H.R. 7900—FY23 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

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This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to designate installations as energy resilience testbeds for the purpose of demonstrating innovative energy resilience technologies.

Section 3XX—Pilot Program for Transition of Certain Nontactical Vehicle Fleets of Department of Defense to Electric Vehicles

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to facilitate the transition to electric vehicles while mitigating grid stress through microgrids and other infrastructure to cover the energy demand required to charge these vehicles.

Section 3XX—Policy to Increase Disposition of Spent Advanced Batteries through Recycling

This section would require the Department of Defense to promulgate a policy to increase the recycling of spent advanced batteries.

Section 3XX—Pilot Program on Use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel

This section would create a pilot program on the use of sustainable aviation fuel with the Department of Defense.

Section 3XX—List of Certain PFAS Uses Deemed Essential; Briefings on Department of Defense Procurement of Certain Items Containing PFOS or PFOA

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide a list of per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) uses it deems essential and provide regular briefings on its efforts to procure PFOS- and PFOA-free items.

Section 3XX—Guidance and Target Deadline Relating to Formerly Used Defense Sites Programs
This section would require the Department of Defense to promulgate guidance on assessing relative risk across the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program and establish a deadline for cleaning up Military Munitions Response Program Sites.

**SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT**

Section 3XX—Five-Year Plans for Improvements to Depot and Ammunition Production Facility Infrastructure

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report containing a description of the plans of each Secretary to improve depot infrastructure over the five following fiscal years.

Section 3XX—Continuation of Requirement for Annual Report on Funds Expended for Performance of Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Workloads

This section would reinstate a requirement that the Secretary of Defense submit to Congress an annual report on the percentage of funds expended during the current and ensuing fiscal years for performance of depot-level maintenance and repair by both the public and private sectors.

Section 3XX—Continuation of Requirement for Biennial Report on Core Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would reinstate a requirement that the Secretary of Defense submit to Congress a biennial report on core depot-level maintenance requirements, corresponding workloads, capabilities, workload shortfalls, and other related matters.

Section 3XX—Budgeting for Depot and Ammunition Production Facility Maintenance and Repair: Annual Report

This section would amend chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to include with the defense budget materials a report regarding the maintenance, repair, and material condition of the organic industrial base depots and ammunition production facilities.

Section 3XX—Annual Plan for Maintenance and Modernization of Naval Vessels

This section would amend section 231 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Navy to include with the annual defense budget
materials a plan for the maintenance and modernization of naval vessels over the
next 30 fiscal years.

Section 3XX—Clarification of Calculation for Certain Workload Carryover of
Department of Army

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to authorize the
Secretary of the Army to use a calculation for depot and arsenal workload carryover
that applies a material end of period exclusion.

Section 3XX—Modification to Minimum Capital Investment for Certain Depots

This section would amend section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, to
raise the annual minimum capital investment for certain depots from 6 percent to 8
percent of the average total combined maintenance, repair, and overhaul workload
funded at all the covered depots for the preceding 3 fiscal years. It would also
require that 2 percent of the previous 3 years' workload be invested from funds
authorized for facilities, sustainment, restoration, and modernization activities.
Further, it would permit the rebuilding and restoration of property as permissible
capital investment expenditures. Finally, it would require the service secretaries to
comply with all applicable requirements of sections 129 and 129a of title 10, United
States Code, when identifying amounts to invest in the capital budgets of the
covered depots.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3XX—Annual Reports by Deputy Secretary of Defense on Activities of Joint
Safety Council

This section would amend section 185(k) of title 10, United States Code, to
require that the Deputy Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense
committees annual reports containing the Deputy Secretary's assessment of the
Joint Safety Council's activities during the previous year and establishing the Joint
Safety Council's goals and priorities for the following year.

Section 3XX—Budget Information for Alternatives to Burn Pits

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide budget
information regarding incinerators and waste-to-energy waste disposal alternatives
to burn pits as a dedicated budget line item in the President's budget for fiscal year
2024.

Section 3XX—Establishment of Army and Air Force Safety Commands;
Implementation of Accident Investigation Recommendations
This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to establish Army and Air Force Safety Commands and to create entities responsible for ensuring the implementation of recommended actions arising from accident investigations.

Section 3XX—Pilot Program for Tactical Vehicle Safety Data Collection

This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to carry out jointly a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of using data recorders to monitor, assess, and improve the readiness and safety of the operation of military tactical vehicles.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE F—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 10XX—Department of Defense Delays in Providing Comments on Government Accountability Office Reports

This section would require the Department of Defense to report on their responsiveness to Government Accountability Office requests for comment.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 10XX—Security Clearances for Recently Separated Members of the Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to treat previously held security clearances as active within 1 year of an individual separating from the Armed Forces or the Department of Defense.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 11XX—Standardized Credentials for Law Enforcement Officers of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a standardized identification credential for Department of Defense law enforcement officers, issue such credential to each such officer, and ensure that any Department
of Defense common access card issued to such an officer clearly identifies the officer as a Defense law enforcement officer.

Section 11XX—One-Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas


Section 11XX—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would amend section 1114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) by extending the temporary authority granting allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone by 1 year.

**DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS**

Section 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B and title XLVI of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023."

Section 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required To Be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever it later.

Section 2003—Effective Date and Automatic Execution of Conforming Changes to Tables of Sections, Tables of Contents, and Similar Tabular Entries

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2022, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later. This section would also provide for the automatic execution of certain conforming changes.

**TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**
LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2023.

Section 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize appropriations for Army military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 21XX—Demolition of District of Columbia Fort McNair Quarters 4, 13 and 15

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to demolish certain quarters at Fort McNair within 1 year of current occupants departure.

Section 21XX—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by sections 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115-91) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of previously authorized construction projects.

Section 21XX—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 21XX—Modification of Authority to Carry Out a Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public
Law 115-232) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

**TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**

**LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

Section 22xx—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 22xx—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2023.

Section 2203—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize appropriations for Department of Navy military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 22XX—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Project

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2018 project until October 1, 2024.

Section 22XX—Transfer of Customers from Electrical Utility System of the Navy at Former Naval Air Station Barber's Point, Hawaii, to New Electrical System in Kalaeloa, Hawaii

This section would authorize the transfer of the former Barber's Point utility system to the State of Hawaii.

**TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**

**LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects
This section would contain a list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing and Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 2023.

Section 230X—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 23XX—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 23XX—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Military Construction Projects at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

This section would modify the authorization of certain military construction projects at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

Section 23XX—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

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Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects
This section would contain a list of authorized defense agencies construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize appropriations for defense agencies’ military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 24XX—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.
SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept seven military construction projects totaling $749.8 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Section 25xx—Repeal of Authorized Approach to Certain Construction Project

This section would repeal subsection 2511(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117-81).

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2603—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2604—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects
This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

This section would authorize appropriations for National Guard and Reserve military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 26xx—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 26XX—Corrections to Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would clarify the locations of certain military construction projects authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81).

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2701—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Realignment and Closure Activities Funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize appropriations for ongoing activities that are required to implement the Base Realignment and Closure activities authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510), at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 27XX—Authorization to Fund Certain Demolition and Removal Activities through Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize Defense Base Closure Account funds to be used for certain demolition activities.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CHANGES

Section 28XX—Further Clarification of Requirements Related to Authorized Cost and Scope of Work Variations

This section would provide technical corrections and clarification to the Department of Defense on section 2853 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 28XX—Use of Operation and Maintenance Funds for Certain Construction Projects outside the United States


Section 28XX—Military Construction Projects for Innovation, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to carry out military construction projects for the purpose of innovation, research, development, test, and evaluation.

Section 28xx—Restoration or Replacement of Damaged, Destroyed, or Economically Unrepairable Facilities

This section would amend section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and limit the application of appropriations for this section to military construction appropriations and allow these funds to be used for economically unrepairable facilities.

Section 28XX—Modification of Annual Locality Adjustment of Dollar Thresholds Applicable to Unspecified Minor Military Construction Authorities

This section would modify section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, related to area cost factors applied to unspecified minor military construction.

Section 28XX—Authorized Land and Facilities Transfer to Support Contracts with Federally Funded Research and Development Centers

This section would allow for the lease of military department lands to a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) pursuant to a contract between that military department and the FFRDC.
Section 28xx—Basing Decision Scorecard Consistency and Transparency

This section would require the Secretary of the military department concerned to solicit public comment and coordinate with the Secretary of Defense before publishing a basing scorecard.

Section 28XX—Consideration of Installation of Integrated Solar Roofing to Improve Energy Resiliency of Military Installations

This section would require the Department of Defense to update the Unified Facilities Criteria to include considerations related to the use of integrated solar roofing as part of new construction projects.

Section 28XX—FFRDC Study on Practices with Respect to Development of Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Department of Defense to commission a federally funded research and development center study on practices related to incorporating innovative construction techniques and sustainable materials into military construction projects.

SUBTITLE B—CONTINUATION OF MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 28XX—Annual Briefings on Military Housing Privatization Projects

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide an annual briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the health of the military housing privatization initiative’s projects, enterprise-wide.

Section 28XX—Standardization of Military Installation Housing Requirements and Market Analyses

This section would require the military departments to conduct Housing Requirements and Market Analysis for each installation under their jurisdiction every 5 years.

Section 28XX—Required Consultation with State and Local Entities on Issues Related to Increase in Number of Military Personnel at Military Installations

This section would require the Department of Defense to consult with local entities on issues related to increases of military personnel at domestic installations.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES
Section 28XX—Extension of Time Frame for Land Conveyance, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, California

This section would extend the time frame for the Sharpe Army Depot land conveyance.

Section 28XX—Lease or Use Agreement for Category 3 Subterranean Training Facility

This section would require the Department of Defense to enter into a lease or use agreement to facilitate subterranean training.

Section 28XX—Land Conveyance, Naval Air Station Oceana, Dam Neck Annex, Virginia Beach, Virginia

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain properties at Naval Air Station Oceana, Dam Neck Annex, Virginia Beach, Virginia, to the Hampton Roads Sanitation District.

Section 28xx—Conveyance, Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey certain properties at Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina, to the City of North Charleston.

Section 28XX—Authority for Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction, Castner Range, Fort Bliss, Texas

This section would amend section 2844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239) to allow for a transfer of administrative jurisdiction of Castner Range to the Department of the Interior.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 28XX—Privatization of Navy and Air Force Transient Housing

This section would require the Navy and Air Force, within the next 10 years, to privatize their transient housing, prevent government direct loans, government guarantees, or government equity from being used to accomplish this privatization, and would require consultation with the Army, which has already completed the privatization process. This section would also require annual reports until privatization is complete.

Section 28XX—Defense Access Road Program Enhancements to Address Transportation Infrastructure in Vicinity of Military Installations
This section would amend section 2816 of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a mechanism by which local communities can nominate roads under the Defense Access Road program.

Section 28XX—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Completion of Military Installation Resilience Component of Master Plans for At-Risk Major Military Installations

This section would limit the use of funds by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for administration and service-wide activities until the military departments have complied with section 2833 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81).

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 34xx—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $13,004,000 for fiscal year 2023 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.
BILL LANGUAGE
SEC. 3. [Log 74813]. PROTOTYPE AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR ENERGY RESILIENCE AT CERTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a military department shall ensure that covered prototype and demonstration projects are conducted at each military installation designated by that Secretary as an “Energy Resilience Testbed” pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) SELECTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—

(1) SELECTION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department, in consultation with the Secretary of the Defense, shall—

(A) select at least two military installations under the jurisdiction of that Secretary for designation pursuant to paragraph (3); and

(B) incorporate the conduct of covered prototype and demonstration projects into the mission of each installation so selected.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting military installations under paragraph (1), each Secretary of a military department shall, to the extent practicable, take into consideration the following:

(A) The mission of the installation.
(B) The geographic terrain of the installation and of the community surrounding the installation.

(C) The energy resources available to support the installation.

(D) Any State or local regulations that apply with respect to public or private utilities serving the installation.

(E) An assessment of any climate or extreme weather risks or vulnerabilities at the installation and the community surrounding the installation.

(3) DESIGNATION AS ENERGY RESILIENCE TESTBED.—Each installation selected under paragraph (1) shall be known as an “Energy Resilience Testbed”.

(c) COVERED TECHNOLOGIES.—Covered prototype and demonstration projects conducted at military installations designated pursuant to subsection (b) shall include the prototype and demonstration of technologies in the following areas:

(1) Energy storage technologies, including long-duration energy storage systems.
(2) Technologies that support electric vehicles or the transition to use of electric vehicles, including with respect to tactical vehicles.

(3) Technologies to improve building energy efficiency in a cyber-secure manner, such as advanced lighting controls, high-performance cooling systems, and technologies for waste heat recovery.

(4) Technologies to improve building energy management and control in a cyber-secure manner.

(5) Tools and processes for design, assessment, and decision-making on the installation with respect to climate resilience and hazard analysis, energy use, management, and the construction of climate resilient buildings and infrastructure.

(6) Carbon sequestration technologies.

(7) Technologies relating to on-site resilient energy generation, including advanced geothermal and advanced nuclear technologies.

(8) Port electrification and surrounding defense critical infrastructure and related non-Federal infrastructure, including surrounding defense community infrastructure.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments,
shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the conduct of covered prototype and demonstration projects at each military installation designated pursuant to subsection (b). Such briefing shall include the following:

(1) An identification of each military installation so designated.

(2) A justification as to why each military installation so designated was selected for such designation.

(3) A strategy for commencing the conduct of such projects at each military installation so designated by not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **Deadline for Commencement of Projects.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, beginning not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, covered prototype and demonstration projects are conducted at, and such conduct is incorporated into the mission of, each military installation designated pursuant to subsection (b).

(f) **Consortiums.**—

(1) **In General.**—Each Secretary of a military department may enter into a partnership with, or seek to establish, a consortium of industry, aca-
demia, and other entities described in paragraph (2) to conduct covered prototype and demonstration projects at a military installation designated by that Secretary pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) CONSORTIUM ENTITIES.—The entities described in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) National laboratories.

(B) Third-party financiers.

(C) Industry entities the primary work of which relates to energy and climate security technologies and business models.

(g) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Covered prototype and demonstration projects required under this section may be conducted as part of the program for operational energy prototyping established under section 324(c) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 3523; 10 U.S.C. 2911 note) (including by using funds available under the Operational Energy Prototyping Fund established pursuant to such section), using the other transactions authority under section 4021 or 4022 of title 10, United States Code, or using any other available au-
authority or funding source the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(2) FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION CONTRACTS OR TRANSACTIONS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, any transaction entered into under the other transactions authority under section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, for the conduct of a covered prototype and demonstration project under this section shall provide for the award of a follow-on production contract or transaction pursuant to subsection (f) of such section 4022.

(h) INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION.—In carrying out this section, to the extent practicable, the Secretary of Defense shall collaborate with the Secretary of Energy and the heads of such other Federal departments and agencies as the Secretary of Defense may determine appropriate, including by entering into relevant memoranda of understanding.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and
(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term “community infrastructure” has the meaning given that term in section 2391(e) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term “covered prototype and demonstration project” means a project to prototype and demonstrate advanced technologies to enhance energy resilience and climate security at a military installation.

(4) The term “military installation” has the meaning given that term in section 2867 of title 10, United States Code.
SEC. 3. [Log 74853]. PILOT PROGRAM FOR TRANSITION
OF CERTAIN NONTACTICAL VEHICLE FLEETS
OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO ELECTRIC
VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in co-
ordination with the Secretaries of the military depart-
ments, and in consultation with the Secretary of Energy,
shall carry out a pilot program to facilitate the transition
of nontactical vehicle fleets of the Department of Defense
at certain military installations to nontactical vehicle fleets
comprised solely of electric vehicles, including through the
maintenance on the installations of charging stations,
microgrids, and other covered infrastructure sufficient to
cover the energy demand of such fleets.

(b) SELECTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—

(1) SELECTION.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary
of a military department shall—

(A) select at least one military installation
of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of
that Secretary at which to carry out the pilot
program under subsection (a); and

(B) submit to the Committees on Armed
Services of the House of Representatives and
the Senate a notification containing an identification of each such selected installation.

(2) PRIORITY.—In selecting military installations under paragraph (1), each Secretary of a military department shall give priority to the following:

(A) Military installations with existing third-party financed, installed, operated, and maintained charging stations on the installation.

(B) Military installations with other existing covered infrastructure, including charging stations under ownership methods other than those specified in subparagraph (A), on the installation.

(C) Military installations located in a geographic region with existing covered infrastructure, including charging stations, proximate to the installation.

(D) Military installations with respect to which the Secretary determines the future inclusion on the installation of charging stations and other covered infrastructure is feasible and cost effective given the anticipated need for charging stations to service electric vehicles in the nontactical vehicle fleet at the installation.
(including those with respect to which the Secretary determines there may be an opportunity to enter into a contract for the third-party charging stations specified in subparagraph (A)).

