

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6395), to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

Compliance with rules of the House of Representatives and Senate regarding earmarks and congressionally directed spending items

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Rule XLIV(3) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, neither this conference report nor the accompanying joint statement of managers contains any congressional earmarks, congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits, as defined in such rules.

Summary of discretionary authorizations and budget authority implication

The budget request for national defense discretionary programs within the jurisdiction of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives for fiscal year 2021 was \$731.6 billion. Of this amount, \$636.3 billion was requested for base Department of Defense programs, \$69.0 billion was requested for overseas contingency operations, \$26.0 billion was requested for national security programs in the Department of Energy and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and \$314.0 million for defense-related activities.

The conference agreement would authorize \$731.6 billion in fiscal year 2021, including \$635.5 billion for base Department of Defense programs, \$69.0 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$26.6 billion for national security programs in the Department of Energy and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and \$494.0 million for defense-related activities.

The two tables preceding the detailed program adjustments in Division D of the accompanying joint statement of managers summarize the discretionary authorizations in the agreement and the equivalent budget authority levels for fiscal year 2021 defense programs.

Budgetary effects of this Act (sec. 4)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1002) that would state the budgetary effects of this Act for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-139).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 4).

The House recesses.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

BUDGET ITEMS

Columbia-class submarine advance procurement

The budget request included \$1.1 billion in line item 2 of Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, for *Columbia*-class submarine advance procurement.

The House bill would authorize the amount of the request.

The Senate amendment would authorize an increase of \$175.0 million above the request.

The agreement authorizes an increase of \$130.0 million above the request.

The conferees' intent in authorizing additional funds for submarine industrial base expansion is to ensure second- and third-tier contractors are able to meet increased production requirements.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to notify the congressional defense committees within 30 days of obligating such funds of the: obligation date, contractor name or names, location, description of the shortfall to be addressed, actions to be undertaken, desired end state, usable end items to be procured, period of performance, dollar amount, projected associated savings including business case analysis if applicable, contract name, and contract number.

The conferees believe that expanding the capabilities of the second- and third-tier contractors in the submarine industrial base should lead to greater cost savings and improved efficiency as production increases to meet the *Columbia*-class schedule and higher requirement for *Virginia*-class attack submarines in the Navy's latest Force Structure Assessment.

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 101) that would authorize appropriations for procurement at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 101).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Modifications to requirement for an interim cruise missile defense capability (sec. 111)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 113) that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit to the congressional defense committees the plan to operationally deploy or forward station interim cruise missile defense capabilities pursuant to section 112 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) and would modify the deployment deadline waiver.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with technical amendments.

Report and limitations on acquisition of Integrated Visual Augmentation System (sec. 112)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 112) that would place a limitation on obligation of funds for procurement of the Integrated Visual Augmentation System pending submission of a report by the Secretary of the Army subsequent to the completion of operational testing.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the limitation and report of the Secretary of the Army and add an assessment by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

Assessment of investment and sustainment for procurement of cannon tubes (sec. 113)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 135) that would require the Secretary of the Army to develop a comprehensive, long-term strategy and sustainment plan for the development, production, procurement, and modernization of cannon and large caliber weapons tubes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the requirement to assess the development, production, and modernization of the defense industrial base for cannon and large caliber weapons tubes.

The conferees recognize the importance of modernizing and sustaining long-range artillery and other weapon systems that require cannon and large caliber weapons tubes. Further, the conferees note that our defense industrial base is a critical partner in meeting current and emerging Army and Joint Force requirements. Therefore, the assessment should include: (1) A review of the cannon tube industrial base to meet near and long-term development and production requirements; (2) An evaluation of any capability gaps given current, planned, and anticipated program demands; and (3) An analysis of the resources required and planned for the cannon tube industrial base across the future years defense program.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Limitation on alteration of the Navy fleet mix (sec. 121)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5121) that would express the sense of Congress on the importance of the Navy shipbuilding industrial base, limit deviations to the Navy's 2016 requirement for large surface combatants, and require a report on large surface combatants.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would remove the sense of Congress and modify the limitation on deviations to the Navy's 2016 requirement for large surface combatants.

The conferees believe that prototyping critical subsystems is essential to maturing new technologies and reducing technical risks for lead ships in new classes of naval vessels. The conferees understand Navy officials are considering design changes to the *Zumwalt*-class of destroyers to increase the combat capability, potentially including the integration of a different missile launcher, radar, and combat system.

The conferees view these potential changes to the *Zumwalt*-class as opportunities to mature technology and reduce technical and integration risks for the next Large Surface Combatant class of vessels, as required by section 131(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), while also providing more capable *Zumwalt*-class destroyers to fleet commanders.

Accordingly, the conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2021, a report on potential *Zumwalt*-class capability upgrades. This report shall include:

(1) Navy plans or options under review to upgrade *Zumwalt*-class destroyers, including, but not limited to, missile launchers, radars, and combat systems;

(2) The extent to which the plans or options under review identified in paragraph (1) could provide opportunities to mature technology and reduce technical and integration risks for the next Large Surface Combatant class of vessels;

(3) The extent to which the plans or options under review identified in paragraph (1) are included in the Navy's plans to comply with section 131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92); and

(4) Any related matters the Secretary deems appropriate.

Limitations on Navy medium and large unmanned surface vessels (sec. 122)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 122) that would require that certain technical conditions be met prior to Milestone B approval for medium and large unmanned surface vessels.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would reduce the minimum number of certain systems to be qualified and the period of continuous operation of such systems to satisfy qualification requirements, as well as allow the Secretary of the Navy to release certain requests for proposals and contract for certain government furnished equipment prior to Milestone B approval for medium and large unmanned surface vessels.

Fighter force structure acquisition strategy (sec. 123)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 125) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to align the Department's tactical aviation fighter force structure acquisition strategy with the results of the various independent studies required by section 1064 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), and not later than March 1, 2021, to transmit the strategy in a report to the congressional defense committees. The provision would also require the Secretary to establish a minimum number of F-35 and Next Generation Air Dominance aircraft that the Navy and Marine Corps would be required to procure each year to mitigate strike-fighter shortfalls. Finally, the provision would prohibit the Department of the Navy's tactical aviation acquisition programs from deviating from the acquisition strategy until the Secretary receives a waiver from the Secretary of Defense and 30 days have expired after submission of the justification information and proposed deviation are submitted to the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would instead require the Secretary of the Navy to submit an acquisition strategy for the Navy's tactical fighter aircraft force structure that enables the Department of the Navy to achieve the capability and capacity requirements necessary to meet the objectives of the National Defense Strategy.

The conferees understand the Navy's need to transition to F-35C procurement but remain concerned regarding the Navy's decision to cease procurement of F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft from its fiscal year 2022 to 2025 future years defense plan. Given the significant immaturity of the Navy's Next-Generation Air Dominance program and that F-35C aircraft are still currently in low rate production, the conferees believe that decision could induce greater operational risk in the future for combatant commanders as well as increase the Navy's forecasted strike-fighter deficit in fiscal year 2021 from -49 to -58 aircraft. Finally, the conferees note that the Navy currently designs its aircraft carrier air-wings (CVWs) without including traditional margin for attrition reserve strike-fighter aircraft that would supplement forces in cases of training or contingency operational losses of aircraft. Therefore, the conferees believe the Navy should plan and budget for 54 strike-fighter aircraft per CVW instead of the current 44 strike-fighter aircraft per CVW.

Procurement authorities for certain amphibious shipbuilding programs (sec. 124)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 124) that would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for the procurement of three San Antonio-class amphibious ships and one America-class amphibious ship.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees believe that better planning and execution of long lead time material (LLTM) purchases for Navy shipbuilding programs could generate significant benefits for such programs, including material delivery schedules that better support the critical path at a more affordable cost, a firmer signal to the supplier base that better stabilizes the marketplace, and incentives for the industrial base to capitalize and invest in workforce development. The conferees understand that suboptimal LLTM funding requests in the past have contributed, directly or indirectly, to construction delays, cost increases, supplier base instability, and depressed industrial base investment.

