09. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATIONS.

(a) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—

Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall prescribe regulations to implement and enforce the provisions of this title, including the establishment of protocols for registration, inspection, classification, and public disclosure of NHI technology and biological evidence.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit an implementation report to Congress no later than one year after the enactment of this Act, outlining compliance metrics, enforcement measures, and any issues encountered in the implementation process, and thereafter on an annual basis

SEC. __10. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.

(a) PRIMARY COMMITTEES OF JURISDICTION.—

The primary responsibility for congressional oversight of activities carried out under this Act shall rest with:

- (1) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;
- (2) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
- (3) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;
- and
- (4) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

These committees shall have authority to receive reports, conduct hearings, and otherwise obtain information from the Department of Defense, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office, and any other relevant federal agency regarding the implementation and enforcement of this Act.

(b) CONSULTED COMMITTEES.—

The following committees shall be consulted, as appropriate, on matters within their jurisdiction relating to this Act, including but not limited to rulemaking, compliance oversight, enforcement actions, and national security impacts:

- (1) The Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives;
- (2) The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;
- (3) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;
- (4) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

- (5) The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, in relation to any criminal or civil enforcement activities under this Act.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

- (1) Annual Reports.— The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office, shall submit to the primary committees of jurisdiction an annual report on the implementation of this Act. Each report shall include:
 - (A) A summary of registered technologies and biological evidence of non-human intelligence;
 - (B) Compliance and enforcement statistics, including administrative, civil, and criminal actions taken;
 - (C) An assessment of national security impacts, including potential threats and benefits related to registered materials;
 - (D) Recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes necessary to improve implementation.
- (2) Notification of Significant Events.— The Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify the primary committees of jurisdiction of any significant violation of this Act, including unauthorized possession, transfer, or concealment of materials of non-human intelligence origin, and any enforcement action taken in response.

(d) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

All primary and consulted committees shall, upon request and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing classified information, have access to:

- (1) The registry of NHI-related technologies and biological evidence maintained by AARO;
- (2) Records of investigations, enforcement actions, and interagency coordination conducted under this Act;
- (3) Any other information necessary to evaluate compliance with, and the effectiveness of, this Act.

(e) HEARINGS AND TESTIMONY.—

The heads of federal agencies responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Act, including the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office, shall testify before the primary committees of jurisdiction upon request concerning the implementation of this Act and any matters arising under its provisions.