(E) Military installations at which a project authorized under section 2914 of title 10, United States Code, (known as the Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program) and determined by the Secretary to be relevant to the pilot program has been conducted or is planned to be conducted pursuant to the future-years defense program submitted under section 221 of such title.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether a military installation should receive priority pursuant to paragraph (2)(D), each Secretary of a military department shall take into account the following:

(A) A calculation of existing loads at the installation and the existing capacity of the installation for the charging of electric vehicles, including (as applicable) light duty trucks.
(B) The availability of adequate space for vehicles awaiting charging during peak usage times, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) Any required upgrades to covered infrastructure on the installation, including electrical wiring, anticipated by the Secretary.

(c) Transition Plans.—

(1) In General.—Not later than one year after the date on which a Secretary of a military department submits a notification identifying a military installation under subsection (b)(1), that Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for—

(A) the replacement of all vehicles in the nontactical vehicle fleet at the military installation with electric vehicles by January 1, 2025; and

(B) the maintenance on the military installation of charging stations and other covered infrastructure, including a microgrid, that will be sufficient—

(i) to cover the anticipated electricity demand of such electric vehicles; and
(ii) to improve installation energy resilience.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each plan under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the military installation covered by the plan, the following:

(A) A determination of the type and number of charging stations to include on the installation, taking into account the interoperability of chargers and the potential future needs or applications for chargers, such as vehicle-to-grid or vehicle-to-building applications.

(B) A determination of the optimal ownership method to provide charging stations on the installation, taking into account the following:

(i) Use of Government-owned (purchased, installed, and maintained) charging stations.

(ii) Use of third-party financed, installed, operated, and maintained charging stations.

(iii) Use of financing models in which energy and charging infrastructure operations and maintenance are treated as a service.
(iv) Cyber and physical security considerations and best practices associated with different ownership, network, and control models.

(C) A determination of the optimal power source to provide charging stations at the installation, taking into account the following:

(i) Transformer and substation requirements.

(ii) Microgrids and distributed energy to support both charging requirements and energy storage.

(3) Source of Services.—Each Secretary of a military department may use expertise within the military department or enter into a contract with a non-Department of Defense entity to make the determinations specified in paragraph (2).

(d) Final Deadline for Replacement.—Beginning not later than January 1, 2025, all vehicles in the nontactical vehicle fleet at each military installation selected under subsection (b) shall be electric vehicles.

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) The terms “ Armed Forces ” and “ military departments ” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.
(2) The term “charging station” means a collection of one or more electric vehicle supply equipment units.

(3) The term “covered infrastructure”—

(A) means infrastructure that the Secretary of Defense determines may be used to—

(i) charge electric vehicles, including by transmitting electricity to such vehicles directly; or

(ii) support the charging of electric vehicles, including by supporting the resilience of grids or other systems for delivering energy to such vehicles (such as through the mitigation of grid stress); and

(B) includes—

(i) charging stations;

(ii) batteries;

(iii) battery-swapping systems;

(iv) microgrids;

(v) off-grid charging systems; and

(vi) other apparatuses installed for the specific purpose of delivering energy to an electric vehicle or to a battery intended to be used in an electric vehicle.

(4) The term “electric vehicle” includes—
(A) a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle that uses a combination of electric and gas powered engine that can use either gasoline or electricity as a fuel source; and

(B) a plug-in electric vehicle that runs solely on electricity and does not contain an internal combustion engine or gas tank.

(5) The term “electric vehicle supply equipment unit” means the port that supplies electricity to one vehicle at a time.

(6) The term “microgrid” means a group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources within clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid.

(7) The term “military installation” has the meaning given that term in section 2801 of title 10, United States Code.

(8) The term “nontactical vehicle” means a vehicle other than a tactical vehicle.

(9) The term “tactical vehicle” means a motor vehicle designed to military specification, or a commercial design motor vehicle modified to military specification, to provide direct transportation sup-
port of combat or tactical operations, or for the training of personnel for such operations.
SEC. 3. POLICY TO INCREASE DISPOSITION OF SPENT ADVANCED BATTERIES THROUGH RECYCLING.

(a) Policy Required.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, shall establish a policy to increase the disposition of spent advanced batteries of the Department of Defense through recycling (including by updating the Department of Defense Manual 4160.21, titled “Defense Material Disposition: Disposal Guidance and Procedures”, or such successor document, accordingly), for the purpose of supporting the reclamation and return of precious metals, rare earth metals, and elements of strategic importance (such as cobalt and lithium) into the supply chain or strategic reserves of the United States.

(b) Considerations.—In developing the policy under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall consider, at a minimum, the following recycling methods:

(1) Pyroprocessing.
(2) Hydroprocessing.
(3) Direct cathode recycling, relithiation, and upcycling.
SEC. 3. [Log 75011]. PILOT PROGRAM ON USE OF SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a pilot program at two or more geographically diverse Department of Defense facilities for the use of sustainable aviation fuel. Such program shall be designed to—

(1) identify any logistical challenges with respect to the use of sustainable aviation fuel by the Department of Defense; and

(2) explore opportunities for collaboration with nearby commercial airports and sustainable aviation fuel refinery facilities to facilitate such use.

(b) Selection of Facilities.—

(1) Selection.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall select at least two geographically diverse Department facilities at which to carry out the pilot program. At least one such facility shall be a facility with an onsite refinery that is located in proximity to at least one major commercial airport that is also actively seeking to increase the use of sustainable aviation fuel.
(2) Notice to Congress.—Upon the selection of each facility under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives notice of the selection, including an identification of the facility selected.

(c) Certification and Use of Blended Sustainable Aviation Fuel.—

(1) Plans.—For each facility selected under subsection (b), not later than one year after the selection of the facility, the Secretary shall—

(A) develop a plan on how to implement, by September 30, 2028, a certification program under which aviation fuel must be certified as blended to contain at least 10 percent sustainable aviation fuel as a requirement for use of the aviation fuel at the facility (in addition to any other fuel certification requirement of the Department of Defense or the Armed Forces);

(B) submit the plan to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and
(C) provide to such Committees a briefing on the plan that includes, at a minimum—

   (i) a description of any operational, infrastructure, or logistical requirements and recommendations for the blending, certification, and use of sustainable aviation fuel; and

   (ii) a description of any stakeholder engagement in the development of the plan, including any consultations with nearby commercial airport owners or operators.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS.—For each facility selected under subsection (b), during the period beginning on a date that is not later than September 30, 2028, and for five years thereafter, the Secretary shall require, in accordance with the respective plan developed under paragraph (1), the exclusive use at the facility of aviation fuel that has been certified as blended to contain at least 10 percent sustainable aviation fuel.

(d) CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL.—Sustainable aviation fuel used under the pilot program shall meet the following criteria:
(1) Such fuel shall be produced in the United States from non-food domestic feedstock sources.

(2) Such fuel shall constitute drop-in fuel that meets all specifications and performance requirements of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces.

(e) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement for the exclusive use at the facility of aviation fuel that has been certified as blended to contain at least 10 percent sustainable aviation fuel under the pilot program if the Secretary—

(1) determines such use is not feasible due to a lack of domestic availability of sustainable aviation fuel or a national security contingency; and

(2) submits to the congressional defense committees notice of such waiver and the reasons for such waiver.

(f) FINAL REPORT.—At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a final report on the pilot program. Such report shall include each of the following:
(1) An assessment of the effect of using sustainable aviation fuel on the overall fuel costs of blended fuel.

(2) A description of any operational, infrastructure, or logistical requirements and recommendations for the blending, certification, and use of sustainable aviation fuel, with a focus on scaling up military-wide adoption of such fuel.

(3) Recommendations with respect to how military installations can leverage proximity to commercial airports and other jet fuel consumers to increase the rate of use of sustainable aviation fuel, for both military and non-military use, including potential collaboration on innovative financing or purchasing and shared supply chain infrastructure.

(4) A description of the effects on performance and operation aircraft using sustainable aviation fuel including—

(A) if used, considerations of various blending ratios and their associated benefits;

(B) efficiency and distance improvements of flights fuels using sustainable aviation fuel;

(C) weight savings on large transportation aircraft and other types of aircraft with using
blended fuel with higher concentrations of sustainable aviation fuel;

(D) maintenance benefits of using sustainable aviation fuel, including engine longevity;

(E) the effect of the use of sustainable aviation fuel on emissions and air quality;

(F) the effect of the use of sustainable aviation fuel on the environment and on surrounding communities, including environmental justice factors that are created by the demand for and use of sustainable aviation fuel by the Department of Defense; and

(G) benefits with respect to job creation in the sustainable aviation fuel production and supply chain.

(g) Sustainable Aviation Fuel Defined.—In this section, the term “sustainable aviation fuel” means liquid fuel that—

(1) consists of synthesized hydrocarbon;

(2) meets the requirements of—

(A) ASTM International Standard D7566 (or such successor standard); or

(B) the co-processing provisions of ASTM International Standard D1655, Annex A1 (or such successor standard);
(3) is derived from biomass (as such term is defined in section 45K(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), waste streams, renewable energy sources, or gaseous carbon oxides;

(4) is not derived from palm fatty acid distillates; and

(5) conforms to the standards, recommended practices, requirements and criteria, supporting documents, implementation elements, and any other technical guidance, for sustainable aviation fuels that are adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States.
SEC. 3. LIST OF CERTAIN PFAS USES DEEMED ESSENTIAL; BRIEFINGS ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN ITEMS CONTAINING PFOS OR PFOA.

(a) List of PFAS Uses Deemed Essential.—Not later than June 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of each known use of per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Secretary has deemed an essential use for which use of a replacement substance is impossible or impracticable. For each use so listed, the Secretary shall—

(1) identify why the use is essential; and

(2) provide a brief explanation as to why such replacement is impossible or impracticable, as the case may be.

(b) Annual Briefings.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a briefing that includes a description of each of the following:

(1) Steps taken to identify covered items procured by the Department of Defense that contain
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) or perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

(2) Steps taken to identify products and vendors of covered items that do not contain PFOS or PFOA.

(3) Steps taken to limit the procurement by the Department of covered items that contain PFOS or PFOA.

(4) Steps the Secretary intends to take to limit the procurement of covered items that contain PFOS or PFOA.

(c) COVERED ITEM DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered item” means—

(1) nonstick cookware or cooking utensils for use in galleys or dining facilities; and

(2) upholstered furniture, carpets, and rugs that have been treated with stain-resistant coatings.
SEC. 3. GUIDANCE AND TARGET DEADLINE RELATING TO FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAMS.

(a) GUIDANCE RELATING TO SITE PRIORITIZATION.—The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment shall issue guidance setting forth how, in prioritizing sites for activities funded under the “Environmental Restoration Account, Formerly Used Defense Sites” account established under section 2703(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, the Assistant Secretary shall weigh the relative risk or other factors between Installation Restoration Program sites and Military Munitions Response Program sites.

(b) TARGET DEADLINE FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM.—The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment shall establish a target deadline for the completion of the cleanup of all Military Munitions Response Program sites.
SEC. 3. [Log 74872]. FIVE-YEAR PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO DEPOT AND AMMUNITION PRODUCTION FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) FIVE-YEAR PLANS REQUIRED.—Concurrent with the submission to Congress of the budget of the President for each of fiscal years 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, and 2028 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, each Secretary of a military department shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a description of the plan of that Secretary to improve depot and ammunition production facility infrastructure during the five fiscal years following the fiscal year for which such budget is submitted, with the objective of ensuring that all covered facilities have the capacity and capability to support the readiness and material availability goals of current and future weapon systems of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each plan required pursuant to subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the depots and ammunition production facilities of the military department for which the plan is submitted, the following:

(1) A comprehensive review of the conditions and performance of each covered facility, including the following:
(A) An assessment of the current status of the following elements:

(i) Cost and schedule performance of the covered facility.

(ii) Material availability of weapon systems supported at the covered facility and the impact of the performance of the covered facility on that availability.

(iii) Work in progress and non-operational items awaiting covered facility maintenance.

(iv) The condition of the covered facility.

(v) The backlog of restoration and modernization projects at the covered facility.

(vi) The condition of equipment at the covered facility.

(vii) The vulnerability of the covered facility to adverse environmental conditions and, if necessary, the investment required to withstand those conditions.

(B) With respect to the five-year period covered by the plan, an identification of the major lines of effort, milestones, and specific
goals over such period to address the elements
specified in subparagraph (A) and a description
of how such goals serve the long-term strategies
of the Department of Defense relating to cov-
ered facility improvement, including, as applica-
ble, the strategy required under section 359 of
the National Defense Authorization Act for Fis-
cal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat.

(2) The estimated costs of necessary depot and
ammunition production facility improvements and a
description of how such costs would be addressed by
the Department of Defense budget request sub-
mitted during the same year as the plan and the ap-
plicable future-years defense program.

(3) Information regarding the plan of the Sec-
retary of the military department to initiate such en-
vironmental and engineering studies as may be nec-
essary to carry out planned depot and ammunition
production facility improvements.

(4) Detailed information regarding how depot
improvement projects and ammunition production
facility improvement projects will be paced and
sequenced to ensure continuous operations.
(c) INCORPORATION OF RESULTS-ORIENTED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—Each plan required pursuant to subsection (a) shall incorporate the leading results-oriented management practices identified in the report of the Comptroller General of the United States titled “Actions Needed to Improve Poor Conditions of Facilities and Equipment that Affect Maintenance Timeliness and Efficiency” (GAO–19–242), or any successor report, including—

(1) analytically based goals;
(2) results-oriented metrics;
(3) the identification of required resources, risks, and stakeholders; and
(4) regular reporting on progress to decision-makers.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “ammunition production facility” means an ammunition organic industrial base production facility.
(2) The term “covered depot” has the meaning given that term in section 2476 of title 10, United States Code.
(3) The term “covered facility” means a covered depot or an ammunition production facility.
SEC. 3. CONTINUATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PERFORMANCE OF DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORKLOADS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1080(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1000; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) does not apply to the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 2466(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1061(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2401; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking paragraph (46).
SEC. 3. CONTINUATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR BIENNIAL REPORT ON CORE DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

(a) In General.—Section 1080(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1000; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) does not apply to the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 2464(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) Conforming Repeal.—Section 1061(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2401; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking paragraph (45).
SEC. 3. [Log 74879]. BUDGETING FOR DEPOT AND AMMUNITION PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR: ANNUAL REPORT.

Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section (and conforming the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter accordingly):

“§ 239d. Budgeting for depot and ammunition production facility maintenance and repair: annual report

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall include with the defense budget materials for each fiscal year a report regarding the maintenance and repair of covered facilities.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following (disaggregated by military department):

“(1) With respect to each of the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year covered by the defense budget materials with which the report is included, revenue data for that fiscal year for the maintenance, repair, and overhaul workload funded at all the depots of the military department.
“(2) With respect to the fiscal year covered by
the defense budget materials with which the report
is included and each of the two fiscal years prior, an
identification of the following:

“(A) The amount of appropriations budg-
eted for that fiscal year for depots, further
disaggregated by the type of appropriation.

“(B) The amount budgeted for that fiscal
year for working-capital fund investments by
the Secretary of the military department for the
capital budgets of the covered depots of the
military department, shown in total and further
disaggregated by whether the investment relates
to the efficiency of depot facilities, work envi-
ronment, equipment, equipment (non-capital in-
vestment program), or processes.

“(C) The total amount required to be in-
vested by the Secretary of the military depart-
ment for that fiscal year for the capital budgets
of covered depots pursuant to section 2476(a)
of this title.

“(D) A comparison of the budgeted
amount identified under subparagraph (B) with
the total required amount identified under sub-
paragraph (C).
“(E) For each covered depot of the military department, of the total required amount identified under subparagraph (C), the percentage of such amount allocated, or projected to be allocated, to the covered depot for that fiscal year.

“(3) For each covered facility of the military department, the following:

“(A) Information on the average facility condition, average critical facility condition, restoration and maintenance project backlog, and average equipment age, including a description of any changes in such metrics from previous years.

“(B) Information on the status of the implementation at the covered facility of the plans and strategies of the Department of Defense relating to covered facility improvement, including, as applicable, the implementation of the strategy required under section 359 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1323; 10 U.S.C. 2460 note).

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
“(1) The term ‘ammunition production facility’ means an ammunition organic industrial base production facility.

“(2) The terms ‘budget’ and ‘defense budget materials’ have the meaning given those terms in section 234 of this title.

“(3) The term ‘covered depot’ has the meaning given that term in section 2476 of this title.