Accordingly, the conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees concurrent with the President's budget request for fiscal year 2022 on the optimal funding profile for each new construction or refueling and complex overhaul program for which a funding request is included in the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy account in the fiscal year 2022 future years defense program (FYDP).

This report shall include, at a minimum, for each such covered program: (1) A description of LLTM needs to support associated construction milestones, including an itemized list of LLTM with the material, production duration, purchase lead time, required in-yard need date, vendor, vendor location, and approximate cost; (2) The fiscal year 2022 FYDP funding profile, including procurement full funding and advance procurement funding for such LLTM with an itemized description; (3) The optimal fiscal year 2022 FYDP funding profile to support associated construction milestones, including procurement full funding and advance procurement funding for such LLTM with an itemized description; (4) The benefits and program risk reduction that could be realized from pursuing the funding profiles described under paragraph (3) in terms of construction schedule, cost, supplier base stability, industrial base investment, and any other factors the Secretary deems appropriate; and (5) Any related matters the Secretary deems appropriate.

Land-based test program for the FFG(X) frigate program (sec. 125)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 111) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that an independent cost estimate had been completed prior to milestone B for the FFG(X) frigate program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the requirement for an independent cost estimate prior to milestone B and add a requirement for a land-based test program for the FFG(X) frigate program, which has recently been designated the *Constellation*-class (FFG-62).

The conferees note that a contract for up to 10 *Constellation*-class frigates was awarded in April 2020 with a potential cumulative value of \$5.6 billion. Given that the *Constellation*-class will play a significant role in the Navy battle force for many decades and the current program of record calls for building 20 frigates, the conferees believe a strong technical foundation for this program is critically important.

The conferees note that the winning *Constellation*-class ship design is based on a foreign design. While recognizing an existing parent design can reduce design, technical, and integration risks, the conferees are concerned that significant risks remain in the FFG-62 program, including: cost realism; shifting to predominantly U.S. component suppliers instead of the mainly foreign suppliers used in the parent vessel design; and a complex Combined Diesel Electric and Gas Hull, Mechanical and Electrical (HM&E) drive train that has not previously been used on U.S. Navy ships.

The conferees believe land based engineering and test sites (LBETS) are critical resources for the Department of Defense, particularly for Navy ship HM&E systems. For example, the conferees note the *Arleigh Burke*-class (DDG-51) LBETS at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Philadelphia Division (NSWCPD) has supported the fleet through systems development, testing and evaluation, and training for 31 years. Since 1989, this LBETS has trained more than 2,000 Navy sailors, supported all 68 DDG 51-class destroyers commissioned to date, and continues to support DDG 51-class destroyer acquisition as the Navy acquires new versions of the destroyer, including modifying the LBETS to support new DDG-51 Flight III systems.

Since 1972, NSWCPD LBETS testing has reduced the acquisition risk of five of the seven Navy surface combatant classes (*Spruance*-class, *Oliver Hazard Perry*-class, *Ticonderoga*-class, *Arleigh Burke*-class, and *Zumwalt*-class). The *Arleigh Burke*-class LBETS has included crew training, as well as cost and risk avoidance for major machinery upgrades during the service life of the class. The littoral combat ship (LCS) classes, the *Freedom*- and *Independence*-classes, are the two recent classes that have not had the benefit of a LBETS. Since lead ship deliveries in 2008 and 2010, both LCS classes have encountered significant, costly, and debilitating engineering failures. The conferees believe many of these LCS engineering failures would have been discovered, analyzed, and corrected faster with less negative operational impact had the Navy established a LCS LBETS.

Accordingly, the provision would require the Secretary of the Navy to establish a FFG-62 class LBETS as soon as possible. The primary objectives of the FFG-62 LBETS shall be to demonstrate across the full range of engineering plant operations: (1) Test of the full propulsion drive train; (2) Test and facilitation of machinery control systems integration; and (3) Simulation of the full range of electrical demands to enable the investigation of load dynamics between the HM&E equipment, combat system, and auxiliary equipment.

The provision would direct the Secretary to commence full-scale LBETS testing prior to delivery of FFG-62 and complete the test program not later than the date FFG-62 is scheduled to be available for tasking by operational military commanders.

In addition, the conferees direct the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to implement this section with the budget materials that accompany the President's Budget request for fiscal year 2022. This plan shall include the costs, activities, and test plan necessary to meet the requirements under this section.

Treatment in future budgets of the President of systems added by Congress (sec. 126)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 126) that would preclude the inclusion in future annual budget requests of a procurement quantity of a system previously authorized and appropriated by the Congress that was greater than the quantity of such system requested in the President's Budget request.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit the effect of this provision to the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy account.

Extension of prohibition on availability of funds for Navy waterborne security barriers (sec. 127)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 123) that would extend the prohibition on availability of funds for Navy waterborne security barriers.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report on strategy to use ALQ-249 Next Generation Jammer to ensure full spectrum electromagnetic superiority (sec. 128)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 128) that would require the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than July 30, 2021, defining a strategy to ensure full spectrum electromagnetic superiority using the ALQ-249 Next Generation Jammer.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Minimum operational squadron level (sec. 131)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 143) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to seek to achieve, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to the availability of appropriations, no fewer than 386 available operational squadrons, or equivalent organizational units, within the Air Force, comprised of specific Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory levels in the following mission areas:

- (1) 1,680 Fighter aircraft;
- (2) 199 Persist attack remotely piloted aircraft;
- (3) 225 Bomber aircraft;
- (4) 500 Air refueling aircraft;
- (5) 286 Tactical airlift aircraft;
- (6) 284 Strategic airlift aircraft;
- (7) 55 Command and control aircraft;
- (8) 105 Combat search and rescue aircraft;
- (9) 30 Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft;
- (10) 179 Special operations aircraft; and,
- (11) 40 Electronic warfare aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment that would require the Secretary to seek a moderate risk aviation force structure of not fewer than 3,580 combat coded aircraft, which is the total quantity of mission-type aircraft still applicable from the Senate amendment. The amendment would also authorize the Secretary, based on the fielding of new capabilities and formal force structure capability assessments in consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to modify the combat-coded aircraft total across mission areas, if warranted. Finally, the amendment would require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees at the earliest opportunity any updates to the aviation force structure planning construct.

The conferees agree that the current quantity of Air Force combat coded aircraft incurs levels of risk beyond moderate and is not aligned with the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The conferees acknowledge that multiple independent and Department-wide studies have been conducted that recommend similar levels of a minimum quantity of combat coded aircraft by mission type that would be required to achieve the NDS at a moderate operational risk, as defined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual 3105.018 titled "Joint Risk Analysis."

Modification of force structure objectives for bomber aircraft (sec. 132)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 121) that would amend section 9062(h)(2) of title 10, United States Code, by changing the B-1 combat coded aircraft requirement from 36 to 24. This provision would also set requirements for storage and maintainer billets.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a modifying amendment that would provide for the required combat capability while preserving maintenance capacity until the B-21 is fielded. The conferees agree that long range strike with standoff weapons will principally be conducted by the B-1 Lancer and B-52 Stratofortress bombers over the next decade. Therefore, the conferees believe that it is imperative to provide a legacy bomber modernization program that is commensurate with the intended service life.

Minimum bomber aircraft force level (sec. 133)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 129) that would require a report not later than February 1, 2021, by the Secretary of the Air Force on the bomber aircraft force structure that enables the Air Force to meet the requirements of its long-range strike mission under the National Defense Strategy.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 144).

The Senate recedes as the report has been incorporated elsewhere in the bill.

Required minimum inventory of tactical airlift aircraft (sec. 134)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1043) that required the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a total inventory of tactical airlift aircraft of not less than 292 aircraft.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would establish a primary mission aircraft floor of 230 C-130s and a total C-130 aircraft floor for Fiscal Year 2021 of 287 aircraft.