“(4) The term ‘covered facility’ means a covered depot or an ammunition production facility.”.
SEC. 3. [Log 74882]. ANNUAL PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE AND MODERNIZATION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

(a) ANNUAL PLAN.—Section 231 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting “, maintenance, and modernization” after “construction”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (f) as subsections (e) through (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) ANNUAL PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE AND MODERNIZATION OF NAVAL VESSELS.—In addition to the plan included under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of Defense shall include with the defense budget materials for a fiscal year each of the following:

“(1) A plan for the maintenance and modernization of naval vessels that includes the following:

“(A) A forecast of the maintenance and modernization requirements for both the naval vessels in the inventory of the Navy and the vessels required to be delivered under the naval
vessel construction plan under subsection (a)(1).

“(B) A description of the initiatives of the Secretary of the Navy to ensure that activities key to facilitating the maintenance and modernization of naval vessels (including with respect to increasing workforce and industrial base capability and capacity, shipyard level-loading, and facility improvements) receive sufficient resourcing, and are including in appropriate planning, to facilitate the requirements specified in subparagraph (A).

“(2) A certification by the Secretary that both the budget for that fiscal year and the future-years defense program submitted to Congress in relation to such budget under section 221 of this title provide for funding for the maintenance and modernization of naval vessels at a level that is sufficient for such maintenance and modernization in accordance with the plan under paragraph (1).”; and

(4) in subsection (f), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting “and the plan and certification under subsection (d)” after “subsection (a)”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 of title 10, United States
1 Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section
2 231 and inserting the following new item:

“231. Budgeting for construction, maintenance, and modernization of naval ves-
sels: annual plan and certification.”.
SEC. 3. [Log 74966]. CLARIFICATION OF CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN WORKLOAD CARRYOVER OF DEPARTMENT OF ARMY.

For purposes of calculating the amount of workload carryover with respect to the depots and arsenals of the Department of the Army, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the Secretary of the Army to use a calculation for such carryover that applies a material end of period exclusion.
SEC. 3. [Log 75550]. MODIFICATION TO MINIMUM CAPITAL INVESTMENT FOR CERTAIN DEPOTS.

(a) MODIFICATION.—Section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “six” and inserting “eight”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Of such total amount required to be invested, an amount equal to not less than two percent of such average total for the preceding three fiscal years shall be invested from funds authorized for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization activities of the military department.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “including through the rebuilding of property following the end of the economic useful life of the property and the restoration of property or equipment to like-new condition,” after “operations,”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) through (e) as subsections (d) through (f); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:
“(c) Compliance With Certain Requirements.—In identifying amounts to invest pursuant to the requirement under subsection (a), the Secretary of a military department shall comply with all applicable requirements of sections 129 and 129a of this title.”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 2861(b) of such title is amended by striking “subsection (e) of section 2476” and inserting “subsection (f) of section 2476”.

(e) Applicability.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2023.
SEC. 3. [Log 74881]. ANNUAL REPORTS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON ACTIVITIES OF JOINT SAFETY COUNCIL.

Section 184(k) of title 10, United States Code is amended—

(1) by striking “REPORT.—The Chair” and inserting “REPORTS.—(1) The Chair”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Not later than December 31, 2022, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Deputy Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

“(A) a summary of the goals and priorities of the Deputy Secretary for the year following the date of the submission of the report with respect to the activities of the Council; and

“(B) an assessment by the Deputy Secretary of the activities of the Council carried out during the year preceding the date of such submission.”.
SEC. 3. [Log 75101]. BUDGET INFORMATION FOR ALTERNATIVES TO BURN PITS.

The Secretary of Defense shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Defense budget for fiscal year 2024 (as submitted with the budget of the President for such fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) a dedicated budget line item for incinerators and waste-to-energy waste disposal alternatives to burn pits.
SEC. 3. [Log 75551]. ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMY AND AIR
FORCE SAFETY COMMANDS; IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) SAFETY COMMANDS.—

(1) ARMY SAFETY COMMAND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall establish within the Department of the Army an “Army Safety Command”.

(B) COMMANDER.—There is a Commander of the Army Safety Command. The Commander shall be selected by the Secretary of the Army from among the general officers of the Army who hold a rank of major general or higher.

(C) DUTIES.—The duties of the Army Safety Command shall include, with respect to the Army, the formulation of safety policy, the development of risk management strategies, the monitoring of risk adjudication processes, the provision of safety-related training, and such other duties as the Secretary of the Army may determine appropriate.
(2) AIR FORCE SAFETY COMMAND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish within the Department of the Air Force an "Air Force Safety Command".

(B) COMMANDER.—There is a Commander of the Air Force Safety Command. The Commander shall be selected by the Secretary of the Air Force from among the general officers of the Air Force who hold a rank of major general or higher.

(C) DUTIES.—The duties of the Air Force Safety Command shall include, with respect to the Air Force, the formulation of safety policy, the development of risk management strategies, the monitoring of risk adjudication processes, the provision of safety-related training, and such other duties as the Secretary of the Air Force may determine appropriate.

(3) TRANSFER OF PREEXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS.—As of the date on which the Safety Command of a military department is established under this subsection, any element of that military department responsible for the duties of
such Safety Command as of the day before the date of such establishment (including the duties, responsibilities, and personnel of any such element) shall be transferred to such Safety Command.

(4) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Safety Command of a military department is established under this subsection, the Secretary of that military department shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the duties, assigned personnel, key lines of effort, and organizational structure of such Safety Command.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES.—

(A) ARMY.—Not later than 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall establish within the Department of the Army an entity the primary responsibility of which is to ensure the implementation across the Army of recommended actions arising from accident investigations conducted by the Department of Defense.
(B) AIR FORCE.—Not later than 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish within the Department of the Air Force an entity the primary responsibility of which is to ensure the implementation across the Air Force of recommended actions arising from accident investigations conducted by the Department of Defense.

(2) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of a military department establishes a responsible entity under paragraph (1), that Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the duties, assigned personnel, key lines of effort, and organizational structure of such entity.
SEC. 3. PILOT PROGRAM FOR TACTICAL VEHICLE SAFETY DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly carry out a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of using data recorders to monitor, assess, and improve the readiness and safety of the operation of military tactical vehicles (in this section referred to as the “pilot program”).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program are—

(1) to allow for the automated identification of hazards and potential hazards on and off military installations;

(2) to mitigate and increase awareness of hazards and potential hazards on and off military installations;

(3) to identify near-miss accidents;

(4) to create a standardized record source for accident investigations;

(5) to assess individual driver proficiency, risk, and readiness;
(6) to increase consistency in the implementation of military installation and unit-level range safety programs across military installations and units;

(7) to evaluate the feasibility of incorporating metrics generated from data recorders into the safety reporting systems and to the Defense Readiness Reporting System as a measure of assessing safety risks, mitigations, and readiness;

(8) to determine the costs and benefits of retrofitting data recorders on legacy platforms and including data recorders as a requirement in acquisition of military tactical vehicles; and

(9) any other matters as determined by the Secretary concerned.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) assess the feasibility of using commercial technology, such as smartphones or technologies used by insurance companies, as a data recorder;

(2) test and evaluate a minimum of two data recorders that meet the pilot program requirements;

(3) select a data recorder capable of collecting and exporting the telemetry data, event data, and driver identification during operation and accidents;
install and maintain a data recorder on a sufficient number of each of the military tactical vehicles listed under subsection (f) at installations selected by the Secretary concerned under subsection (e) for statistically significant results;

(5) establish and maintain a database that contains telemetry data, driver data, and event data captured by the data recorder;

(6) regularly generate for each installation selected under subsection (e) a dataset that is viewable in widely available mapping software of hazards and potential hazards based on telemetry data and event data captured by the data recorders;

(7) generate actionable data sets and statistics on individual, vehicle, and military installation;

(8) require commanders at the installations selected under subsection (e) to incorporate the actionable data sets and statistics into the installation range safety program;

(9) require unit commanders at the installations selected under subsection (e) to incorporate the actionable data sets and statistics into the unit driver safety program;

(10) evaluate the feasibility of integrating data sets and statistics to improve driver certification and
licensing based on data recorded and generated by
the data recorders;

(11) use open architecture to the maximum ex-
tent practicable; and

(12) carry out any other activities determined
by the Secretary as necessary to meet the purposes
under subsection (b).

(d) Implementation Plan.—Not later than 180
days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
retary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall
develop a plan for implementing the pilot program.

(e) Locations.—Each Secretary concerned shall
carry out the pilot program at not fewer than one military
installation in the United States selected by the Secretary
concerned that meets the following conditions:

(1) Contains the necessary force structure,
equipment, and maneuver training ranges to collect
driver and military tactical vehicle data during train-
ing and routine operation.

(2) Represents at a minimum one of the five
training ranges identified in the study by the Compt-
troller General of the United States titled "Army
and Marine Corps Should Take Additional Actions
to Mitigate and Prevent Training Accidents" that
did not track unit location during the training events.

(f) **COVERED MILITARY TACTICAL VEHICLES.**—The pilot program shall cover the following military tactical vehicles:

1. Army Strykers.
3. Army Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles.
5. Army and Marine Corps High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles.
6. Army and Marine Corps Joint Light Tactical Vehicles.
7. Army and United States Special Operations Command Ground Mobility Vehicles.
8. Army Infantry Squad Vehicles.

(g) **METRICS.**—The Secretaries shall develop metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program in monitoring, assessing, and improving vehicle safety, driver readiness, and mitigation of risk.

(h) **REPORTS.**—

1. **INITIAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly
submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program that addresses the plan for implementing the requirements under subsection (c), including the established metrics under subsection (g).

(2) INTERIM.—Not later than three years after the commencement of the pilot program, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the pilot program, including the preliminary results in carrying out the pilot program, the metrics generated during the pilot program, disaggregated by military tactical vehicle, location, and service, and the implementation plan under subsection (d).

(3) FINAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the termination of the pilot program, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the program.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall—
(i) assess the effectiveness of the pilot program in meeting the purposes under subsection (b);

(ii) include the metrics generated during the pilot program, disaggregated by military tactical vehicle, location, and service;

(iii) include the views of range personnel, unit commanders, and tactical vehicle operators involved in the pilot program on the level of effectiveness of the technology selected;

(iv) provide a cost estimate for equipping legacy military tactical vehicles with data recorders;

(v) determine the instances in which data recorders should be a requirement in the acquisition of military tactical vehicles;

(vi) recommend whether the pilot program should be expanded or made into a program of record; and

(vii) recommend any statutory, regulatory, or policy changes required to support the purposes under subsection (b).
(i) **TERMINATION.**—The authority to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) shall terminate five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(j) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “accident” means a collision, rollover, or other mishap involving a motor vehicle.

(2) The term “data recorder” means technologies installed in a motor vehicle to record driver identification, telemetry data, and event data related to the operation of the motor vehicle.

(3) The term “driver identification” means data enabling the unique identification of the driver operating a motor vehicle.

(4) The term “event data” includes data related to—

(A) the start and conclusion of each vehicle operation;

(B) a vehicle accident;

(C) a vehicle acceleration, velocity, or location with an increased potential for an accident; or

(D) a vehicle orientation with an increased potential for an accident.

(5) The term “Secretary concerned” means—
(A) the Secretary of the Army with respect
to matters concerning the Army; and

(B) the Secretary of the Navy with respect
to matters concerning the Navy and Marine
Corps.

(6) The term “tactical vehicle” means a motor
vehicle designed to military specification, or a com-
cmercial design motor vehicle modified to military
specification, to provide direct transportation sup-
port of combat or tactical operations, or for the
training of personnel for such operations

(7) The term “telemetry data” includes—

(A) time;

(B) vehicle distance traveled;

(C) vehicle acceleration and velocity;

(D) vehicle orientation, including roll,
pitch, and yaw; and

(E) vehicle location in a geographic coordi-
nate system, including elevation.
SEC. 10. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DELAYS IN PROVIDING COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORTS.

(a) Reports Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and once every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the extent to which the Department of Defense provided comments and sensitivity and security reviews (for drafts tentatively identified as containing controlled unclassified information or classified information) in a timely manner and in accordance with the protocols of the Government Accountability Office during the 180-day period preceding the date of the submittal of the report.

(b) Requirements for GAO Report.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following information for the period covered by the report:

(1) The number of draft Government Accountability Office reports for which the Government Accountability Office requested comments from the Department of Defense, including an identification of the reports for which a sensitivity or security review
was requested (separated by reports potentially containing only controlled unclassified information and reports potentially containing classified information) and the reports for which such a review was not requested.

(2) The median and average number of days between the date of the request for Department of Defense comments and the receipt of such comments.

(3) The average number of days between the date of the request for a Department of Defense sensitivity or security review and the receipt of the results of such review.

(4) In the case of any such draft report for which the Department of Defense failed to provide such comments or review within 30 days of the request for such comments or review—

(A) the number of days between the date of the request and the receipt of such comments or review; and

(B) a unique identifier, for purposes of identifying the draft report.

(5) In the case of any such draft report for which the Government Accountability Office provided an extension to the Department of Defense—
(A) whether the Department provided the comments or review within the time period of the extension; and

(B) a unique identifier, for purposes of identifying the draft report.

(6) Any other information the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) DOD RESPONSES.—Not later than 30 days after the Comptroller General submits a report under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a response to such report that includes each of the following:

(1) An identification of factors that contributed to any delays identified in the report with respect to Department of Defense comments and sensitivity or security reviews requested by the Government Accountability Office.

(2) A description of any actions the Department of Defense has taken or plans to take to address such factors.

(3) A description of any improvements the Department has made in the ability to track timeliness in providing such comments and sensitivity or security reviews.
(4) Any other information the Secretary determines relevant to the information contained in the report submitted by the Comptroller General.
SEC. 10. SECURITY CLEARANCES FOR RECENTLY SEPARATED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), beginning on the date on which a covered individual separates from the Armed Forces or the Department of Defense (as the case may be), if the Secretary of Defense determines that the covered individual held a security clearance immediately prior to such separation and requires a security clearance of an equal or lower level for employment as a covered contractor, the Secretary shall—

(A) during the one-year period following such date, treat the previously held security clearance as an active security clearance for purposes of such employment; and

(B) during the two-year period following the conclusion of the period specified in subparagraph (A), ensure that the adjudication of any request submitted by the covered employee for the reactivation of the previously held security clearance for purposes of such employment.
is completed by not later than 180 days after
the date of such submission.

(2) COAST GUARD.—In the case of a member of
the Armed Forces who is a member of the Coast
Guard, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out
paragraph (1) in consultation with the Secretary of
the Department in which the Coast Guard is oper-
ating.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not
apply with respect to a covered individual—

(A) whose previously held security clear-
ance is, or was as of the date of separation of
the covered individual, under review as a result
of one or more potentially disqualifying factors
or conditions that have not been fully inves-
tigated or mitigated; or

(B) in the case of a member of the Armed
Forces, who separated from the Armed Forces
under other than honorable conditions.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF REVIEW EXCEPTION.—
The exception specified in paragraph (1)(A) shall
not apply with respect to a routine periodic reinves-
tigation or a continuous vetting investigation in
which no potentially disqualifying factors or conditions have been found.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “covered contractor” means an individual who is employed by an entity that carries out work under a contract with the Department of Defense or an element of the intelligence community.

(2) The term “covered individual” means a former member of the Armed Forces or a former civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

(3) The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).
SEC. 11. [LOG 75286] STANDARDIZED CREDENTIALS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) STANDARDIZED CREDENTIALS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) develop a standardized identification credential for Defense law enforcement officers;

(2) issue such credential to each such officer at no cost to such officer; and

(3) ensure that any Department of Defense common access card issued to such an officer clearly identifies the officer as a Defense law enforcement officer.

(b) DEFENSE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Defense law enforcement officer” means a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense who—

(1) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law;

(2) has statutory powers of arrest or apprehension under section 807(b) of title 10, United States
Code (article 7(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); and

(3) is authorized by the Department to carry a firearm.
SEC. 11 [Log 75329]. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.


SEC. 11. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.

Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4616) and as most recently amended by section 1114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), is further amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

1 SEC. 2001 [Log74744]. SHORT TITLE.

2 This division and title XLVI of division D may be
cited as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for
Fiscal Year 2023”.

3

4
SEC. 2002 [Log74745]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

(a) Expiration of Authorizations After Three Years.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2025; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026.

(b) Exception.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor), for which appropriated funds have been obligated before the later of—

(1) October 1, 2025; or
(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2026 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.
SEC. 2003 [Log74746]. EFFECTIVE DATE AND AUTOMATIC EXECUTION OF CONFORMING CHANGES TO TABLES OF SECTIONS, TABLES OF CONTENTS, AND SIMILAR TABULAR ENTRIES.

(a) Effective Date.—Titles XXI through XXVII shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2022; or

(2) the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Elimination of Need for Certain Separate Conforming Amendments.—

(1) Automatic Execution of Conforming Changes.—When an amendment made by a provision of this division to a covered defense law adds a section or larger organizational unit to the covered defense law, repeals or transfers a section or larger organizational unit in the covered defense law, or amends the designation or heading of a section or larger organizational unit in the covered defense law, that amendment also shall have the effect of amending any table of sections, table of contents, or similar table of tabular entries in the covered defense law to alter the table to conform to the changes made by the amendment.
(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an amendment described in such paragraph when—

(A) the amendment, or a separate clerical amendment enacted at the same time as the amendment, expressly amends a table of sections, table of contents, or similar table of tabular entries in the covered defense law to alter the table to conform to the changes made by the amendment; or

(B) the amendment otherwise expressly exempts itself from the operation of this section.

(3) COVERED DEFENSE LAW.—In this subsection, the term “covered defense law” means—

(A) titles 10, 32, and 37 of the United States Code;

(B) any national defense authorization Act or military construction authorization Act that authorizes funds to be appropriated for a fiscal year to the Department of Defense; and

(C) any other law designated in the text thereof as a covered defense law for purposes of application of this section.
SEC. 2101 [Log74749]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) Inside the United States.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**Army: Inside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson</td>
<td>$14,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Fort Polk</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$34,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Picatinny Arsenal</td>
<td>$8,654,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Letterkenny Army Depot</td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Corpus Christi Army Depot</td>
<td>$103,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Bliss</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Joint Base Lewis-McChord</td>
<td>$49,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Outside the United States.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations outside the
United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**Army: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>East Camp Grafenwoehr</td>
<td>$168,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwajalein</td>
<td>Kwajalein Atoll</td>
<td>$69,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2102 [Log 74750]. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installation, in the number of units or for the purpose, and in the amount set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Baumholder</td>
<td>Family Housing</td>
<td>$57,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Vincenza</td>
<td>Family Housing</td>
<td>$95,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $17,339,000.
SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2101 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Not later than one year after the date on which all the individuals occupying District of Columbia Fort McNair Quarters 4, 13 and 15, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, have moved out of such Quarters, the Secretary of the Army shall demolish such Quarters.
SEC. 21. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS.

(a) KUNSAN AIR BASE, KOREA.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1819) for Kunsan Air Base, Korea, for construction of an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may—

(1) construct the hangar at Camp Humphries, Korea; and

(2) remove primary scope associated with the relocation of the air defense artillery battalion facilities to include a ground based missile defense equipment area, fighting positions, a missile resupply area, air defense artillery facility, a ready building and command post, a battery command post area, a safety shelter, and a guard booth.

(b) KWAJALEIN ATOLL, HWAJALEIN.—Section 2879(a)(1)(A) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1874) is amended by striking “at least 26
family housing units” and inserting “not more than 26 family housing units”.
SEC. 21. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—(1) Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorization set forth in the table in paragraph (2), as provided in section 2101(b) of that Act (131 Stat. 1819), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(2) The table referred to in paragraph (1) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army: Extension of 2018 Project Authorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) ARMY FAMILY HOUSING.—(1) Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorization set forth in the table in paragraph (2), as provided in section 2102 of that Act (131 Stat. 1820), shall remain in effect until October
1 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act author-
2 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024,
3 whichever is later.
4 (2) The table referred to in paragraph (1) is as fol-
5 lows:

**Army: Extension of 2018 Project Authorization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwajalein</td>
<td>Kwajalein Atoll</td>
<td>Family Housing Replacement Construction</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 21. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2019 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2242) for Camp Tango, Korea, for construction of a command and control facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may increase scope for a dedicated, enclosed egress pathway out of the underground facility to facilitate safe escape in case of fire.
SEC. 22 [Log 74753]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms</td>
<td>$120,382,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>$85,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Air Station Lemoore</td>
<td>$201,261,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Base Point Loma</td>
<td>$56,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Naval Submarine Base New London</td>
<td>$15,514,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Jacksonville</td>
<td>$86,232,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Air Station Whiting Field</td>
<td>$57,789,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay</td>
<td>$279,171,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz</td>
<td>$330,589,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay</td>
<td>$87,930,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor- Hickam</td>
<td>$3,692,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point</td>
<td>$38,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune</td>
<td>$47,475,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Fallon</td>
<td>$97,865,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Naval Station Norfolk</td>
<td>$16,863,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Whidbey Island</td>
<td>$37,461,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified...
1 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
2 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military
3 construction projects for the installation outside the
4 United States, and in the amount, set forth in the fol-
5 lowing table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Royal Australian Air Base Darwin</td>
<td>$258,831,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$195,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 22 [Log 74757]. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations, in the number of units or for the purposes, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Units or Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Anders-</td>
<td>Family housing new construction</td>
<td>$248,634,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on.</td>
<td>new construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.—Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $74,540,000.

(c) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $24,224,000.
SEC. 2203 [Log 74758]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 22. [Log 75156]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (a), as provided in section 2201(a) of that Act (131 Stat. 1822), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>Navy-Commercial Tie-in Hardening</td>
<td>$37,180,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. _____ [Log 75509 HEY22451]. TRANSFER OF CUSTOMERS FROM ELECTRICAL UTILITY SYSTEM OF THE NAVY AT FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION BARBER'S POINT, HAWAII, TO NEW ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN KALAELOA, HAWAII.

(a) In General.—Subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary of the Navy shall pay the reasonable costs to transfer all customers off of the electrical utility system of the Navy located at former Naval Air Station Barber’s Point, Hawaii, to the new electrical system in Kalaeloa, Hawaii, operated by Hawaii Electric.

(b) Facilitation of Transfer.—To facilitate the transfer of customers described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall provide the following to the State of Hawaii:

(1) A load analysis and design necessary to complete such transfer.

(2) Such rights of way and easements as may be necessary to support the construction of replacement electrical infrastructure.

(c) Disposal of Navy Electrical System.—After all customers have been transferred as required under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy may dispose of the
electrical system of the Navy located at former Naval Air Station Barber’s Point, Hawaii.

(d) AUTHORITY FOR THIRD-PARTY AGREEMENT.—

The Secretary of the Navy may enter into a cooperative agreement or other appropriate instrument with a non-Department of Defense entity under which—

(1) such entity shall agree to facilitate the transfer of customers under subsection (a); and

(2) subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary of the Navy shall agree to reimburse such entity for the reasonable costs of such transfer.
SEC. 2301 [Log74760]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2303(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Clear Air Force Station</td>
<td>$68,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Maxwell Air Force Base</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Travis Air Force Base</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandenberg Air Force Base</td>
<td>$89,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Patrick Space Force Base</td>
<td>$97,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kirtland Air Force Base, Maui Experimental Site</td>
<td>$89,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Altus Air Force Base</td>
<td>$4,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base</td>
<td>$43,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Shaw Air Force Base</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Ellsworth Air Force Base</td>
<td>$328,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Arnold Air Force Base</td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Hill Air Force Base</td>
<td>$84,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>F.E. Warren Air Force Base</td>
<td>$176,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 230__ (a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified...
in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**Air Force: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Papa Air Base</td>
<td>$71,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Keflavik</td>
<td>$94,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Aviano Air Base</td>
<td>$46,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$307,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Azraq Air Base</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Rygge</td>
<td>$8,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Moron Air Base</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2302 [Log74761]. FAMILY HOUSING AND IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

(a) IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.—Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 230__ (a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $230,058,000.

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 230__ (a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $2,730,000.
SEC. 230. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2301 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 23. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS.

(a) Extension.—

(1) Extension.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorizations set forth in the table in paragraph (2), as provided in section 2301(a) of that Act (131 Stat. 1825), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(2) Table.—The table referred to in paragraph (1) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Tyndall Air Force Base</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>BMT Classrooms/Dining</td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>Camp Bullis Dining Facility</td>
<td>$18,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>F. E. Warren Air Force Base</td>
<td>Consolidated Helo/</td>
<td>$62,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRF Ops/AMU and Alert Fac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Overseas Contingency Operations.—
(1) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorizations set forth in the table in paragraph (2), as provided in section 2903 of that Act (131 Stat. 1876), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(2) TABLE.—The table referred to in paragraph (1) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary .......</td>
<td>Kecskemet Air Base ....</td>
<td>ERI: Airfield Upgrades ..........</td>
<td>$12,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kecskemet Air Base ....</td>
<td>ERI: Construct Parallel Taxiway ..</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kecskemet Air Base ....</td>
<td>ERI: Increase POL Storage Capacity</td>
<td>$12,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg ...</td>
<td>Sanem ...................</td>
<td>ERI: ECAOS Deployable Air-base System Storage ..........</td>
<td>$67,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia .......</td>
<td>Malacky ..................</td>
<td>ERI: Airfield Upgrades ..........</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malacky ..................</td>
<td>ERI: Increase POL Storage Capacity</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ERI: Airfield Upgrades</td>
<td>Construct Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Facility ..........</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 23. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA.

In the case of the authorization contained in section 2912(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (division B of Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1913) for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida—

(1) for construction of Lodging Facilities Phases 1-2, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(7) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4302), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct two emergency backup generators;

(2) for construction of Dorm Complex Phases 1-2, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(8) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4302), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct an emergency backup generator;

(3) for construction of Site Development, Utilities, and Demo Phase 2, as specified in such funding
table and modified by section 2306(a)(6) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4302), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 6,248 lineal meters of storm water utilities;

(B) up to 55,775 square meters of roads;

(C) up to 4,334 lineal meters of gas pipeline; and

(D) up to 28,958 linear meters of electrical;

(4) for construction of Tyndall AFB Gate Complex, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(9) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4302), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 55,694 square meters of roadway with serpentines; and

(5) for construction of Deployment Center/Flight Line Dining/AAFES, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(11) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4303), the Secretary of the Air Force
may construct up to 164 square meters of AAFES (Shoppette).
SEC. 23. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4299) for Hill Air Force Base, Utah, for construction of GBSD Organic Software Sustainment Center, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(1) up to 7,526 square meters of Surface Parking Lot in lieu of constructing a 13,434 square meters vehicle parking garage; and

(2) up to 402 square meters of Storage Igloo.
SEC. 2401 [Log 74764]. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) Inside the United States.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**Defense Agencies: Inside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>$75,712,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Hurlburt Field</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MacDill Air Force Base</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$44,470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$58,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Dam Neck</td>
<td>$26,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pentagon</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Outside the United States.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or location outside the United States.
side the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

**Defense Agencies: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Baumholder</td>
<td>$149,023,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yokota Air Base</td>
<td>$72,154,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2402 [Log 74765]. AUTHORIZED ENERGY RESILIENCE
AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM

PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for energy conservation projects as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
<td>$10,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport</td>
<td>$25,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Base Ventura County, PT Magu</td>
<td>$13,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Jacksonville</td>
<td>$2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patrick Space Force Base</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield</td>
<td>$25,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay</td>
<td>$11,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Naval Base Guam</td>
<td>$34,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor- Hickam</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Fort Riley</td>
<td>$25,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort George G. Meade</td>
<td>$23,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Hood</td>
<td>$31,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Army Reserve Center, Conroe</td>
<td>$9,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity, Hampton Roads</td>
<td>$22,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NCE Springfield, Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>$1,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for energy conserva-
tion projects as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**ERCIP Projects: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Camp Lemmonier</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Camp Arifjan</td>
<td>$26,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Rygge</td>
<td>$8,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Moron Air Base</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2401 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 24. [Log 75161]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401(b) of that Act (131 Stat. 1829), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Iwakuni</td>
<td>Construct Bulk Storage Tanks</td>
<td>$30,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PH 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>USCG Station; Punta Borinquen</td>
<td>Ramey Unit School Replacement</td>
<td>$61,071,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2501 [Log74768]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.
SEC. 2502. [Log74769] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2511 [Log 74770]. REPUBLIC OF KOREA FUNDED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

Pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions, the Secretary of Defense may accept military construction projects for the installations or locations in the Republic of Korea, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

**Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army ..........</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys</td>
<td>Quartermaster Laundry/Dry Cleaner Facility</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp Humphreys</td>
<td>MILVAN CONNEX Storage Yard</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy ..........</td>
<td>Camp Mujak</td>
<td>Replace Ordnance Storage Magazines</td>
<td>$150,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy ..........</td>
<td>Fleet Activities Chinhae</td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant Relocation</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force .....</td>
<td>Ginhae Air Base</td>
<td>Refueling Vehicle Shop</td>
<td>$8,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force .....</td>
<td>Osan Air Base</td>
<td>Combined Air and Space Operations Intelligence Center</td>
<td>$306,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force .....</td>
<td>Osan Air Base</td>
<td>Upgrade Electrical Distribution West, Phase 3</td>
<td>$235,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 25. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZED APPROACH TO CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

Section 2511 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117-81; 135 Stat. 2177) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT PROJECTS.—”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).
SEC. 2601 [Log74777]. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2605 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army National Guard installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Palm Coast</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kapolei</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>West Des Moines</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Camp Grayling</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>New Ulm</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>McLeansville</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>$14,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Buckhannon</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>$14,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2602 [Log 74778]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army Reserve installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Perrine</td>
<td>$46,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Fort Buchanan</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2603 [Log 74784]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air National Guard installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Birmingham International Airport</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Morris Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tucson International Airport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Jacksonville International Airport</td>
<td>$22,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Fort Wayne International Airport</td>
<td>$12,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>McGhee-Tyson Airport</td>
<td>$23,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2604 [Log 74785]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California ...</td>
<td>Beale Air Force Base</td>
<td>$33,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia ...</td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$10,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 26. [Log 75169]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1817), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2604 of that Act (131 Stat. 1836), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Hulman Regional Airport</td>
<td>Construct Small Arms Range</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Joe Foss Field</td>
<td>Aircraft Maintenance Shops</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Dane County Regional/Airport Truax Field</td>
<td>Construct Small Arms Range</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 26 [Log 75170]. CORRECTIONS TO AUTHORITY TO
CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2022
PROJECTS.

The authorization table in section 2601 of the Military
Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022
(division B of Public Law 117–81; 135 Stat. 2178) is
amended—

(1) in the item relating to Redstone Arsenal,
Alabama, by striking “Redstone Arsenal” and in-
serting “Huntsville”;

(2) in the item relating to Jerome National
Guard Armory, Idaho, by striking “Jerome National
Guard Armory” and inserting “Jerome”;

(3) in the item relating to Nickell Memorial Ar-
my Topeka, Kansas, by striking “Nickell Memorial
Armory Topeka” and inserting “Topeka”; 

(4) in the item relating to Lake Charles Na-
tional Guard Readiness Center, Louisiana, by strik-
ing “Lake Charles National Guard Readiness Cen-
ter” and inserting “Lake Charles”;

(5) in the item relating to Camp Grayling,
Michigan, by striking “Camp Grayling” and insert-
ing “Grayling”;
(6) in the item relating to Butte Military Entrance Testing Site, Montana, by striking “Butte Military Entrance Testing Site” and inserting “Butte”;

(7) in the item relating to Mead Army National Guard Readiness Center, Nebraska, by striking “Mead Army National Guard Readiness Center” and inserting “Mead Training Site”;

(8) in the item relating to Dickinson National Guard Armory, North Dakota, by striking “Dickinson National Guard Armory” and inserting “Dickinson”;

(9) in the item relating to Bennington National Guard Armory, Vermont, by striking “Bennington National Guard Armory” and inserting “Bennington”; and

(10) in the item relating to Camp Ethan Allen Training Site, Vermont, by striking “Camp Ethan Allen Training Site” and inserting “Ethan Allen Air Force Base TS”.
SEC. 2701 [Log 74789]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2022, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 27. [Log 75003]. AUTHORIZATION TO FUND CERTAIN
        DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL ACTIVITIES
        THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE
        CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2906(c)(1) of the Defense
        Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C.
        2687 note) is amended by adding at the end the following
        new subparagraph:

        “(E) To carry out the demolition or remo-
        val of any building or structure under the
        control of the Secretary of the Navy that is not
designated as historic under a Federal, State,
or local law and is located on a military instal-
lation closed or realigned under a base closure
law (as such term is defined in section 101 of
title 10, United States Code) at which the sam-
pling or remediation of radiologically contami-
nated materials has been the subject of sub-
stantiated allegations of fraud, without regard
to—

        “(i) whether the building or structure
        is radiologically impacted; or

        “(ii) whether such demolition or re-
        moval is carried out, as part of a response
action or otherwise, under the Defense En-
vironmental Restoration Program specified
in subparagraph (A) or CERCLA (as such
term is defined in section 2700 of title 10,
United States Code).”.

(b) FUNDING.—The amendment made by this section
may only be carried out using funds authorized to be ap-
propriated in the table in section 4601.
SEC. 28. [Log74755]. FURTHER CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO AUTHORIZED COST AND SCOPE OF WORK VARIATIONS.