The conferees believe that the Secretary of the Air Force should be provided latitude to reduce aircraft below the Mobility Capability Requirement Study of 2018 if such a reduction: is supported by Mobility Capability Requirement

Study required by section 1712 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020; and, to transition aircraft to an alternative flying mission or upgrade to a later tactical airlift aircraft.

Inventory requirements for air refueling tanker aircraft (sec. 135)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 125) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2023 for the retirement of any KC-135 aircraft, or reduce the number of primary mission KC-135 aircraft. This provision would also require the Air Force to maintain a minimum of 50 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2021, 38 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2022, and 26 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2023.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a modifying amendment.

The conferees are encouraged by the Air Force's actions to find solutions for the KC-46 remote visual system deficiencies but are concerned that the implementation will require additional tanker capacity that should temporarily limit the retirement of legacy tankers. The required funds for continued use of these legacy tankers is addressed elsewhere in the bill.

Authority to use F-35A fighter aircraft AT-1 through AT-6 (sec. 136)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 172) that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to utilize, modify, and operate the six Turkish F-35A aircraft that were accepted by the Government of Turkey but never delivered because Turkey was suspended from the F-35 program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force, through written approval by the Secretary of Defense, to utilize, modify, and operate the six Turkish F-35A aircraft, addressed in the report encompassing this Act, and require the Secretary of Defense to provide the written approval documentation to the congressional defense committees.

F-35 aircraft gun system ammunition (sec. 137)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 145) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to begin the

acquisition process for an alternate 25mm ammunition solution that provides a true full-spectrum target engagement capability for the F-35A.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment that would require the Director of the F-35 Joint Program Office, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force, to take appropriate actions to ensure that any 25mm ammunition fielded for use by F-35A aircraft provides effective full-spectrum target engagement capability.

Extension of limitation on availability of funds for retirement of RC-135 aircraft (sec. 138)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 122) that would prohibit the Air Force from retiring, or preparing to retire, any RC-135 aircraft through fiscal year 2025 until 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that equivalent RC-135 capacity and capability exists to meet combatant commander requirements for indications and warning, intelligence preparation of the operational environment, and direct support to kinetic and non-kinetic operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a modifying amendment that would extend the prohibition to fiscal year 2021.

Modification to limitation on retirement of U-2 and RQ-4 aircraft (sec. 139)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 124) that would limit obligation or expenditure of 50 percent of the funding available for the Advanced Battle Management System until one of three conditions is met: (1) The Secretary of the Air Force certifies that the Air Force will not retire any RQ-4 Global Hawk aircraft during fiscal year 2021; (2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment certifies that the validated operating and sustainment costs of any capability developed to replace the RQ-4 aircraft are less than the validated operating and sustainment costs for the RQ-4 aircraft on a comparable flight-hour cost basis, and the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council certifies that any replacement capability for the RQ-4 aircraft would result in equal or greater capability available to the commanders of the combatant commands and would not result in less capacity available to the commanders of the combatant commands; or (3) The Secretary of Defense certifies that a replacement capability

for the RQ-4 aircraft is worth increased operating and sustainment costs.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 148) that would limit the retirement of any U-2 or RQ-4 aircraft until the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council certifies to the congressional defense and intelligence committees that the operational capabilities available to the combatant commanders would not be affected by such a decision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment that would amend the waiver requirements to the certification required by section 136 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91).

The conferees note that section 136 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 clearly defines the necessary requirements and approval authorities the Air Force would need to take to begin the retirement or divestment of either the RQ-4 or U-2 aircraft. In February 2020, the Air Force transmitted a budget proposal to the Congress that sought to divest all RQ-4 Block 30 and Block 20 aircraft. Contrary to section 136 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, the Air Force did not provide either the required certifications or a waiver from the Secretary of Defense. The conferees further note that, 10 months after the fiscal year 2021 budget submission, neither of these existing requirements for RQ-4 aircraft retirement have been met. The conferees understand and acknowledge that modernizing airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities will necessitate divestment of legacy systems. However, the conferees remain concerned about the Air Force's continued inability to execute an ISR acquisition and replacement plan that appropriately manages operational risk to the global combatant commanders, as well as the service's failure to comply with current public law. However, until the Air Force provides a comprehensive ISR modernization plan, addressed elsewhere in this bill, the conferees will continue to be concerned about the sequence of retiring operational aircraft without a suitable replacement capability in place and available.

Modification of limitation on availability of funds for retirement of E-8 JSTARS aircraft (sec. 140)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 123) that would amend section 147(a) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to prohibit any use of funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2021 or any subsequent year for the Air Force to

retire, or prepare to retire, any E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft until the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that there is a replacement capability identified that meets or exceeds the current capability and capacity of the 16-aircraft E-8 fleet to meet global combatant command requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees note that JSTARS ground moving target indicator and airborne battle management and command and control capabilities continue to be in high demand from global combatant commanders. While the conferees are aware that planned replacement capabilities are under development and making progress, the conferees are concerned about insufficient modernization and sustainment funding for the current platforms. The conferees expect to see adequate resources budgeted in fiscal years 2022 and beyond while JSTARS is flying these missions in support of overseas operations. Preserving the resident JSTARS command and control expertise with decades' worth of combat experience should be a high priority for the Air Force.

Limitation on divestment of F-15C aircraft within the European theater (sec. 141)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 149) that would restrict the divestment of F-15Cs in the European theater until the F-15EX is integrated into the Air Force and has begun bed down actions in the theater. The provision would also provide a waiver from the limitation if the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees with appropriate justification.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment that would prohibit the divestment of F-15Cs in the European theater until the Commander, U.S. European Command, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Air Forces Europe, provides a report that describes the strategy, force structure construct and capacity, and strategy implementation plan to maintain inherent and equal or better air superiority capability and capacity in the commander's European area of responsibility that will replace the capability and capacity that the F-15C currently provides for the commander.

Modernization plan for airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (sec. 142)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 128) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a comprehensive strategy for Air Force airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to ensure alignment between requirements, future Air Force budget submissions, and authorization of appropriations. The required plan would cover current steady-state, contingency, and future multi-domain operations for Air Force ISR. This section would also require the Air Force to submit a classified annex to the report as necessary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

RC-26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft (sec. 143)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 130) that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Air Force to be obligated or expended to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or prepare to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status any RC-26B aircraft.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Prohibition on funding for Close Air Support Integration Group (sec. 144)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 146) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds for the Close Air Support Integration Group or its subordinate units at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Required solution for KC-46 aircraft remote visual system limitations (sec. 145)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 151) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop and implement a solution to the KC-46 remote visual system operational limitations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Analysis of moving target indicator requirements and Advanced Battle Management System capabilities (sec. 146)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 152) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop an analysis of current ground moving target indicator requirements across the combatant commands and the capability that the Advanced Battle Management System will require when fielded.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Study on measures to assess cost-per-effect for key mission areas (sec. 147)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 153) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct, or provide for the conduct of, two studies no later than January 1, 2021, to provide a better understanding of the life-cycle cost-per-effect of Air Force weapons to meet desired operational goals and objectives.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to instead conduct one study and would require the Secretary to consider including cost-per-effect calculation metrics as a key performance parameter for any Air Force acquisition program that enters the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System requirements process of the Department of Defense.

**SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE-WIDE, JOINT, AND
MULTISERVICE MATTERS**

Budgeting for life-cycle costs of aircraft for the Army, Navy, and Air Force (sec. 151)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 171) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual plan for the procurement of the aircraft in the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force in order to meet the requirements of the National Defense Strategy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with clarifying amendments.

Transfer of responsibilities and functions relating to electromagnetic spectrum operations (sec. 152)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 173) that would: (1) Require the Secretary of Defense to transition to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) as a Chairman's Controlled Activity all of the responsibilities and functions of the Commander of United States Strategic Command that are germane to electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO); (2) Define additional responsibilities related to EMSO for the Vice CJCS; and (3) Require the combatant commanders and service chiefs to assess their plans and programs for consistency with the Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy, the Joint Staff-developed concept of operations, and operational requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to consolidate electromagnetic spectrum operations within 2 years to an appropriate entity within the Department of Defense. Additionally, the chiefs of the services are required to evaluate the Armed Forces' capability to perform electromagnetic spectrum operations.

Cryptographic modernization schedules (sec. 153)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 174) that would require each of the Secretaries of the military departments and the heads of relevant Defense agencies and field activities to establish and maintain a cryptographic modernization schedule that specifies, for each pertinent weapon system, command and control system, or datalink: (1) The expiration date for applicable cryptographic algorithms; (2) Anticipated key extension requests; and (3) The funding and deployment schedule for modernized cryptographic algorithms, keys, and equipment over the future years defense program. The provision would also require the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (CIO) to oversee the implementation of these scheduled investments and amend these plans, should they pose unacceptable risk to military operations. Finally, the provision would require the CIO to annually notify the congressional defense committees of any failures to meet these planned schedules.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes clarifying amendment.

Department of Defense participation in the Special Federal Aviation Regulation Working Group (sec. 154)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 178) that would require the Secretary of Defense, or a designee of the

Secretary of Defense, to designate aircraft fulfilling urgent operational needs for the Department of Defense as State Aircraft if there exist Special Federal Aviation Regulations that would impact their ability to perform these missions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Department of Defense to designate representatives to the Special Federal Aviation Regulation Working Group.

Additionally, not later than June 30, 2021, the working group would be required to report their findings and recommendations to the Congress. Finally, the provision would require that any use of foreign contract aviation support to be certified by the Secretary of Defense as being required for national security and that the Department has exhausted all available authorities to use domestic companies.

Integrated air and missile defense assessment (sec. 155)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 111) that would require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a classified assessment of the capability and capacity of current and planned integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) capabilities to meet combatant commander requirements for major operations against near-peer competitors and other global operations in support of the National Defense Strategy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct the IAMD assessment, requires a certification of Department of Defense Directive 5100.01 regarding integrated air and missile defense, and adds subsequent briefings by the military departments.

The conferees believe it is critical that the Department holistically assess current and future IAMD capability gaps in light of emerging advanced missile threats from near-peer competitors and rogue nations, and develop a comprehensive plan to address these gaps. The Department should prioritize in this assessment the need for a joint command and control architecture to effectively integrate capabilities across the joint force to achieve an integrated, layered, and robust defense.

Joint strategy for air base defense against missile threats (sec. 156)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 150) that would require the Chief of Staff of the Air Force (CSAF), in consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army, to produce a development and acquisition strategy to procure a capability to

protect air bases and prepositioned sites in the contested environments highlighted in the National Defense Strategy. The provision would require the CSAF to submit the strategy to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2021. Additionally, the provision would limit the obligation or expenditure of fiscal year 2021 funds for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Office of the Secretary of the Army to 50 percent of those funds until 15 days after submission of the strategy required by the provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Army to develop a strategy and coordinate efforts for the defense of air bases and prepositioned sites outside the continental United States from current and emerging missile threats and would remove the funding limitations.

Joint All Domain Command and Control requirements (sec. 157)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 182) that would require the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) to produce Joint All Domain Command and Control (JADC2) requirements no later than April 1, 2021. The provision would also require, immediately after the certification of requirements, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force to provide a certification to the congressional defense committees that the current JADC2 efforts, including programmatic and architecture efforts, being led by the Air Force will meet the requirements laid out by the JROC. Additionally, each service chief would be required to certify to the congressional defense committees that his or her respective service efforts in multi domain command and control are compatible with the Air Force-led architecture no later than July 1, 2021. Finally, the Secretary of Defense would be required to incorporate the expected costs for full development and implementation across the Department of Defense in the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Expansion of economic order quantity contracting authority for F-35 aircraft program (sec. 158)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 141) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to award F-35 contracts to procure material and equipment in economic order quantities for fiscal year 2021 (Lot 15) through fiscal year 2023 (Lot 17).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would raise the dollar ceiling of the authority to enable all previously planned economic order quantity purchases for contracts to be awarded during fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023 that was granted by section 162 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

Documentation relating to the F-35 aircraft program (sec. 159)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 131) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with certain information and certifications by the Secretary regarding F-35 program cost, schedule, risk, program execution, and significant deficiency resolution plans in the areas of production, Block 4 hardware and software development, modernization, upgrades and training systems before entering full-rate production or a Milestone C acquisition decision could be authorized by the Secretary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment that would not require the certifications and information be submitted to the congressional defense committees prior to the Defense Acquisition Board convening for the F-35 program to evaluate its readiness for full-rate production or the Milestone C acquisition award.

The conferees note that although the provision does not require submission of the certifications and information as a prerequisite to the Secretary's authorization of either the full-rate production decision or approval of Milestone C, the conferees expect the Secretary to consider and evaluate similar-type information during the Defense Acquisition Board deliberations.

F-35 aircraft munitions (sec. 160)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 179) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force and Secretary of the Navy to qualify and certify, for the use by the U.S. military, additional munitions for the F-35 aircraft that are already qualified for North Atlantic Treaty Organization member F-35 partner aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment that would require any weapons certification to be accomplished in coordination with the Director of the F-35 Joint Program Office.

Redesign strategy for the Autonomic Logistics Information System for the F-35 fighter aircraft (sec. 161)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 177) that would address the lack of strategy to clearly identify and assess the goals, key risks or uncertainties, and costs of redesigning the Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS) by requiring the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the F-35 Program Executive Officer, no later than October 1, 2020, to: (1) Develop a program-wide process for measuring, collecting, and tracking information on how the ALIS is affecting the performance of the F-35 fleet, to include, but not be limited to, its effects on mission capability rates; and, (2) Implement a strategy for the redesign of the ALIS.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the F-35 Program Executive Officer to also develop system performance metrics for the new Operational Data Integrated Network (ODIN) and to include in the quarterly updates, required by section 155 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), information regarding how ALIS is affecting F-35 fleet performance and the Department's progress of developing, procuring, and fielding the F-35 ODIN system.

Briefings on software regression testing for F-35 aircraft (sec. 162)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 132) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, to provide the congressional defense committees with a notification not later than 30 days after F-35 air vehicle or mission systems production software is released to units under the F-35 program's continuous capability development and delivery process.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, to instead include in the quarterly briefings to the congressional defense committees, required by section 155 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), information updates on software

regression testing for the mission systems production software for the F-35 aircraft.

Additionally, the conferees are overall generally concerned with the software development, testing, fielding practices, processes, and shortened release periodicity that stakeholders within the F-35 enterprise are currently employing. The conferees also note that a large amount of unanticipated software repair and replacement due to nonstandard software development methodologies and practices implemented during the original construction of the software has accumulated over the years. Most recently, this issue caused a significant event to occur in which the program was forced to skip the fielding of the fifth major release of software due to these lingering, unknown software technical issues that were noted to be resident and undiscovered during the development and testing of the second major release of software that was developed and fielded many years ago. The conferees believe that unless program officials both inside and outside the U.S. Government involved in the F-35 program singularly address and positively resolve the significant issues within the software enterprise, the enhanced and necessary capabilities that are planned to be fielded by Block IV and Technical Refresh III activities may not be actually realized.

*Prohibition on use of funds for the Armed Overwatch Program
(sec. 163)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 134) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for procurement for the Armed Overwatch Program of United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM) until the Secretary of Defense and Commander of SOCOM review, validate, and certify the Armed Overwatch Program. This provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to review the roles and responsibilities of the Air Force and SOCOM with respect to close air support and armed intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, and upon favorable determination, certify armed overwatch as a special operations forces-peculiar requirement. The provision would also require the Commander of SOCOM to provide a comprehensive requirements plan and roadmap analyzing application of the armed overwatch capability against the totality of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) requirements of the various special operations forces (SOF) units and missions, and the geographic combatant commands.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 176) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by

this Act for the Department of Defense for armed overwatch aircraft in fiscal year 2021 and would require a comprehensive analysis by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander of SOCOM.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense to acquire armed overwatch aircraft for SOCOM and prohibits the Department of Defense from procuring armed overwatch aircraft for SOCOM in fiscal year 2021 and prohibits the United States Air Force from procuring armed overwatch aircraft in fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

The conferees recognize the importance of providing deployed SOF elements with the resources, enhanced situational awareness, and close air support capabilities required to be successful in austere environments. The conferees note that the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives previously directed SOCOM in response to a fiscal year 2020 above threshold reprogramming request to undertake a comprehensive analysis of SOCOM's armed overwatch requirements and potential materiel solutions for both manned and unmanned capabilities, inclusive of any potential modifications to extant capabilities. Further, the response also stressed the necessity of a thorough analysis of the future threat environment and impacts to concept survivability, potential changes to future doctrine, force employment, and the associated impacts to aircrew training and retention.