(a) Clarifications and Technical Corrections Relating to Exceptions to Cost Variation and Scope of Work.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 2802 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117–81), is further amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following new subparagraph (A):

“(A) The Secretary concerned may waive the percentage or dollar cost limitation applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project under subsection (a) and approve an increase in the cost authorized for the project in excess of that limitation only if—

“(i) the total cost of the project is less than $500,000,000;

“(ii) the cost increase is an amount equal to or less than 50 percent of the original authorized amount; and
“(iii) the Secretary notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of such waiver and approval in the manner provided in this paragraph.”; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D).

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION RELATED TO EXCEPTIONS TO LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF WORK INCREASES.—

Subsection (d)(4) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking “and approve an increase in the scope of work for the project that would increase the scope of work”.
SEC. 28 [Log74756]. USE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.


(1) by striking “, inside the area of responsibility of the United States Central Command or certain countries in the area of responsibility of the United States Africa Command,”;

(2) by inserting “outside the United States” after “construction project”; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking “, unless the military installation is located in Afghanistan, for which projects using this authority may be carried out at installations deemed as supporting a long-term presence”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—
(1) in subsection (b), by striking “subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (d)”;  
(2) by striking subsection (e);  
(3) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;  
(4) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking “subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (d)”; and  
(5) by striking subsections (h) and (i).  
(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended as follows:  
(1) The section heading for such section is amended—  
(A) by striking “TEMPORARY, LIMITED”; and  
(B) by inserting “CERTAIN” before “CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS”.  
(2) The subsection heading for subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking “TEMPORARY AUTHORITY” and inserting “IN GENERAL”.  
(d) CLASSIFICATION.—The Law Revision Counsel is directed to classify section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723), as amended by
subsection (a), as a note following section 2804 of title 10, United States Code.
SEC. 28. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR INNOVATION, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

(a) In General.—Subchapter I of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2809 the following new section:

“§2810. Military construction projects for innovation, research, development, test, and evaluation

“(a) Project Authorization Required.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out such military construction projects for innovation, research, development, test, and evaluation as are authorized by law, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available for that purpose.

“(b) Submission of Project Proposals.—As part of the Department of Defense Form 1391 submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress for a military construction project covered by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall include the following information:

“(1) The project title.

“(2) The location of the project.

“(3) A brief description of the scope of work.

“(4) The original project cost estimate and the current working cost estimate, if different.
“(5) Such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(c) APPLICATION TO MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—This section shall apply to military construction projects covered by subsection (a) for which a Department of Defense Form 1391 is submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in connection with the budget of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2809 the following new item:

“2810. Military construction projects for innovation, research, development, test, and evaluation.”.
SEC. 28. RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED, DESTROYED, OR ECONOMICALLY UNREPAIRABLE FACILITIES.

(a) Inclusion of Appropriations Account in Congressional Notification Regarding Funding.—Subsection (b) of section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “military construction appropriations account that is the” before “source of funds”.

(b) Economically Unrepairable Facilities.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or is economically unreparable” after “damaged or destroyed”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, or the situation that rendered the facility economically unreparable,” after “facility”; and

(3) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking “damage to a facility rather than destruction” and inserting “a facility that has been damaged or rendered economically unreparable rather than destroyed”.
SEC. 28. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL LOCALITY ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR THRESHOLDS APPLICABLE TO UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITIES.

Section 2805(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “or the Commonwealth” and inserting “Wake Island, the Commonwealth”; and

(2) by inserting “, or a former United States Trust Territory now in a Compact of Free Association with the United States” after “Mariana Islands”.

SEC. 28. [Log 75082]. AUTHORIZED LAND AND FACILITIES
TRANSFER TO SUPPORT CONTRACTS WITH
FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2668a the following new section:

"§ 2669. Transfer of land and facilities to support contracts with federally-funded research and development centers

"(a) LEASE OF LAND, FACILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS.—(1) The Secretary of a military department may lease, for no consideration, land, facilities, and improvements to a covered FFRDC if the lease is to further the purposes of a contract between the Department of Defense and the covered FFRDC.

"(2) A lease entered into under paragraph (1) shall terminate on the earlier of the following dates:

"(A) The date that is 50 years after the date on which the Secretary enters into the lease.

"(B) The date of the termination or non-renewal of the contract between the Department of Defense and the covered FFRDC."
“(b) CONVEYANCE OF FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.—(1) The Secretary of a military department may convey, for no consideration, ownership of facilities and improvements located on land leased to a covered FFRDC to further the purposes of a contract between the Department of Defense and the covered FFRDC.

“(2) The ownership of any facilities and improvements conveyed under this subsection shall revert to the United States upon the termination or non-renewal of the underlying land lease.

“(c) COVERED FFRDC.—In this section, the term ‘covered FFRDC’ means a federally-funded research and development center that is sponsored by, and has entered into a contract with, the Department of Defense.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2668a the following new item:

“2669. Transfer of land and facilities to support contracts with federally-funded research and development centers.”.
Section 2883(h) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 1781b note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) Coordination with Secretary of Defense.—In establishing a scorecard under this subsection, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense to ensure consistency among the military departments.

“(5) Publication in Federal Register.—The methodology and criteria for establishing each scorecard under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register for public comment.”
SEC. 28. [Log 75378]. CONSIDERATION OF INSTALLATION OF INTEGRATED SOLAR ROOFING TO IMPROVE ENERGY RESILIENCY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

The Secretary of Defense shall amend the Unified Facilities Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) to require that planning and design for military construction projects inside the United States include consideration of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of installing integrated solar roofing as part of the project, for the purpose of—

(1) promoting on-installation energy security and energy resilience;

(2) providing grid support to avoid energy disruptions; and

(3) facilitating implementation and greater use of the authority provided by subsection (h) of section 2911 of title 10, United States Code, as added and amended by section 2825 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283).
SEC. 28. FFRDC STUDY ON PRACTICES WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) Study Required.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center for the conduct of a study on the practices of the Department of Defense with respect to the development of military construction projects.

(b) Elements.—An agreement under subsection (a) shall specify that the study conducted pursuant to the agreement shall address each of the following:

(1) Practices with respect to adoption of United Facilities Criteria changes and their inclusion into advanced planning, DD form 1391 budget justifications, and planning and design.

(2) Practices with respect to how sustainable materials, such as mass timber and low carbon concrete, are assessed and included in advanced planning, DD form 1391 budget justifications, and planning and design.

(3) Barriers to incorporating innovative techniques, including 3D printed building techniques.
(4) Whether the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program or the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program could be used to validate such materials and techniques to provide the Army Corps of Engineers and the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command with confidence in the use of such materials and techniques.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of a study pursuant to an agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study.
SEC. 28. ANNUAL BRIEFINGS ON MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION PROJECTS.

Section 2884 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) ANNUAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary concerned shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a briefing on military housing privatization projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Such briefing shall include, for the 12-month period preceding the date of the briefing, each of the following:

“(1) The information described in paragraphs (1) through (14) of subsection (c) with respect to all military housing privatization projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

“(2) A review of any such project that is expected to require the restructuring of a loan, including any public or private loan.

“(3) For any such project expected to require restructuring, a timeline for when such restructuring is expected to occur.
“(4) Such other information as the Secretary
determines appropriate.”.
SEC. 28. STANDARDIZATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION HOUSING REQUIREMENTS AND MARKET ANALYSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2836 the following new section:

§ 2837. Housing Requirements and Market Analysis

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every five years, and in accordance with the requirements of this section, the Secretary concerned shall conduct a Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (in this section referred to as an ‘HRMA’) for each military installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that is located in the United States.

“(b) PRIORITIZATION OF INSTALLATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the conduct of HRMAs for installations—

“(A) for which an HRMA has not been conducted for five years or longer; or

“(B) in locations with housing shortages.

“(2) EXISTING 5-YEAR REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a military department that required an HRMA to be conducted for each in-
stallation not less frequently than once every five years before the date of the enactment of this section.

“(c) **Submittal to Congress.**—The Secretary of Defense shall include with the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 and each subsequent fiscal year, as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a list of the military installations for which the Secretary concerned plans to conduct an **HRMA** during such fiscal year.

“(d) **Housing Requirements and Market Analysis.**—The term ‘Housing Requirements and Market Analysis’ or ‘HRMA’ means, with respect to a military installation, a structured analytical process under which an assessment is made of both the suitability and availability of the private sector rental housing market using assumed specific standards related to affordability, location, features, physical condition, and the housing requirements of the total military population of the installation.”.

(b) **Clerical Amendment.**—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2836 the following new item:

“2837. Housing Requirements and Market Analysis.”.

(c) **Time Frame.**—
(1) IN GENERAL.—During each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, the Secretary concerned shall conduct an HRMA for 20 percent of the military installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary located in the United States.

(2) SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than January 15, 2023, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees a list of military installations for which the Secretary plans to conduct an HRMA during fiscal year 2023.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “HRMA” means, with respect to a military installation, a structured analytical process under which an assessment is made of both the suitability and availability of the private sector rental housing market using assumed specific standards related to affordability, location, features, physical condition, and the housing requirements of the total military population of the installation.

(2) The term “Secretary concerned” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.
SEC. 75265. REQUIRED CONSULTATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES ON ISSUES RELATED TO INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

If any decision of the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department would result in a significant increase in the number of members of the Armed Forces assigned to a military installation, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned, during the development of the plans to implement the decision with respect to that installation, shall consult with appropriate State and local entities to ensure that matters affecting the local community, including requirements for transportation, utility infrastructure, housing, education, and family support activities, are considered.
SEC. 28. [Log 75033]. EXTENSION OF TIME FRAME FOR LAND CONVEYANCE, SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, LATHROP, CALIFORNIA.

Section 2833(g) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended by striking “one year” and inserting “three years”.
SEC. 28. LEASE OR USE AGREEMENT FOR CATEGORY 3 SUBTERRANEAN TRAINING FACILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a lease or use agreement with a category 3 subterranean training facility that—

(1) is located in close proximity to air assault and special forces units; and

(2) has the capacity to—

(A) provide brigade or large full-mission profile training;

(B) rapidly replicate full-scale underground venues;

(C) support helicopter landing zones; and

(D) support underground live fire.

(b) USE OF FACILITY.—A lease or use agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a) shall provide that the category 3 subterranean training facility shall be available for—

(1) the hosting of training and testing exercises for—

(A) for members of the Armed Forces, including special operations forces;
(B) personnel of combat support agencies, including the Defense Threat Reduction Agency; and

(C) such other personnel as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate; and

(2) for such other purposes as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(e) DURATION.—The duration of any lease or use agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a) shall be for a period of not less than 5 years.

(d) CATEGORY 3 SUBTERRANEAN TRAINING FACILITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “category 3 subterranean training facility” means an underground structure designed and built—

(1) to be unobserved and to provide maximum protection; and

(2) to serve as a command and control, operations, storage, production, and protection facility.
SEC. 28 [Log 75172]. LAND CONVEYANCE, NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, DAM NECK ANNEX, VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey to the Hampton Roads Sanitation District (in this section referred to as the “HRSD”) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of installation real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 7.9 acres located at Naval Air Station Oceana in Dam Neck Annex, Virginia Beach, Virginia. The Secretary may void any land use restrictions associated with the property to be conveyed under this subsection.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) AMOUNT AND DETERMINATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the HRSD shall pay to the Secretary of the Navy an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed, as determined by the Secretary. The Secretary’s determination of fair market value shall be final. In lieu of all or a portion of cash payment of consideration, the Secretary may accept in-kind consideration.
(2) TREATMENT OF CASH CONSIDERATION.—

The Secretary of the Navy shall deposit any cash payment received under paragraph (1) in the special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of the Navy under subsection (a) of paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of section 2667 of title 10, United States Code. The entire amount deposited shall be available for use in accordance with subparagraph (D) of such paragraph.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the HRSD to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the HRSD.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts
so credited shall be merged with amounts in such
fund or account and shall be available for the same
purposes, and subject to the same conditions and
limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
and legal description of the parcel of real property to be
conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a
survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The
Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms
and conditions in connection with the conveyance under
subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to
protect the interests of the United States.
SEC. ____ [Log 75207]. CONVEYANCE, JOINT BASE CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) may convey to the City of North Charleston, South Carolina (in this section referred to as the “City”) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 26 acres known as the Old Navy Yard at Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of permitting the City to use the property for economic development.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the City shall pay to the United States an amount at least equal to the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, based on an appraisal of the property to be conveyed under such subsection. Consideration may be cash payment, in-kind consideration as described under paragraph (2), or a combination thereof. The consideration paid to the Secretary must be sufficient, as determined by the Secretary, to provide replacement space for, and for the relocation of, any personnel,
furniture, fixtures, equipment, and personal property of any kind and belonging to any military department, located upon the property to be conveyed under subsection (a). All cash consideration must be paid in full, and any in-kind consideration must be complete and useable, and delivered to the satisfaction of the Secretary at or prior to date of the conveyance under subsection (a).

(2) **In-kind Consideration.**—In-kind consideration described in this paragraph may include the acquisition, construction, provision, improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration (including environmental restoration), or combination thereof, of any facilities or infrastructure within proximity to the Joint Base Charleston Weapons Station (South Annex) and located on Joint Base Charleston, that the Secretary considers acceptable.

(3) **Treatment of Cash Consideration Received.**—Any cash payment received by the United States under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury referred to in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of subsection (b) of section 572 of title 40, United States Code, and shall be available in accordance with subparagraph (B) of such paragraph.
(c) Payment of Costs of Conveyance.—

(1) Payment required.—The Secretary may require the City to cover all costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, appraisal costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts paid by the City to the Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the City.

(2) Treatment of amounts received.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance, or to an appropriate fund or account that is available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the costs were paid. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same pur-
poses, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(e) **CONDITION OF CONVEYANCE.**—The conveyance under subsection (a) shall be subject to all valid existing rights and the condition that the City accept the property (and any improvements thereon) in its condition at the time of the conveyance (commonly known as a conveyance “as is”).

(f) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) **OLD NAVY YARD.**—In this section, the term “Old Navy Yard” includes the facilities used by the Naval Information Warfare Center Atlantic including, buildings 1602, 1603, 1639, 1648, and such other facilities, infrastructure, and land along or near the Cooper River waterfront at Joint Base Charleston as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.
SEC. 28. [Log 75226]. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CASTNER RANGE, FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Section 2844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating the text beginning with “convey” and ending with “Franklin Mountains State Park.” as subparagraph (B);

(ii) by striking “may” and inserting “may—”; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (B), as redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new subparagraph (A):

“(A) transfer administrative jurisdiction of approximately 7,081 acres at Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management) which shall be managed in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management...
Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable laws; or”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “transfer of administrative jurisdiction or” before “conveyance”;

(ii) by inserting “transfer to the Secretary of the Interior or” before “convey to the Department”; and

(iii) by striking “Department’s”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting “conveys the real property under subsection (a)(1)(B) and” after “If the Secretary”; and

(B) by striking “conveyed under subsection (a)”;

(3) in the first subsection (c), by striking “the land conveyance under this section” and inserting “a land conveyance under subsection (a)(1)(B)”;

(4) by redesignating the second subsection (c) and subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively;

(5) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by inserting “transferred or” before “conveyed”;
(6) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking “the conveyances under subsection (a)” and inserting “a conveyance under subsection (a)(1)(B)”;

(7) in subsection (f), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking “federal” each place it appears and inserting “Federal”;

(B) by striking “non-federal” each place it appears and inserting “non-Federal”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “transferred or” before “conveyed”; and

(8) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management) regarding any transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a)(1)(A).”.

SEC. 28. PRIVATIZATION OF NAVY AND AIR FORCE TRANSIENT HOUSING.

(a) PRIVATIZATION REQUIRED.—Not later than ten years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall privatize all transient housing in the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned through the conveyance of the transient housing to one or more eligible entities.

(b) APPLICABLE PRIVATIZATION LAWS.—The Secretary concerned shall carry out this section using the authority provided by section 2872 of title 10, United States Code, consistent with subchapters IV and V of chapter 169 of such title.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—No Government direct loans, Government guarantees, or Government equity may be extended in consideration of any privatization carried out pursuant to subsection (a).

(d) CONSULTATIONS.—In establishing a plan to carry out the privatization of transient housing pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary of the Army; and

(2) to the greatest extent possible, incorporate into such plan the best practices and efficiencies of the Secretary of the Army in carrying out the pri-
vatization of transient housing under the jurisdiction
of the Secretary of the Army.

(d) Report Required.—Not later than one year
after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
thereafter until the privatization required under sub-
section (a) is complete, the Secretary concerned shall sub-
mit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate
and House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) detailed plans for the privatization of all
transient housing under the jurisdiction of the Sec-
retary; and

(2) timelines for conveyances and other critical
milestones.

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) The term “eligible entity” has the meaning
given that term in section 2871 of title 10, United
States Code.