Acceleration of development and fielding of counter unmanned aircraft systems across the joint force (sec. 164)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 181) that would require the executive agent of the Joint Counter Small Unmanned Aerial Systems office to prioritize counter-unmanned aerial systems that can be fielded in fiscal year 2021 and develop a near-term plan to effect that fielding.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance acquisition roadmap for United States Special Operations Command (sec. 165)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 180) that would require, not later than December 1, 2021, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity

Conflict and the Commander, United States Special Operations Command, to jointly submit to the congressional defense committees an acquisition roadmap to meet the manned and unmanned airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements of United States Special Operations Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the required elements of the acquisition roadmap.

Prohibition on divestiture of manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft operated by United States Special Operations Command (sec. 166)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 371) that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to divest any manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft operated by the United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and would prohibit the Department of Defense from divesting any manned ISR aircraft operated by SOCOM in fiscal year 2021.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would exempt from the prohibition the divestment of aircraft that is ongoing as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Notification on efforts to replace inoperable ejection seat aircraft locator beacons (sec. 167)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 133) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide the congressional defense committees a semiannual written notification about the efforts being undertaken by the senior acquisition executives of the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy to replace emergency locator seat beacons in ejection-seat equipped aircraft that have been found to be inoperable in water, and the funding budgeted for such efforts. The Under Secretary would be required to report on the issue until locator beacons are replaced in all affected ejection-seat equipped aircraft or a period of 5 years has elapsed since the date the initial report is received by the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Liquified natural gas pilot program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 112) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary would experiment and innovate within the fleet using liquified natural gas (LNG) technology to retrofit, modify, or build vessels capable of dual fueling (diesel and liquified natural gas) or powered by liquified natural gas alone.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 31, 2021, on the feasibility and advisability of expanding the use of LNG to support fleet or installation operations.

Limitation on production of KC-46A aircraft

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 126) that would prohibit purchasing more than the 12 KC-46A aircraft in fiscal year 2021 until certain category-one deficiencies are fixed. This provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report by February 1, 2021, on the schedule for the correction of each category-one deficiency described, a plan to engage an independent test organization to verify the effectiveness of any proposed solutions to such category-one deficiencies; and an acquisition strategy for the aircraft that identifies principal acquisition milestones; and will ensure that there is sufficient competition for the procurement of a nondevelopmental tanker aircraft at the conclusion of the KC-46A production contract.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Secretary of the Air Force has ordered 67 KC-46A aircraft to date. Unfortunately, the KC-46A aircraft has several category one deficiencies including a deficient Remote Vision System (RVS) that is not scheduled to be corrected until September 2023. Additionally, the conferees note that Director, Operation Test and Evaluation and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics have agreed to extend the ongoing Initial Operational Test and Evaluation until after the RVS deficiency is resolved and tested. Finally, the conferees understand that the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics has deferred a Full-Rate Production decision until after Initial Operational Test and Evaluation is complete. The conferees support sufficient testing to ensure an operationally capable aircraft and the decision to defer the full rate

production. The conferees believe it is imperative to expeditiously correct the entirety of these category one deficiencies to ensure the KC-46A can perform their full mission both in peace and in war.

Assessment and certification relating to OC-135 aircraft

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 127) that would prohibit the Air Force from retiring, or preparing to retire, any OC-135 aircraft in fiscal year 2021 until 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force provides a report and a certification to the congressional defense committee on the feasibility and cost effectiveness of using the OC-135 aircraft to fulfill other aerial imagery requirements for alternative missions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force, no later than March 1, 2021, to provide the congressional defense committees a report on the advisability, feasibility, and cost effectiveness of using the OC-135 aircraft as well as the newly fielded digital visual imaging system to fulfill other aerial imagery requirements for alternative missions.

Report on carrier wing composition

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 127) that would direct the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1, 2021, on the optimal compositions of the carrier air wing in 2030 and 2040, as well as alternative force design concepts.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Briefing on payload hosting on modular supersonic aircraft

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 130A) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the potential use of a modular civil supersonic aircraft to host multiple mission payloads not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the potential use of a modular civil supersonic aircraft to host multiple mission payloads not later than March 1, 2021.

Minimum aircraft levels for major mission areas

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 142) that would establish a minimum number of primary aircraft inventory levels for each major mission area of the Air Force to mitigate near-term operational risk. The provision would prohibit divestment of aircraft below these minima unless the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that a reduction below minima was justified by the results of new capability and requirements studies.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Air Force has been challenged over many years by programmatic concurrency to develop and field more modern and capable replacement aircraft, in support of the National Defense Strategy and against advanced threats, within planned budgets and schedules. The conferees are frustrated that the Air Force consistently implements a strategy to accept increased operational risk by divesting legacy aircraft capacity to address replacement program unplanned cost growth. Conferees have historically expressed concern over those same years that the divestment of legacy aircraft traditionally does not yield sufficient resources to fund modernization. The conferees expect the Air Force to find alternative means in the future to effectively and affordably budget for deficiencies in its modernization and recapitalization programs that would avoid increasing operational risk beyond currently assessed levels.

Limitation on divestment of KC-10 and KC-135 aircraft

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 147) that would prohibit the divestment of KC-10 and KC-135 aircraft in excess of the following: in fiscal year 2021, 6 KC-10s; in fiscal year 2022, 12 KC-10s; and, in fiscal year 2023, 12 KC-10s and 14 KC-135s.

The House bill contained a similar provision.

The Senate recedes as the provision is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Prohibition on purchase of armed overwatch aircraft

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 175) that states the Secretary of the Air Force may not purchase any aircraft for the purpose of "armed overwatch" until such time as the Chief of Staff of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that general purpose forces of the Air Force do not have the skill or capacity to provide close air support and armed overwatch to the United States forces deployed operationally.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that elsewhere in this Act is a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from procuring armed overwatch aircraft for the Air Force in fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

Sense of Congress on the Additive Manufacturing and Machine Learning Initiative of the Army

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 278) that expressed the sense of Congress about the potential of and support for the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees recognize that the Army's additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative has the potential to accelerate the ability to deploy additive manufacturing capabilities in expeditionary settings and strengthen the U.S. defense industrial supply chain. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to continue to support this additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative.

Assessment of Medium-Heavy Lift Helicopter Plans of the Army

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5111) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, to analyze and submit a report on the CH-47F Block-II upgrade.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees recognize the critical importance of ensuring robust, modern, medium-heavy lift helicopter capability within the Army. The conferees note the Department's decision to delay pursuing the CH-47F Chinook Block-II upgrade and are concerned about the impact this decision will have on warfighting capability, operational readiness, and the medium-heavy lift helicopter industrial base.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, to conduct an assessment of the Army's plans for medium-heavy lift helicopters and provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. The assessment should include: (1) Analysis of the projected long-term readiness and operational availability of the CH-47F aircraft in view of the decision to delay the Block-II upgrade; (2) An evaluation of the Army's plans, to include the timeline, for Future Vertical Lift Capability Set 5 to sustain medium-heavy lift capacity within the Army; and (3) A review of the medium-heavy lift helicopter industrial base to meet current and projected needs.

Report on fiscal year 2022 budget request requirements in connection with Air Force operations in the Arctic

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6002) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after submission of the budget justification documents to the Congress in support of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2022 (as submitted pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code), a report that would include the following:

(1) A description of the manner in which amounts requested for the Air Force in the budget for fiscal year 2022 support Air Force operations in the Arctic;

(2) A list of the procurement initiatives and research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives funded by that budget that are primarily intended to enhance the ability of the Air Force to deploy to or operate in the Arctic region, or to defend the northern approach to the United States homeland; and

(3) An assessment of the adequacy of the infrastructure of Air Force installations in Alaska and in the States along the northern border of the continental United States to support deployments to and operations in the Arctic region, including an assessment of runways, fuel lines, and aircraft maintenance capacity for purposes of such support.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after submission of the budget justification documents to the Congress in support of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2022 (as submitted pursuant to section 1105 of title

31, United States Code), a report that would include the following:

(1) A description of the manner in which amounts requested for the Air Force in the budget for fiscal year 2022 support Air Force operations in the Arctic;

(2) A list of the procurement initiatives and research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives funded by that budget that are primarily intended to enhance the ability of the Air Force to deploy to or operate in the Arctic region, or to defend the northern approach to the United States homeland; and

(3) An assessment of the adequacy of the infrastructure of Air Force installations in Alaska and in the States along the northern border of the continental United States to support deployments to and operations in the Arctic region, including an assessment of runways, fuel lines, and aircraft maintenance capacity for purposes of such support.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 201) that would authorize appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation at the levels identified in section 4201 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 201).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Modification of requirements relating to certain cooperative research and development agreements (sec. 211)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 213) that would amend section 2350a of title 10, United States Code, by allowing the Secretary of Defense to delegate his or her authority to make a determination to enter into a cooperative research and

development project to only one party. It would also allow for cooperative research and development projects when cost sharing is unequal in cases that provide strategic value to the United States or partner country. This section would also allow the Secretary, or designee, to procure qualified services from the foreign entity with the requirement that written notice must be sent to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate no later than 30 days before issuing a waiver.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the procurement of qualified services and associated written notice.

Disclosure requirements for recipients of Department of Defense research and development funds (sec. 212)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 220) that would amend chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section on disclosure requirements for recipients of Department of Defense research and development grants with an effective date of October 1, 2021.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the disclosure requirements.

Modification of national security innovation activities and pilot program on strengthening the defense industrial and innovation base (sec. 213)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 218) that would amend section 2358 of title 10, United States Code, by realigning the National Security Innovation Capital (NSIC) program under the Defense Innovation Unit and establishing an advisory board to provide recommendations on defense innovation priority investments once NSIC funding is available. This section would also amend section 2505 of title 10, United States Code, by extending the Defense Manufacturing pilot program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would retain the existing alignment of NSIC, and, instead of establishing an advisory board, look to the advice and assistance of existing Federal Advisory Committees.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to consider advice and assistance from

the Defense Innovation Board, the Defense Science Board, and the Defense Business Board.

Updates to Defense Quantum Information Science and Technology Research and Development program (sec. 214)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 215) that would amend the Defense Quantum Information Science and Technology Research and Development Program, established in section 234 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), by directing each of the Secretaries of the military departments to develop more robust programs for quantum computing capabilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Establishment of Directed Energy Working Group (sec. 215)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 225) that would establish a Directed Energy Working Group inside the Department of Defense to coordinate directed energy efforts across the military services, leverage shared research and development, eliminate redundant efforts, and expedite the operationalization of directed energy programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Extension of pilot program for the enhancement of the research, development, test, and evaluation centers of the Department of Defense (sec. 216)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 219) that would extend the termination date by 5 years for the pilot program for the enhancement of the research, development, test, and evaluation centers of the Department of Defense established in section 233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328). This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act on the status of the pilot program.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 214).

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Designation of senior officials for critical technology areas supportive of the National Defense Strategy (sec. 217)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 211) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)) to designate a group of senior Department of Defense officials who would be responsible for coordinating research and engineering in technology areas deemed critical to the National Defense Strategy (NDS). Each of the designated senior officials would be responsible for a particular technology area and would continuously and iteratively build the pathways necessary to develop new technologies vital to the modernization priorities of the NDS. The officials' responsibilities would encompass technical, logistical, and financial dimensions and would include coordination with international, interagency, and private sector organizations. The provision would also require the designated senior officials to coordinate with the appropriate intelligence agencies to develop direct comparisons between the capabilities of the United States and the adversaries of the United States.

The provision would also require that the USD(R&E) provide an annual report to the congressional defense committees regarding successful advances in research and engineering and technology transition and adoption following the implementation of the provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a conforming amendment to Section 218 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364).

Executive agent for autonomy (sec. 218)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 226) that would create a Program Executive Officer (PEO) for autonomy within the Navy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require an existing PEO within the Department of the Navy to be designated the acquisition executive agent for autonomy.

National security innovation partnerships (sec. 219)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 215) that would amend chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section, 2358c National Security Innovation Network. This new section would establish a program office to be known as the National Security Innovation Network as a permanent office within the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering or another organization at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. This section would require the Comptroller

General of the United States to submit a review of the report to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the Secretary's implementation report. Finally, this section would require the Comptroller General to review and submit an evaluation of the program to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that establishes an activity on national security innovation partnerships. The amendment includes modifications to the elements of the activity and modifications to the implementation.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to complete an evaluation of the activity established by this section and submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the evaluation not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Social science, management science, and information science research activities (sec. 220)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 221) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a social, management, and information science research and development program to ensure the Department of Defense has access to innovation and expertise in social, management, and information science necessary for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of executing Department of Defense operational and management activities. This section would require the Secretary to submit a report by December 31, 2022, to the congressional defense committees on the program, in both a classified and unclassified format.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to modify the program purposes, activities, and research and transition activities.

Accountability measures relating to the Advanced Battle Management System (sec. 221)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 227) that would require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to conduct an independent assessment of life-cycle costs for the Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS) and review any cost estimate of the system prepared by the Department of the Air Force. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the congressional defense committees on the

planned capabilities, acquisition authorities, and security measures related to ABMS.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 238) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit specific documentation germane to the Advanced Battle Management System immediately upon enactment of this Act.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to consult with the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation and conduct an initial cost estimate for each ABMS product category.

The conferees appreciate the rationale for ABMS and support the objective of comprehensive, interoperable battle management and command and control. The conferees maintain that better definition of anticipated ABMS capabilities and costs will focus both congressional oversight and service development and execution of the ABMS family of systems.

Activities to improve fielding of Air Force hypersonic capabilities (sec. 222)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 219) that would express a sense of Congress regarding the importance of hypersonic capabilities, require the Secretary of Defense to increase the flight test rate as necessary to expedite maturation and fielding of hypersonic technologies, and require a report from the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering regarding a strategy to deliver air-launched and air-breathing hypersonic weapons within 3 years.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress, and modify the reporting requirement to be delivered by the Secretary of the Air Force, including acquisition program baseline equivalent information and an assessment of testing and infrastructure needed to support the development strategy.

Disclosure of funding sources in applications for Federal research and development awards (sec. 223)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 229) that would require Federal research agencies to require any principal investigator or co-principal investigator under a grant or cooperative agreement to disclose all current and pending support and the sources of such support at the time of the application.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the disclosure requirement, enforcement, and definitions. The conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to apply the requirements of this section to all appropriate research, development, test and evaluation activities.

Governance of fifth-generation wireless networking in the Department of Defense (sec. 224)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 212) that would establish a cross-functional team (CFT) for fifth-generation (5G) wireless networking and designate the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in carrying out the responsibilities established in section 142 of title 10, United States Code, to lead the CFT and serve as the senior designated official for fifth-generation wireless networking policy, oversight, guidance, and coordination in the Department.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with amendments to direct the transition of 5G wireless networking to operational use, to modify the effective date of the responsibilities, and to require a 5G telecommunications security program.