(2) The term “transient housing” means lodging
intended to be occupied by members of the
Armed Forces on temporary duty.

(3) The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Navy, with respect
to transient housing under the jurisdiction of
the Secretary of the Navy; and
(B) the Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to transient housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Air Force.
SEC. 28. [Log 75230]. DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD PROGRAM

ENHANCEMENTS TO ADDRESS TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN VICINITY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2816 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “this Act” and inserting “the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “this Act” and inserting “the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(d) PETITION FOR CERTIFICATION OF ROADS AS DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a formal mechanism under which—

“(A) a State, county, or municipality may petition the Secretary to certify roads as de-
fense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code; and

“(B) the Secretary shall respond, in writing, to any such petition by not later than 90 days after receiving the petition.

“(2) STATE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘State’ means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

“(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall maintain and update regularly on an appropriate website of the Federal Government, a list of all roads certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary or by such other official as the President may designate. Such website shall include, for each such road, each of the following:

“(1) The military installation (as such term is defined in section 2687(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code) that is in closest proximity to the road.

“(2) The date on which the road was so certified.

“(3) Any fiscal year for which the President transmitted to Congress under section 1105 of title
31, United States Code, a budget request that included an amount for such road.

“(4) Any fiscal year for which Congress appropriated an amount for such road.

“(f) TREATMENT OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—
Nothing in subsection (d) or (e) shall be construed as a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to make publicly available any classified information.”.

(b) REPORT ON DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS.—Section 2814(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) is amended—

(1) by striking “April 1, 2009” and inserting “one year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”; and

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and name any road that the commander of a military installation (as such term is defined in section 2687(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code) or the Secretary of a military department has recommended that the Secretary of Defense certify as a defense access road during the period beginning on April 1, 2009, and ending on the date of the enact-
ment of the National Defense Authorization Act for
Fiscal Year 2023”.

(c) Report on Designation of Certain High-
ways as Defense Access Roads.—

(1) Report.—Not later than October 1, 2023,
the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the
Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and
House of Representatives a report containing the re-
results of a study on the advisability of designating
each of the roads identified under paragraph (2) as
defense access roads for purposes of section 210 of
title 23, United States Code.

(2) Roads Identified.—The roads identified
under this subsection are each of the following:

(A) For Beale Air Force Base, California:

(i) Chuck Yeager Road.

(ii) North Beale Road.

(iii) Spenceville Road, also known as
Camp Beale Highway.

(iv) South Beale Road.

(B) For Travis Air Force Base, California:

(i) Air Base Parkway.

(ii) Canon Road.

(iii) Gate Road, including North Gate
Road.
1  (iv) Petersen Road.
2  (v) Vanden Road.
SEC. 28. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS PENDING COMPLETION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE COMPONENT OF MASTER PLANS FOR AT-RISK MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for administration and service-wide activities, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the each Secretary of a military department has satisfied the requirements of section 2833 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81; 10 U.S.C. 2864 note).
SEC. 34.[Log 74794] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $13,004,000 for fiscal year 2023 for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 869 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.
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TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Carbon Free Energy Technologies

The committee commends the Department of Defense for pursuing policies to increase energy resilience, and to reduce the carbon emissions of installation and operational energy to reduce climate risks. However, the committee is concerned that the Department may not be fully considering all carbon-free energy technologies, nor is it fully assessing the ability of carbon-free emitting energy technologies to meet the reliability, resilience, and performance requirements for installations and operations, especially for action strategies that do not maximize the achievement of both mission objectives and climate goals.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an evaluation of the reliability, resilience, and performance characteristics of all existing and emerging carbon-free energy technologies, including grid-scale and micro-advanced nuclear energy;

(2) assesses whether carbon-free energy technologies are currently capable, if deployed, of meeting the reliability, resilience, and performance requirements for all agency energy uses at domestic installations for critical missions; and

(3) an assessment of emerging carbon-free energy technologies in research and development that could enhance energy resilience at domestic installations.

Energy Conservation Measures at Installations

The committee commends the military departments on the use of energy savings performance contracts to improve energy resilience, decrease energy costs, and increase readiness at military installations. The committee notes that installation commanders and base personnel identify energy saving initiatives on their energy conservation measures list and that these projects could in turn become part of an energy savings performance contract. The committee is concerned that without a mechanism for sharing the contents of the energy conservation measures list with energy service companies, the Department of Defense is not able to utilize energy savings performance contracts to the fullest extent possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to initiate a study and submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2023, on potential methods of securely
Energy Resilience Readiness Exercises

The committee commends the military departments for embracing the use of black-start exercises as a means to identify energy resilience gaps. The committee recognizes that the Energy Resilience Readiness Exercise (ERRE) program, when used to its greatest potential, can serve to identify gaps in energy, water supply, communications, and continuity of operations. The committee is aware that by requiring mission owners to "fight through the outage" and exercise their ability to continue their missions in a degraded environment, military departments can not only identify energy resilience gaps, but also identify and mitigate readiness gaps.

The committee encourages the military departments to utilize the ERRE program to its maximum effect by planning exercises in force concentration areas with power projection missions and using these exercises to identify readiness gaps as well as energy resiliency issues. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

1. how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;
2. framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;
3. framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and
4. discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

1. how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;
2. framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;
3. framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and
4. discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.
The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

1. how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;
2. framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;
3. framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and
4. discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.

Natural Gas Generators

The committee notes that diesel generators remain in use as emergency power on a number of installations. The committee further notes that natural gas generators may provide an alternative that cuts overall emissions and reduces carbon dioxide. The committee notes that natural gas generators can be used in combination with renewable sources or in locations where renewable sources are less viable. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on installations where natural gas generators could be fielded as a source of resilient energy.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Minimal Capital Investment for Certain Depots

The committee notes that more than two-thirds of most weapon systems’ lifecycle costs are incurred for operations and sustainment. To support this critical function, it is imperative that the military services make consistent, strategic capital investments in the organic industrial base (OIB). Such investments will ensure modern, surge-ready facilities that can support ongoing and future missions, facilitate competition with our adversaries, enable the recruitment of a skilled OIB workforce, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of weapon system maintenance and modernization.

Despite the military services’ largely meeting the statutory requirement to invest in the OIB at least 6 percent of the average total combined maintenance, repair, and overhaul workload for the preceding 3 fiscal years, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has found that facility conditions remain poor at most organic depots. The GAO also found that some Department of Defense officials believe that the 6 percent investment required by section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, is not adequate to address OIB infrastructure needs. The committee is
aware that potential modifications to 10 U.S.C. 2476, which provides for the 6 percent investment requirement, may facilitate more robust and effective investment in the OIB.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force to submit reports to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that assess potential modifications to 10 U.S.C. 2476 and their implications for the military services’ ability to make strategic investments in the OIB. The reports should assess:
   (1) whether 6 percent is the appropriate minimum investment or whether another target should be considered;
   (2) the impacts of requiring a minimum investment at each individual depot or depot command, rather than for each military department;
   (3) the impact of enabling the minimum investment requirement to include funds invested for the sustainment, rebuilding, or restoration to like-new condition of existing facilities, infrastructure, and equipment;
   (4) whether the baseline for the investment requirement should be calculated based on a formula other than the three preceding years of revenue;
   (5) the impact of enabling the military departments to credit any annual investment in excess of 6 percent to future years' minimum requirements; and
   (6) the implications of modifying the depots to which the minimum investment requirement applies.

Naval Sustainment System-Supply

The committee notes that supply chain visibility is critical to mapping supply chains, identifying vulnerabilities, and developing alternate and more secure sources of strategic goods and services. Supply chain visibility also promotes readiness and optimizes decision-making by improving end-to-end logistics processes and data integration. Further, supply chain insights achieved through increased data integrity and expanded data analytics can drive weapon system readiness improvements.

The committee commends Naval Supply Systems Command for establishing a new end-to-end approach to managing naval supply chains and supporting mission performance. Naval Sustainment System-Supply (NSS-Supply) seeks to implement a portfolio-based approach across the commercial and organic industrial base to increase predictability, capacity, and speed throughout the supply chain.

In order for the committee to develop a better understanding of the NSS-Supply initiative as a readiness force multiplier, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the strategy to implement NSS-Supply. The briefing shall include the following elements:
   (1) an explanation of the milestones and outcomes to be achieved under NSS-Supply;
(2) an explanation of how the potential gains brought by NSS-Supply will be institutionalized to improve end-to-end supply chain business processes in the Navy; and
(3) an explanation of the resources needed to support NSS-Supply and a discussion of the potential to accelerate outcomes and the resources required to do so.

Navy Organizational-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that the Navy's organizational-level maintenance—in which ships' crews perform routine preventive maintenance and repairs such as inspecting, servicing, and replacing parts—is a key driver of fleet readiness. However, the Comptroller General of the United States has identified several challenges impeding the Navy's organizational-level maintenance efforts, including crew shortages; poor maintenance training leading to an extensive reliance on on-the-job training aboard ships; and shortages in the tools, parts, and materials needed to perform organizational-level maintenance.

Day-to-day maintenance is vital to ensuring the operational capability and longevity of the fleet. Although the Navy has a variety of efforts underway to improve how it conducts more complex maintenance activities while ships are in port, it is unclear whether the Navy is adequately addressing challenges at the organizational maintenance level.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Navy's efforts to provide sufficient crewing, training, and material to perform required levels of organizational-level maintenance. The review should address the following elements:
(1) the extent to which the Navy has ensured crew levels meet requirements for the organizational-level maintenance workload;
(2) the extent to which the Navy has provided sufficient organizational-level maintenance and repair training;
(3) the extent to which the Navy has provided sufficient tools, parts, and materials necessary for the performance of maintenance aboard ships;
(4) the extent to which the Navy has developed systems and processes for tracking the performance of organizational-level maintenance; and
(5) any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

T-38 and T-6 Aircraft Sustainment Costs

The committee notes that the Air Force is undergoing modernization efforts on various types of aircraft, including fighter and trainer aircraft. Modern aircraft are generally more cost-effective to maintain and provide for an easier transition for
pilots and maintainers to fourth- and fifth-generation aircraft. The committee is concerned about the length of service for some of the Air Force’s training aircraft and supports increased investments to modernize the trainer aircraft fleet. Flying legacy trainer aircraft past their intended service life can drive increased maintenance costs and prevent airmen from training on equipment that will prepare them for the rest of their career.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on individual aircraft fleet sustainment costs for the T-38 and T-6 aircraft fleets. This report should include:

(1) a detailed description of the current sustainment costs for the T-38 and T-6 aircraft fleets;

(2) an identification and assessment of sustainment cost elements attributable to the Air Force and to contractors, disaggregated by the entity responsible for each portion of the cost element (including for a prime contractor and any first-tier subcontractor);

(3) an identification of sustainment cost metrics for the T-38 and T-6 aircraft fleets, expressed in a cost-per-tail-per-year format (pursuant to the formula specified in section 356(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81));

(4) an assessment of engine operational availability for the aircraft and efforts to mitigate any impact to sorties flown by T-38 and T-6 aircraft fleets due to unavailability of engines; and

(5) a forecast of how accelerating the T-7 acquisition timeline could produce potential cost savings for T-38 and T-6 aircraft fleets.

U.S. Private Shipyards

The committee notes that a robust shipbuilding and repair industry is critical to U.S. national security. The Navy’s approximately 240 non-nuclear ships depend on private shipyards for repair, maintenance, and modernization. As the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments noted in a 2020 report on strengthening the U.S. defense maritime industrial base, the most significant private dry-dock shortfall is on the west coast. While the Navy has rebalanced its fleet over the last decade toward the west coast to better address military competition with China, the committee is concerned that investment in the industrial base has not been commensurate with that shift. Further, according to the Navy, the need for additional U.S. shipyard capability outside of homeports is critical to provide surge capacity, industrial base stability, and increased competition.

The committee notes that private repair yards can potentially perform work more efficiently for the Navy, but the Navy has not provided sufficient support and information—including a long-term, predictable plan for private shipyard capacity-building—to private companies that are not yet certified to perform Navy work.
Additional information and support is needed to guide and coordinate the investments required for these companies to seek certification for Navy maintenance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on the potential certification of additional U.S. private shipyards for Navy maintenance. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of whether the capability and capacity of the private shipyards in the United States that currently perform Navy maintenance is sufficient to ensure the timely repair and modernization of naval vessels;

(2) an identification and assessment of the private U.S. shipyards that could perform maintenance on naval vessels if they attained the necessary certifications;

(3) a description of the Navy’s interactions with private U.S. shipyards that have approached the Navy about pursuing certification for Navy maintenance;

(4) an assessment of the possible grant programs, loan guarantee programs, and other initiatives that the Navy could undertake to incentivize private shipyard investment and recapitalization to support Navy maintenance; and

(5) a description of the Navy’s plans, if any, to provide such assistance to private shipyards.

**Readiness Issues**

**Air Force Operational Training Digital Infrastructure**

The committee notes that the Air Force is testing virtual, augmented, and mixed-reality technologies in both its pilot and maintenance training pipelines in order to provide students with an immersive training experience, tailor trainings to address unique needs, and accelerate the training process. While the committee recognizes the Air Force’s progress in deploying digital training infrastructure, the committee is concerned that the Air Force may not have sufficient plans in place to integrate digital training infrastructure into its training organizations and commands at a speed that aligns with the pace of software development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on a service-wide plan to transition digital training infrastructure into the appropriate Air Force organizations as soon as technical readiness will allow. This briefing should include:

(1) details on ensuring the security of digital infrastructure and training tools;

(2) future support and sustainment plans for digital training infrastructure;

(3) plans for the incorporation of immersive technologies such as extended reality;

(4) actions to ensure unity of effort across Air Force commands;
(5) information on approval and certification roles and responsibilities for software and hardware integration; and
(6) plans for the inclusion of small businesses.

Commercial Adversary Air

The committee notes that the Air Force makes use of commercial adversary aviation services to train new fighter pilots to fly against enemy fighter pilots and their aircraft. Once predominately an in-house function, the Air Force has determined that the use of commercial adversary air can yield cost savings, save flying hours on some of the military’s most expensive aircraft, and provide combat flight training experience against a variety of aircraft.

In order to better understand the Air Force’s use of commercial adversary air, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the current use and future plans for commercially contracted adversary air. The report should include:

(1) a description of the Air Force’s current utilization of contract adversary air;
(2) an assessment of the outcomes of the Air Force’s use of contract adversary air;
(3) a comparison of the cost per flying hour of utilizing commercial adversary aircraft instead of fifth-generation fighters;
(4) a description of the impact of utilizing commercial adversary air on maintenance personnel availability, pilot retention, and Air Force aircraft utilization; and
(5) a description of the Air Force’s plans for the future utilization, basing, and funding for commercial adversary air.

Comptroller General Review of Army Watercraft

The Army has stressed that its watercraft are a significant combat multiplier in support of large-scale combat operations. Composed of a small number of units and somewhat less than 100 vessels, Army watercraft transport, support, resupply, and sustain combat forces wherever coasts, littorals, port, and inland waterways, come into play.

The committee has significant concerns about the readiness, force structure capacity, and modernization plans of the Army’s watercraft fleet. The Army has a transformation strategy to resize, restructure, and modernize the fleet; over the long term, the Army believes it will require a larger fleet with more advanced capabilities. To assist the committee in its oversight of these efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Army’s watercraft readiness, sustainment, and long-term force structure plans. The Comptroller General’s review should:
(1) assess the readiness of Army watercraft units, including key drivers of readiness;
(2) assess the Army’s programs to sustain, extend the service life, and modernize its fleet of watercraft; and
(3) evaluate the extent to which the Army has evaluated its force structure and capacity requirements for watercraft to support large-scale combat operations over the long term.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on preliminary findings of the review and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Marine Corps and Army Force Structure Plans

Since the renewed emphasis on great power competition, both the Marine Corps and Army have developed new warfighting concepts and aligned their force structure plans to better prepare the United States to fight in complex, multi-domain environments. The Marines divested tanks, some aviation, and artillery units as part of their force design changes, and created the first Marine Littoral Regiment in 2022. The Army is activating up to five Multi-Domain Task Forces for planning and coordinating a variety of theater-wide operations, including cyber, space, electronic and information warfare, and long-range fires.