Demonstration project on use of certain technologies for fifth-generation wireless networking services (sec. 225)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 233) that would require the Department of Defense to demonstrate virtualized radio access network and network core technologies and massive multiple input multiple output radio array technology for commercial use that is globally competitive in terms of cost and performance. The provision would require that this technology demonstration be conducted at one or more of the sites where the Department is deploying fifth generation network instances.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Research, development, and deployment of technologies to support water sustainment (sec. 226)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 218) that would require the Secretary of Defense to research, develop, and deploy advanced technologies that support water sustainment with technologies that capture ambient humidity and harvest, recycle, and reuse water.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Limitation on contract awards for certain unmanned vessels (sec. 227)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 230) that would prohibit the procurement of any large unmanned surface vessels in fiscal year 2021 until a certification regarding technology maturity has been submitted to the Congress, as well as prohibit the inclusion of offensive weapons systems in such vessels until the Secretary of Defense certifies how these systems will comply with the Law of Armed Conflict.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 237) that would require the submission of a certification by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering prior to contracting for certain vessels.

The House recesses with an amendment that would change the submitter of the certification to the Secretary of the Navy, remove unmanned underwater vehicles as covered vessels, and add a limitation on the integration of offensive weapons into covered vessels until an analysis of alternatives is conducted and a Secretary of Defense certification is made.

SUBTITLE C—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

Modification of biannual report on the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (sec. 231)

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 250 and sec. 917) that would modify the biannual report on the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) required in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to include reporting on efforts to develop or contribute to the development of artificial intelligence standards at the industry, Department of Defense, interagency, and international levels. The Act would be further amended to include reporting on the billets assigned to uniformed servicemembers immediately after departing assignments at or supporting the JAIC.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (sec. 952 and sec. 5241) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the feasibility and current status of assigning uniformed military personnel to the JAIC as well as the costs and benefits of such an arrangement. The Secretary would also be required to provide a report on the role of the Department in developing artificial intelligence standards.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the biannual report on the JAIC required in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 to include an assessment of Department of Defense efforts on standard-setting in the field of artificial intelligence, information on post-JAIC assignments for servicemembers previously supporting the JAIC, and an annual update on the status of Active-Duty servicemembers assigned to the JAIC.

Modification of joint artificial intelligence research, development, and transition activities (sec. 232)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 217) that would amend section 238 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) by assigning responsibility for the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and ensure data access and visibility for the JAIC.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make modifications to the amendments to section 238 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019.

Board of advisors for the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (sec. 233)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 224) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to create and resource a Board of Directors for the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC), comprised of senior Department of Defense officials, as well as civilian directors not employed by the Department of Defense. The objective would be to have a standing body over the JAIC that can bring governmental and non-governmental experts together for the purpose of assisting the Department of Defense in correctly integrating and operationalizing artificial intelligence technologies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would change the Board of Directors to a Board of Advisors and modify the duties, membership, and logistics of the Board of Advisors.

Application of artificial intelligence to the defense reform pillar of the National Defense Strategy (sec. 234)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 213) that would require the Secretary of Defense to identify no fewer than five use cases for existing artificial intelligence technologies

that are consistent with reform efforts that support the National Defense Strategy. The provision would further require the Secretary, acting through such offices as deemed appropriate within the Department, to demonstrate the use of commercially available technologies for the use cases identified and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on all activities carried out in compliance with this provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Acquisition of ethically and responsibly developed artificial intelligence technology (sec. 235)

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 248 and sec. 1053) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the board of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) to conduct an assessment on whether the Department of Defense has the ability to ensure any artificial intelligence technology the Department acquires is ethically and responsibly developed. The provision would require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a report upon completion of the assessment, including results and measures to mitigate any deficiencies identified in the assessment.

The JAIC would also be prohibited from obligating or expending any funds otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 to acquire or develop new artificial intelligence systems unless the Department of Defense or the vendor assess or commit to assessing the potential of the system to discriminate on the basis of several protected characteristics. The Department of Defense or the vendor would also be required to address any discriminatory bias identified and ensure the system conforms to Department of Defense artificial intelligence ethics principles before funds could be obligated or expended on said system.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would strike the prohibition on funding for the JAIC with its concomitant restrictions, replace the report on the Secretary of Defense's assessment with a briefing, and expand the scope of the Secretary's assessment to include underused expertise already within the Department.

Steering committee on emerging technology (sec. 236)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 241) that would establish a steering committee on emerging technology and national security threats.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with amendments to make establishment of the committee permissive and to modify the purpose and logistics of the committee.

SUBTITLE D—EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Measuring and incentivizing programming proficiency (sec. 241)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 222) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to leverage existing civilian software development and software architecture certification programs to implement coding language proficiency and artificial intelligence competency tests within the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide special pay to civilian employees of the Department of Defense who have been certified as proficient in a computer or digital programming language and are assigned duties requiring proficiency in that programming language.

Modification of Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program (sec. 242)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 211) that would amend section 2192a of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a scholarship for service pilot subprogram under the Department of Defense's Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program for students at minority institutions to diversify and strengthen the national security workforce. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2022 on the establishment of the pilot subprogram and a final report by September 30, 2024 on the success of the pilot program in recruiting individuals for scholarships under this section and hiring and retaining those individuals in the public sector workforce.

This section would also require the Secretary to pay participants at a rate that is comparable to the private sector and include a paid internship requirement with defense industry, and it would require that not less than 20 percent of SMART program scholarship awards go to individuals pursuing degrees in computer science or a related field of study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment with modifications to the SMART program, a modified provision on national security workforce and educational diversity activities, and a provision to increase coordination of scholarship and employment programs of the Department of Defense.

Not later than December 31, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the establishment of activities responding to this section. At a minimum, the report shall identify the number of minority students participating in relevant programs as of the date of the report, the fields of study pursued by such students, and the institutions at which such students are enrolled.

This language is also covered in sections 250 and 251 of this Act.

Improvements to Technology and National Security Fellowship of Department of Defense (sec. 243)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 217) that would amend section 235 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to increase the pay range for participants in the Department of Defense Technology and National Security Fellowship, executed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Modification of mechanisms for expedited access to technical talent and expertise at academic institutions (sec. 244)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 232) that would amend section 217 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) by modifying mechanisms for expedited access to technical talent and expertise at academic institutions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify the identified activities, including deleting a duplicate reference to infrastructure resilience.

The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to include Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Institutions in the establishment of these consortia and direct that the report required include how many of these institutions are consortia members.

Encouragement of contractor science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs (sec. 245)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 212) that would amend chapter 111 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a new section, 2192c, "Program to enhance contractor participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics activities." This section would also direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program under which the Secretary shall seek to enter into partnerships with Department of Defense contractors to carry out community service activities to promote interest in careers in science, technology, engineering, and math disciplines, and allow those activities to be considered as allowable costs on a Government contract.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with amendments that would remove the consideration of allowable cost and would instead modify an existing provision of law, section 862 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81), that directs similar activities, to direct the Department to establish a non-monetary award program to recognize contractors who demonstrate excellence in such activities.

Training program for human resources personnel in best practices for technical workforce (sec. 246)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 242) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a program to provide human resources personnel with training in the fields of software development, data science, and artificial intelligence, as such fields relate to the duties of such personnel, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a 5-year pilot program to provide certain human resources personnel with training in public and private sector best practices for attracting and retaining technical talent.

Pilot program on the use of electronic portfolios to evaluate applicants for certain technical positions (sec. 247)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 244) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to evaluate applicants for technical positions within the Department of Defense, in part, on electronic portfolios of the applicant's work.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out the pilot program for certain technical positions at the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center, the Defense Digital Service, and at least one activity in each military department.

Pilot program on self-directed training in advanced technologies (sec. 248)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 245) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a list of approved online courses relating to artificial intelligence that may be taken by employees and military members on a voluntary basis outside work hours not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The section would also require the Secretary to develop a system to reward those who complete the courses.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand the required online course catalog to include courses on certain advanced technologies. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to develop metrics to assess the success of the pilot program, and to provide an incentive for military and civilian personnel to complete the available courses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide briefings on activities to execute the requirements of this section annually on March 1 of 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. The conferees note that education on advanced technologies will be particularly useful for senior civilian and military leaders who are increasingly affected by technological change, but may not have specific technical training or education.