The committee recognizes that both the Marine Corps and Army are at the early stages of orienting their warfighting doctrine and force structure plans toward great power competition. Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's outsized presence in the Pacific region are constant reminders of how important it is for the Marine Corps and Army to successfully consider and implement changes in the size and composition of their forces. To assist the committee in its oversight of the Marine Corps and Army initiatives, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the military services' force structure plans for addressing great power competition. The Comptroller General's review should:

(1) assess the military services’ plans for developing and fielding Marine Littoral Regiments and Army Multi-Domain Task Forces;
(2) evaluate the extent to which the Marine Corps and Army are collaborating with each other on warfighting concepts and doctrine in establishing these units; and
(3) assess the extent to which the Joint Staff and combatant commanders have incorporated Marine Littoral Regiments and Army Multi-Domain Task Forces in their joint doctrine, guidance, and plans.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Defense Readiness for Global Catastrophes
The committee notes that the global COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted risks to Department of Defense missions that were previously either unknown or under-appreciated. The committee further notes that these risks and lessons learned are readily applicable to other catastrophes or incidences with the capacity to cause global impacts to economies, supply chain, and workforce. The committee contends that the Department of Defense should be incorporating best practices and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic into doctrine and policy to ensure that the Department is ready to support the warfighter in conflicts that coincide with or actions requiring defense support to civil authorities in response to major global events and catastrophes.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, providing an assessment of the Department’s readiness in relation to a future global catastrophe and adoption of best practices learned through the COVID-19 global pandemic into the Department’s doctrine and policies. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of best practices and risks identified during the COVID-19 global pandemic;
(2) the extent to which these lessons learned have been adopted into Department of Defense or military department doctrine, policy, and practice;
(3) assessment of risk to continuity of operations and execution of national functions in the aftermath of a global catastrophe or significant event of global impact, and to what extent mitigations have been put in place to address those risks;
(4) a description of the events the Department has deemed most likely or most dangerous or incapacitating;
(5) an assessment of potential future investments and policy shifts required to address those events; and
(6) an assessment of the Department’s current ability to successfully conduct national functions and maintain continuity of operations during those events.

F-35 Operational Capabilities

The committee notes that operational F-35 aircraft have experienced sustainment challenges, including problems associated with the global supply chain and the F-35 logistics software. As the services have increasingly deployed the F-35 to forward locations in recent years, including Air Force deployments to the Middle East and the Pacific, Navy deployments on the USS Carl Vinson in the Pacific, and Marine Corps F-35 stationing in Japan and deployment on amphibious ships, it is critical to assess the F-35’s operational capabilities and lessons learned from these deployments.

Therefore, to satisfy the requirement provided in section 357 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), the
committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of F-35 operational capabilities and challenges. This review should assess the extent to which:

(1) the military services have used the F-35 to support operational deployments, met performance expectations when deployed, and experienced sustainment-related challenges during those operations;

(2) the current stocks of repair parts and consumable supplies contained in the F-35’s afloat and deployment spares packages have successfully supported operational deployments;

(3) the military services have experienced challenges operating and maintaining F-35s that remain at the air bases or stations from which F-35s are deployed; and

(4) any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Fighter Aircraft Readiness

The committee notes that while the Department of Defense spends billions of dollars annually to maintain fighter aircraft, persistent fleet-wide aircraft availability challenges limit the readiness of military fighter jets.

The Comptroller General of the United States has reported in recent years that Air Force and Navy aircraft mission capable rates have been negatively impacted by aging aircraft, depot maintenance delays, and insufficient supply support. The readiness of Air Force and Navy fighter jets is also being negatively affected by the Department of Defense’s flawed approach to developing requirements and executing funding to support fighter aircraft readiness. Finally, the committee is concerned that program offices are not fully implementing leading sustainment practices.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2022, on fighter readiness, historical operation and support costs for fighter aircraft, and planned modernization efforts for these aircraft.

Further, the committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a review of the Department of Defense’s employment of aircraft sustainment best practices and execution of operation and maintenance (O&M) funding for fighter aircraft. The review should:

(1) identify knowledge-based sustainment practices for maintaining aircraft, to include a review of private industry approaches and methods;

(2) assess the extent to which the Department has incorporated these practices into policy and guidance and implemented them in its sustainment of fighter aircraft;
review military service and fighter aircraft program office approaches to establishing O&M funding requirements;

(4) review the Department’s approach to presenting its O&M budget request for fighter aircraft and the extent to which this enables visibility into the amount requested for each aircraft;

(5) analyze the requested, appropriated, and executed O&M amounts for fighter aircraft and determine whether there is any correlation with readiness outcomes; and

(6) address any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Improving Safety Oversight and Implementation of Accident Investigation Recommendations

The committee notes that the Navy has elevated its Naval Safety Center to a two-star command under the direct authority of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in an effort to move from reactively managing safety to proactively managing risk. Naval Safety Command’s mission is to provide safety advice and assistance to the CNO and the Secretary of the Navy, to manage the Navy’s safety and occupational health program, and to oversee the Department of the Navy’s safety management systems. The decision to establish the Naval Safety Command was a recommendation resulting from the investigation into the USS Bonhomme Richard fire. In the wake of the fire, the Navy also established a Learning to Action Board to ensure that recommended actions from accident investigations are effectively implemented.

The committee notes that all the military departments face challenges in identifying, adjudicating, and mitigating operational and training risk. Risk is often pushed down the chain of command rather than adjudicated at the appropriate level. Further, risk can be obfuscated and compounded by underreporting, failures to form a comprehensive understanding of risk contributors, ineffective corrective actions, non-enduring corrective actions, and the absence of higher echelon and self-monitoring programs to assess risk management effectiveness.

The committee commends the Navy for the establishment of the Naval Safety Command and the Learning to Action Board. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force each to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2022, on the feasibility of establishing a safety command and creating a body similar to the Navy’s Learning to Action Board within the Army and the Air Force.

Incorporation of Disaster Response Scenarios into Department of Defense Exercises
The committee commends the Department of Defense for its series of war games designed to exercise humanitarian assistance and disaster response capabilities. The committee notes that while these exercises are useful, rarely do world events happen in isolation. The committee contends that another potentially more useful way to conduct disaster response training is to include it in exercises with other defense objectives. The committee notes that this would more closely simulate real-world events and require exercise participants to assess risk and make decisions requiring hard trade-offs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the ways in which disaster response training can be incorporated into major training events and exercises. The briefing shall include at a minimum a discussion of inclusion of the following:

1. extreme weather events;
2. earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires; and
3. pandemic response.

Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model

The committee notes that the Army is changing its force generation model for the second time since 2017. In July 2021, the Army reported to this committee that its legacy force generation model, Sustainable Readiness, delivers sub-optimal readiness and modernization results. Under the new Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM), the Army is standardizing deployment, training, and modernization periods to better synchronize the fielding of more capable weapon systems and equipment, prioritizing those units that need it the most. The Army also will use ReARMM to optimize Army forces across the regular Army and Reserve Components by aligning units globally, regionally, and functionally across mission requirements. By taking these actions, the Army believes that ReARMM will better address recent changes in joint force requirements, fiscal pressures, and global threats. According to the Army’s July 2021 report, the Army is modifying its existing force generation systems and processes, such that the majority of regular Army units will fall under ReARMM by the end of fiscal year 2023.

The committee recognizes that the Army will require time to implement ReARMM, and that there will be lessons to be learned as units transition to the new model. To inform committee oversight of the Army’s progress in implementing ReARMM, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the status, progress, budget implications, and potential challenges of implementing the new model. The Comptroller General’s review should:

1. compare and contrast ReARMM with Sustainable Readiness, including whether the Army has designed ReARMM to address the shortcomings of Sustainable Readiness;
(2) examine the Army’s governance of the transition to and implementation of ReARMM;
(3) assess changes in the Army’s processes for organizing, training, and equipping the total Army under ReARMM;
(4) analyze how the implementation of ReARMM is affecting Army readiness; and
(5) review any other aspects of ReARMM that the Comptroller General deems significant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Report on the Composition of the Rotational Brigade Combat Team in Korea

There are few places where force readiness and the ability to fight at a moment’s notice are more important than on the Korean Peninsula. Our forward presence there is integral to our efforts to assure allies and deter aggressors. Earlier this year, it was announced that the normal rotational Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) would be replaced with a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) rotation. The SBCT will bring a different set of capabilities than an ABCT, and trade-offs and risks associated with such a change must be better understood. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, that will:

(1) describe the intended benefits or improved suitability of a Stryker Brigade Combat Team for consequence management on the Korean Peninsula;
(2) describe planned usage of Army Prepositioned Stock-Set 4 (APS-4) in the Indo-Pacific over the next 5 years, to include any removal of the APS-4 stock from the Korean Peninsula for training elsewhere in the theater;
(3) describe the timelines and resources required for rapid deployment of an Armored Brigade Combat Team to the Korean Peninsula in the event of conflict and if needed; and
(4) include a cost estimate of the difference between having a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) rotation on the Korean Peninsula as opposed to a Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT).

Report on Warehouse Utilization Project Pilot

The committee continues to support the objectives and progress of Department of Defense efforts to modernize and improve space management of its network of 4,000 warehouses. As a result of findings from the 2018 Non-Tactical Warehouse Initiative study, the Office of the Secretary of Defense is conducting a pilot program of warehouse consolidation, commercial insourcing, and technology enablement at multiple sites across the Department of Defense enterprise,
including Anniston Army Depot, Tinker Air Force Base, Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, and Naval Base San Diego.

The committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to continue to centrally fund and execute the warehouse utilization project and assess the potential for expanding it to additional sites across the Department of Defense enterprise. In addition, the committee understands major process improvement and technology modernization efforts are underway at the Defense Logistic Agency’s Eastern Distribution Center.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2023, detailing plans for continued execution of the warehouse space management pilot, projected sites, and updated cumulative metrics describing realized and estimated return on investment. The report should also include detail on plans, if any, to undertake modernization at other distribution centers within the Department warehousing footprint.

Stockpile Status of Antimony

The committee is concerned about recent geopolitical dynamics with Russia and China and how that could accelerate supply chain disruptions, particularly with antimony. Therefore, the committee directs the National Defense Stockpile Manager to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2022, on the stockpile status of antimony. The briefing shall include not only the status of the current stockpile, but also a 5-year outlook of these minerals and current and future supply chain vulnerabilities.

Transition from Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology to Uniformed Integrated Protective Ensemble

The committee is aware that the Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) will soon be replaced by the Uniformed Integrated Protective Ensemble (UIPE). Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the impacts to the supply chain during the transition from JSLIST to UIPE and any mitigation efforts to prevent supply chain disruption.

OTHER MATTERS

Briefing on Progress Towards Historical Accounting of Department of Defense Participation in Indian Boarding Schools

The committee notes that the Federal Government has recently begun a whole-of-government accounting process to more fully document its role in the establishment and sustainment of American Indian boarding schools in the United
States from 1819 through the 1960s. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's role in hosting and administering some of these schools and the harm that historical legacy has caused to former students, their families and greater American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. The committee commends the Department of the Army for its efforts to account for, engage with families, and where desired, repatriate the remains of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian students who died while attending the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. However, the committee notes that without a full accounting of the Department of Defense's role it cannot provide similar information and comfort to other families of former students. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2022, on the process by which the Department will conduct this accountability effort. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the process by which the Department of Defense will conduct this study;  
(2) how the Department has consulted with Native American tribes, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities both on the process that will be used;  
(3) how the Department will consult with and provide opportunities for participation by Native American tribes and Native Alaskan and Native Hawaiian communities throughout the study;  
(4) how the Department will present its findings to the impacted communities and the greater American public; and  
(5) any additional information on how the Department will move forward after the accounting process is complete, particularly with respect to the repatriation of remains located at Indian boarding schools.

Data Dashboard for Aviation Status Tracking

The committee is aware that aviation enterprise automation systems, or data dashboards, are a valuable tool for maintaining situational awareness of assets. Having the ability to track flight hours, maintenance status and history, and equipment inventory, in real time, is invaluable for achieving a high readiness status and identifying places where efficiencies could be achieved. These systems have been shown to improve tracking, reduce costs, and provide clarity to complex processes, and the committee understands that similar benefits apply to the military.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, that will include:

(1) background on the aviation enterprise automation systems currently used by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Guard to track information related to their aviation assets including, but not limited to, flight hours, maintenance status and history, and equipment inventory;
(2) a review of aviation enterprise automation systems currently in use by the public or private aviation sector; their suitability for military use; and a review of their ability to reduce errors, display complex information in an easy-to-understand format, and provide real-time assessments;

(3) an assessment of how these other options differ from the Army's current systems and how they are similar, including whether the use of multiple systems might assist operations; and

(4) a cost analysis of these different systems.

Environmental Cleanup at National Guard Locations

The committee notes that section 316 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public law 116-92) and section 314 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) authorized the use of Defense Environmental Restoration Program funds for National Guard sites contaminated by perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in order to facilitate the cleanup of defense communities around National Guard installations. The committee further notes that the Department of Defense has previously stated that the majority of the National Guard's environmental cleanup requirements result from PFOS and PFOA contamination. The committee is concerned that installations remain unaware of the changes to this authority and as a result are not utilizing Defense Environmental Restoration Program funds for this purpose to their fullest extent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the measures taken to inform National Guard installations about this authority. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a breakdown of National Guard cleanup funding needs to include the percentage involving PFOS and PFOA; and

(2) plans to update the Defense Environmental Restoration Program Manual to reflect changes to statute and policy.

Former Air Force Radar Sites with Asbestos Contamination

The committee is aware that asbestos was routinely used to insulate radar sites on Air Force installations during the Cold War period. Many of these sites, including the former North Truro Air Force Station, Truro, Massachusetts, were closed in the 1990s but never fully remediated. The committee notes that the deterioration of these sites has in some cases led to asbestos contamination of soils and ground water causing risk to human health and the environment. The committee is concerned that failure to conduct site inspections and remedial investigations on these sites in order to fully characterize the site may lead to increased liability and risk as the facilities on these sites continue to deteriorate.
Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2022, on the Air Force's plan to characterize these sites and develop a plan to provide further remediation if required. The report should include at a minimum the following:

(1) a list of inactive Air Force sites with known or expected asbestos contamination;
(2) a plan to include a timeline and prioritized list for characterizing these sites through the conduct of a site inspection and remedial investigation; and
(3) an assessment of the state of facilities deterioration and the corresponding risk of friable asbestos being released into soils and groundwater.

Guidance for Tribal and Cultural Resource Personnel within the Department of Defense

The committee notes that the Department of Defense must engage in government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes under various Federal statutes, regulations, Department-promulgated policies, and executive orders. The committee further notes that the Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 provides guidance on the interactions between the Department of Defense and federally recognized tribes. The committee notes that while this document provides a useful foundation for government-to-government consultation with tribal nations, it is silent or inadequate in several areas. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on how it will standardize best practices to improve government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of how to standardize practices across the military departments to include thresholds for when full-time tribal liaison personnel or tribal and cultural resources personnel should be hired at installations;
(2) best practices for meaningful, robust, and ongoing consultation with tribal nations;
(3) best practices for effective consultation to include development of training for installation personnel engaged in government-to-government consultation with tribal nations; and
(4) how Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 can be improved to reflect these best practices and provide continuity across the military departments in practices, policies, training, and personnel who conduct government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes.

Installation Access Standards

The committee notes that, over the past 15 years, the Congress has several times directed the Department of Defense to develop and update installation access standards that are applicable to all military installations in the United States and
that the Department has issued multiple directives to satisfy these requirements. However, the committee is aware that access standard implementation can be inconsistent across installations, resulting in confusion for installation visitors. The committee notes that the Department of Defense in 2019 issued the third volume of DOD Manual 5200.08, which establishes physical security access control standards, procedures, and guidance, and that a fourth volume is currently being developed. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on access standard implementation across the Department. This briefing should include:

(1) an update on the status of the fourth volume of DOD Manual 5200.08 and a description of its contents;
(2) an assessment of the extent to which current access standards are being implemented consistently across Department of Defense installations; and
(3) an assessment of the feasibility of issuing credentials for expedited access to the following categories of visitors: transportation workers, construction workers, motor carriers, members of labor organizations, and members of veterans service organizations.

Noise Mitigation and Air Installation Compatible Use Zones

The committee remains concerned about the impact of noise from military aviation training on communities surrounding military installations. The committee commends the Department of Defense for the work it has done thus far in assessing its existing Air Installations Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program in an effort to facilitate a sustainable noise mitigation program, but is concerned about the length of time it is taking to operationalize such a program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the progress to date in revising the AICUZ program to facilitate the timely execution of a noise mitigation program for defense communities. The report shall include the following:

(1) proposed revisions to Department of Defense Instruction 4165.57 to make it more compatible with noise mitigation and insulation efforts;
(2) the number of installations that host fixed-wing aircraft training that would require AICUZ revisions with 5 years to accurately reflect fixed-wing training activities;
(3) the percentage of installations with residences, schools, or hospitals within the zones that are at or exceed the 65 decibel (Db) day-night average;
(4) of the facilities exceeding the 65 Db day-night average, the number that are located in accident potential zones;
(5) the estimated cost of noise mitigation or noise insulation of these facilities;
(6) opportunities for building community engagement and cooperation in adoption of AICUZ-compatible zoning and noise mitigation; and
(7) the resources required to implement an effective and proactive noise program to include additional personnel needed at headquarters or installations.

PFAS Destruction Technologies

The committee remains concerned about the safe destruction of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)-containing investigation-derived wastes associated with cleanup activities in defense communities. The committee notes that the Department has conducted tests of on-site solutions that would destroy PFAS without incineration. The committee notes that some disposal technologies reportedly modify the characteristics of the waste such that it is no longer classified as hazardous waste and can be disposed of through more cost-effective mixed waste protocols. The committee contends that the rapid adoption of proven technologies that provide safe on-site PFAS destruction is essential to the Department of Defense’s response to PFAS contamination. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the progress in implementing on-site PFAS destruction technologies not requiring incineration. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) list of technologies meeting the above criteria;
(2) which of these technologies have undergone or are undergoing testing by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program;
(3) the results of any such testing; and
(4) the promulgation of guidance and best practices to the military services on preferred methods for PFAS investigation-derived wastes.

Promulgation of Guidance and Best Practices for PFAS Destruction

The committee is aware that increased understanding of the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exposure has led to a proliferation of technologies to address PFAS contamination. The committee notes that section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) created a Department of Defense task force to ensure continuity in PFAS-related policy across the military departments. The committee further notes that one of the duties of the PFAS task force is to coordinate efforts to mitigate the impacts of PFAS release and its associated contamination. The committee contends that the promulgation of guidance and best practices for PFAS destruction for use by all military departments will allow for greater efficiency, potentially decrease cost, and enhance defense community confidence in Department of Defense cleanup efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2023, on the Department’s progress in establishing the PFAS task force and its accomplishments to date. The briefing shall include the following:
(1) an update on the progress in establishing the PFAS task force;
(2) a discussion of the process by which the PFAS task force is executing its four statutory duties;
(3) any and all contracting mechanisms available and in use for environmental remediation of PFAS; and
(4) a discussion of the PFAS task force’s work to standardize efforts across the military departments especially with respect to best practices for PFAS destruction and the contracting of environmental remediation services for PFAS.

Replacing the Army Combat Uniform with the Flame-Resistant Army Combat Uniform

The committee is aware that funding and posture changes have resulted in a surplus of Flame-Resistant Army Combat Uniforms (FRACU), raising long-term industrial base concerns. Specifically, the committee is concerned that the industrial base would be challenged to return to full-scale production to restore this critical soldier protection capability once stagnated. At the same time, the committee has long supported expanding flame-resistant uniforms for all soldiers. In recent years, the committee is aware of new technologies to enhance the FRACU and reduce cost without sacrificing protection. For these reasons, the committee encourages the Army to consider replacing the Army Combat Uniform with the FRACU, making it an item of issue in the initial clothing bag. By doing this, the Army can reduce overall costs while equipping all soldiers with the FRACU. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, which would include a cost benefit and feasibility analysis for replacing the ACU with the new FRACU.

Traffic Congestion around Military Installations

The committee notes that there are significant traffic and commuting challenges onto, off, and around major installations including MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; and other installations where surrounding communities have grown without accompanying infrastructure improvements. The committee further notes that while traffic impacts are often studied as part of environmental impact statements, absent a need for environmental planning changes, traffic patterns and saturation may go unstudied for years. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on traffic congestion around certain installations experiencing significant traffic congestion. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of traffic patterns and commuting challenges around MacDill Air Force Base, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, and any traffic constrained installations belonging to the Navy or Marine Corps;
(2) an assessment of whether the Defense Access Roads Program could help with traffic congestion;
(3) the feasibility of non-road-based solutions, where appropriate, to include a floating ferry terminal;
(4) a cost-benefit analysis of the various options for addressing traffic congestion;
(5) an analysis of considerations for the various options including base security, timeline, and any other feasibility concerns;
(6) an assessment of whether traffic demand management strategies such as public transit, van pools could be effectively employed; and
(7) an assessment of the extent to which the Defense Community Infrastructure Program could be used to address traffic congestion issues.

Using Innovative Technology in Indo-Pacific Training Exercises to Enhance Army Readiness

The purposes of the Pacific Deterrence Initiative include carrying out a program of exercises, training, experimentation, and innovation for the joint force, and improving infrastructure, to enhance the responsiveness and resiliency of the United States Armed Forces. The committee recognizes that key to achieving this objective is the identification and deployment of enabling capabilities that will generate a more efficient, resilient, and sustainable force that can mitigate the tyranny of time and distance. While significant focus has remained on platforms and force posture in the region, incorporating innovative technologies can significantly reduce logistical challenges and operational costs. In addition, decreased dependence on products like bulk fuel and bulk water creates a more sustainable and resilient force in the region.

Training exercises provide an opportunity to pilot new concepts of operation. The committee encourages the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) to incorporate existing commercially available and military suitable innovative technologies into large-scale training exercises such as Pacific Defender. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, about USARPAC plans, timelines, barriers, and required resources to begin incorporating commercially available innovative technologies to challenges like power storage, water production, and other activities essential to a deployed force within the Indo-Pacific and that can be incorporated into current training exercises.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
NORAD Support Infrastructure Recapitalization

The Cheyenne Mountain Complex is located at Cheyenne Mountain Space Force Station (CMAFS), a short distance from NORAD and USNORTHCOM headquarters at Peterson Space Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. A hardened command and control center was developed as a defense against long-range Soviet bombers and the construction of an operational center was finalized within the granite mountain. Like much of the Cold War era infrastructure the Cheyenne Mountain facility became operational in the 1960s. The committee is concerned that since that time, NORAD support facilities have atrophied and require recapitalization to support this critical mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, that details the Secretary’s intent to recapitalize critical components and contingency billeting associated with NORAD support facilities that are necessary to sustain these capabilities over the fiscal year 2024 Program Objective Memorandum.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Air Force Housing

The committee notes that housing for many military personnel, both unaccompanied and those with families, is a challenge. The committee has heard repeatedly about the poor quality and inadequate capacity of barracks across the country and believes that more must be done to correct these issues. Furthermore, the committee has heard from numerous defense communities and service members about the challenges they and their families face in finding safe and affordable homes as prices soar nationwide and supply is limited or non-existent. The Air Force, much like the other military services, is confronted with both of these issues. Dormitory overcapacity issues, like those found on Nellis Air Force Base, lower morale, hurt retention, and provide a poorer quality of life for our newest and youngest airmen. Off-base housing shortages create crisis for Air Force service members and their families at installations like Hill and Beale Air Force Bases, and it is imperative that the Air Force and surrounding communities continue to work together to address this need.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, that should include:

(1) an assessment of how the Air Force is addressing housing shortages at its bases;
(2) a review of the Air Force's effort to improve access to affordable housing for service members and their families;

(3) a breakdown of those locations and instances where the military housing privatization initiative system might be useful in providing the needed housing;

(4) a summary of how recent Dormitory Master Plans, Housing Community Profiles, Family Housing Master Plans, and Housing Requirements and Market Analyses have influenced decision-making and the current housing stock at these bases;

(5) a list of those Air Force dormitories that are at 95 percent capacity or more;

(6) a description of the current composition of those dormitories that fall within the 95 percent capacity or more category;

(7) the average stay in an enlisted dormitory for a newly assigned single or unaccompanied airman eligible to live in the dormitory; and

(8) the process for dislocation from the enlisted dormitory to off-base housing, along with the average cost to the airman to secure housing, furniture, transportation, and additional items required to live independently.

Area-Wide Contracts and Utilities

The committee notes that area-wide contracts provide a vehicle for the Department of Defense to enter into a public-private partnership with regulated electric companies to provide energy, increase resilience, and provide efficiency upgrades. The committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense has not taken full advantage of this authority as a means of mitigating energy resilience gaps and facilitating the Department's goals of lowering energy costs through increased efficiency and fielding the charging infrastructure needed to facilitate the increased use of electric vehicles. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, on the use of area-wide contracts and any policy or statutory limitations that are preventing their further use for the aforementioned purposes.

Army Installation Cybersecurity

The committee notes that central to securing installations both domestically and abroad is a holistic approach that ensures resiliency of Army installations. However, the committee is concerned that gaps remain, and more specifically that the Army has not fully assessed its needs in the area of potential cyberattacks on installation-based industrial control systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, that includes:

(1) a 5-year notional plan for securing industrial control systems; and
(2) the costs associated with it broken out by procurement; research, development, test, and evaluation; and operation and maintenance accounts.

Feasibility of Barracks Privatization

The committee notes that the military departments have chronically underfunded quality-of-life infrastructure. The committee is disappointed that the services continue to take risk in facilities sustainment, renovation, and modernization accounts which has led to a high number of service members being forced to live in poor and failing unaccompanied housing facilities. Given the chronic underinvestment, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to look for innovative ways to improve the condition of quality-of-life infrastructure. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023, on the feasibility of privatizing unaccompanied housing to include barracks and dormitories within the United States. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

1. location-specific factors, market demand considerations, and operational considerations that would impact the viability of privatized unaccompanied military housing;
2. alternative forms of privatization to include government-owned/contractor-operated facilities; full privatization with a transfer of ownership to include privatization of operations, maintenance, and recapitalization of the facilities to the private sector;
3. a preliminary assessment of the viability of the business case for the above forms of privatization;
4. an assessment of Department policies related to occupation of and assignment to unaccompanied housing and what, if any, changes would be required to facilitate a privatization program;
5. what, if any, legislative changes would be required to facilitate a privatization program, to include both changes to title 10, United States Code, and section 402 of title 37, United States Code; and
6. any other barriers to a privatization program the Secretary of Defense deems relevant.

Feasibility of Using Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers for Software Development

The committee understands that Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers are essential to the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency’s ability to develop and retain Reserve intelligence capabilities. But the committee also believes that the capacity associated with these secure facilities could be utilized as a communal workspace for software developers working on classified contracts during the work week. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, as to options to expand private sector use by cleared contractors of these secure facilities. Such report shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:
(1) an assessment of the feasibility of using Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers as a communal workspace for software developers working on classified contracts during the work week;

(2) recommendations on any modifications that would need to be made to Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers to create a development, security, and operations (DevSecOps) environment;

(3) recommendations on the Joint Reserve Intelligence Center locations within the United States that could be best used as communal workspaces to spur innovation; and

(4) an assessment of the personnel requirements that would be necessary to provide support to Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers that may be used as communal workspaces.

Natural Infrastructure for Water Management

The committee notes that many military installations have problems managing stormwater which in turn leads to flooding and may contribute to off-installation pollution of water resources. The committee is aware that the use of natural infrastructure such as absorbent roadside planters, green roofs, and bioswales can provide a cost-effective means to avoid flooding and the corresponding risk of property damage, infrastructure destruction, and pollution. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the potential for natural infrastructure to lower stormwater-related risks to infrastructure and the environment on military installations. This briefing shall include the following:

(1) a list of installations where stormwater management is a concern;

(2) current policy and practice related to using natural infrastructure for stormwater management and flooding abatement;

(3) opportunities for future improvement of stormwater management through natural infrastructure; and

(4) any statutory or policy barriers to increased implementation of natural infrastructure for stormwater management.

Pilot Program on Sustainable Building Materials

The committee notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) required the Department of Defense to commence a pilot program for the use of sustainable materials such as mass timber products and low carbon concrete. The committee is disappointed that the Department has not more fully embraced sustainable building materials that could help it meet its sustainability goals, mitigate supply chain challenges, and enhance installation resilience. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, that provides an
Prioritization of Facility Sustainment, Renovation, Modernization, and Maintenance

The committee is disappointed by the continued chronic underfunding of Facilities Sustainment, Renovation, and Modernization (FSRM) over decades and across multiple administrations. The committee notes that despite this chronic assumption of risk in military infrastructure, the FSRM accounts are also continually a target for reprogramming actions. The committee is concerned that these actions have led to particularly dire circumstances in categories of infrastructure that compete less favorably for resources or are considered lower priority including barracks, child development centers, laboratories, test and evaluation infrastructure. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on prioritization of FSRM funds across various types of infrastructure. The report shall include the following:

1. A breakdown of FSRM spending by type of infrastructure and by military department per year over the last 5 years;
2. Amounts that have been reprogrammed from the FSRM accounts of the military departments per year over the last 5 years by dollar amount and percentage of the appropriation;
3. In the case of quality-of-life infrastructure, the amount per year spent on the following: permanent party barracks, transient barracks, and child development centers (by dollar amount and percentage of total appropriation) for each military department; and
4. In the case of infrastructure related to research, development, test, and evaluation, the amount per year spent on the subcategories of research and development, science and technology, and test and evaluation by dollar amount and percentage of the appropriation by each military department.

Project Labor Agreements for Shipyard Infrastructure Projects

The committee notes that Executive Order 14063 on the use of project labor agreements for Federal construction projects was issued on February 4, 2022. The order establishes that it is the policy of the Federal Government for agencies to use project labor agreements in connection with Federal construction projects above $35.0 million.

The committee notes that the Navy will be initiating several significant construction projects over the next few years as part of its Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP). The committee further notes that many SIOP projects will be long in duration, operationally complex, and will involve multiple crafts and trades. To facilitate the committee’s understanding of the Navy’s use of project labor agreements for SIOP projects, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to
provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on the Navy’s use of project labor agreements for SIOP projects in accordance with Executive Order 14063. The briefing should include a prioritized list of SIOP projects for which the Navy has used, or projects it will use, project labor agreements.

Rocket Propulsion Test and Evaluation Facilities

The committee is aware of the critical contributions of the United States' rocket propulsion research, development, test, and evaluation facilities. The committee is concerned that despite the importance of this work, the military departments continue to take risk by delaying the recapitalization and modernization of these facilities. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the Secretary’s plan to address the recapitalization of these facilities including but not limited to the Air Force Research Laboratory Rocket Propulsion Division Test Facilities, White Sands Missile Range, Naval Support Facility Indian Head, and Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. This briefing should consider and discuss the full range of available authorities, as well as the business case for a new model of leveraging commercial space companies in support of national objectives and how the Secretary factors in usage of these facilities by the private sector in the recapitalization strategy.

Study on Deployment of Electric Vertical Take Off and Landing Aircraft at Military Installations

The committee remains interested in the U.S. Air Force's Agility Prime program. The Agility Prime program is working towards its goal of ensuring a robust domestic market for electric vertical takeoff and landing (eVTOL) aircraft and preparing the technologies for use within the Department of Defense. In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117-118), the committee required the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on the focus areas, projected dates of key milestones, a projected timeline for acquisition of electric aircraft, and other information related to the Agility Prime program. The committee looks forward to receiving the report and is encouraged by the inclusion of electric aircraft procurement by the Air Force in the budget request for fiscal year 2023. As Agility Prime continues to test electric aircraft and deploys them in different use cases, the Committee is interested in the future deployment of eVTOL capability at Department of Defense installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the use cases of eVTOL validated by the Agility Prime program, a list of installations where electric aircraft are deployed for testing, a list of installation characteristics that may influence future deployment of electric aircraft, and efforts to work with the
Federal Aviation Administration on certification of electric aircraft and pilot trainings.

Sustainable Groundwater Management

The committee notes that the State of California enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in 2014 to protect groundwater resources in the State over the long term. The committee further notes that pursuant to this act, groundwater authorities were created to manage State-designated areas of medium- and high-priority basins including the Indian Wells Valley Groundwater Basin. The committee is concerned that in circumstances where these State-designated basins are in critical overdraft they could impact military mission readiness. Given that effective coordination is essential to maintaining readiness for military installations in medium- or high-priority basins, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense or his designee to coordinate with groundwater authorities, regional water management agencies, and local governments to ensure effective communication. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, on its efforts to coordinate with these stakeholders around military installations in California such as Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake to develop and implement solutions, including the importation of water, that promote long-term water supply sustainability in the basin.

Utilities Privatization

The committee commends the military departments' use of utilities privatization authorities to enhance infrastructure at domestic installations. The committee notes that the privatization of water and energy utilities often leads to better reliability, resilience, sustainability, and cost savings. The committee encourages the military departments to increase efforts to privatize water utility systems particularly in locations that are at high risk for poor water quality, water scarcity/drought, or sustained regulatory noncompliance. The committee notes that modern, well-maintained infrastructure can increase mission resilience and be protective of human health and the environment.

Similarly, the committee notes that with the increased use of energy at many installations through both mission sources and the increased fielding of electric vehicles (EVs), utilities privatization can build more resilient systems that are better able to accommodate grid stress. The committee understands that current utilities privatization contracts encompass the entire installation grid system to include the distribution system, component parts, and necessary upgrades to the system to accommodate new missions and tasks. The committee contends that the EV charging stations and associated distribution systems are a part of the installation overall energy distribution system. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, on how it
will maximize the use of utilities privatization to improve energy resilience, facilitate the increased use of EVs, and mitigate water quality and scarcity concerns.