Part-time and term employment of university faculty and students in the Defense science and technology enterprise (sec. 249)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 246) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a program under which qualified professors and students may be employed on a part-time or term basis in an organization of the Defense science and technology enterprise for the purpose of conducting a research project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 216) that would implement a recommendation of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence and authorize a pilot program to permit university students and faculty to take on part-time and term employment at Department of Defense

laboratories to work on critical technologies and research activities.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

*National security workforce and educational diversity activities
(sec. 250)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 211) that would amend section 2192a of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a scholarship for service pilot subprogram under the Department of Defense's Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program for students at minority institutions to diversify and strengthen the national security workforce. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2022 on the establishment of the pilot subprogram and a final report by September 30, 2024 on the success of the pilot program in recruiting individuals for scholarships under this section and hiring and retaining those individuals in the public sector workforce.

This section would also require the Secretary to pay participants at a rate that is comparable to the private sector and include a paid internship requirement with defense industry, and it would require that not less than 20 percent of SMART program scholarship awards go to individuals pursuing degrees in computer science or a related field of study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment with modifications to the SMART program, a modified provision on national security workforce and educational diversity activities, and a provision to increase coordination of scholarship and employment programs of the Department of Defense.

Not later than December 31, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the establishment of activities responding to this section. At a minimum, the report shall identify the number of minority students participating in relevant programs as of the date of the report, the fields of study pursued by such students, and the institutions at which such students are enrolled.

This language is also covered in sections 242 and 251 of this Act.

*Coordination of scholarship and employment programs of the
Department of Defense (sec. 251)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 211) that would amend section 2192a of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a scholarship for service pilot subprogram under the Department of Defense's Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program for students at minority institutions to diversify and strengthen the national security workforce. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2022 on the establishment of the pilot subprogram and a final report by September 30, 2024 on the success of the pilot program in recruiting individuals for scholarships under this section and hiring and retaining those individuals in the public sector workforce.

This section would also require the Secretary to pay participants at a rate that is comparable to the private sector and include a paid internship requirement with defense industry, and it would require that not less than 20 percent of SMART program scholarship awards go to individuals pursuing degrees in computer science or a related field of study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment with modifications to the SMART program, a modified provision on national security workforce and educational diversity activities, and a provision to increase coordination of scholarship and employment programs of the Department of Defense.

Not later than December 31, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the establishment of activities responding to this section. At a minimum, the report shall identify the number of minority students participating in relevant programs as of the date of the report, the fields of study pursued by such students, and the institutions at which such students are enrolled.

This language is also covered in sections 242 and 250 of this Act.

Study on mechanisms for attracting and retaining high quality talent in the Department of Defense (sec. 252)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 265) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a program to attract and retain covered individuals for employment in the national security innovation base. This section would require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2021, on the results of the study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify elements of the study.

The conferees direct the Secretary to prioritize analyses of opportunities to attract and retain United States-educated students, including foreign nationals, especially those participating in Department of Defense-funded research programs, into employment in the national security innovation base.

SUBTITLE E—SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY

Sustainable Chemistry (secs. 261-267)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 251-259) that would direct the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to convene an interagency entity under the National Science and Technology Council.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 5221-5227).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE F—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Modification to annual report of the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (sec. 271)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 261) that would amend section 139(h)(2) of title 10, United States Code, by removing the sunset date of 2025 for the annual report submitted by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, making it a permanent report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the reporting requirement by 1 year, to 2026.

Modification to Test Resource Management Center strategic plan reporting cycle and contents (sec. 272)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 236) that would modify the Test Resource Management Center strategic plan reporting cycle and period to be covered. It is currently a 30-year strategic plan, re-baselined every 2 years. This provision would make the strategic plan cover a 15-year period, to be re-baselined at least every 4 fiscal years, with an annual update as needed. The new strategic plan would be due not later than 1

year after the release of the Secretary of Defense's National Defense Strategy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would retain the original 30-year period instead of changing it to a 15-year period.

The conferees note that the current strategic plan required by section 196 of title 10, United States Code, is not as useful to the Congress or the Department of Defense as it could be, due to the nature and frequency of the updates. The conferees believe that a more helpful strategic plan would be on a 4-year cycle, with yearly updates to relay any changes, analysis, or high visibility items determined worthy of reporting by the Director of the Test Resource Management Center. The conferees further encourage the Department to continue its strategic planning and resourcing of the Test Resource Management Center priorities through a 30-year strategic plan, understanding that greater detail will only be possible 10 to 15 fiscal years out.

Modification of requirements relating to energetics plan to include assessment of feasibility and advisability of establishing a program office for energetics (sec. 273)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5242) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to conduct a study to assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing a program office to coordinate energetics research and to ensure a robust and sustained energetics material enterprise.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to modify section 253 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to add an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a program office to the mandated briefing requirement.

Element in annual reports on cyber science and technology activities on work with academic consortia on high priority cybersecurity research activities in Department of Defense capabilities (sec. 274)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 242) that would amend section 257(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) by adding at end the following new subparagraph: "(J) Efforts to

work with academic consortia on high priority cybersecurity research activities.".

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Repeal of quarterly updates on the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle program (sec. 275)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 262) that would repeal Section 261 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Microelectronics and national security (sec. 276)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 247) that would amend section 231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) directing a strategy for assured access to trusted microelectronics by extending the report deadline to December 30, 2020, and adding new requirements to the strategy and implementation plan.

This section would also establish an Advisory Panel on Microelectronics Leadership and Competitiveness to develop a national strategy to accelerate the development and deployment of state-of-the-art microelectronics and ensure that the United States is a global leader in the field. This section would direct the Secretary of Defense and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs to provide briefings to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the progress of the Secretary in developing the strategy and implementation plan required, and the progress of the Advisory Panel in developing its strategy, respectively.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 807).

The Senate recesses with an amendment to add elements to the strategy.

The conferees are aware that the Department of Defense is in the process of developing a strategy to enable the domestic production of measurably secure state-of-the-art, state of the practice, and legacy integrated circuits in low volumes to meet Department of Defense needs. However, the conferees believe that the U.S. Government needs to develop a comprehensive microelectronics strategy to foster a sustainable domestic electronics manufacturing capability that is globally and commercially competitive in both cost and performance. The

conferees direct the Department of Defense to work across the interagency to propose a detailed microelectronics strategy to serve the national security needs of the Nation.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to consider different models for public-private partnerships, including establishing a semiconductor manufacturing corporation, to restore American security and competitiveness in the manufacture and assembly and packaging of state-of-the-art microelectronics.

For the purpose of developing and evaluating this specific option, the conferees believe that the Department should adopt a baseline set of assumptions and prerequisites. The conferees note that the charter of the corporation should reflect that one of its major goals would be to achieve the rapid and sustained growth in the aggregate percentage of domestic demand for state-of-the-art microelectronics that could be satisfied by domestic production.

To achieve this goal, the conferees note that it would be beneficial for the corporation to have the authority to approve investment tax credits or grants to private companies and their state investment partners, or to multi-source domestic investment funds, established with Federal, State, and private sector funding, for the construction of microelectronics manufacturing and assembly and packaging capacity in the United States.

The conferees expect the Secretary to consider, for the purpose of replenishing and sustaining the corporation's investment capital, that the corporation would have the authority to structure an investment such that the corporation receives back from the investment at least the amount that the Federal government provided in grants or tax incentives from profits earned on the investment, plus inflation, once private sector investors have received returns equal to some attractive but reasonable benchmark.

The conferees also direct the Secretary to: (1) Consider methods for ensuring equitable cost and risk sharing by limiting the share of government funding in investments; (2) Provide concepts for allowing the corporation to retain board seats on any public-private investment fund or project with strong oversight and major investment approval authorities; and (3) Ensure methods for the protection of the public interest through, for example, government appointment of board directors and the managing director of the corporation, and board approval of significant investments.

Independent evaluation of personal protective and diagnostic testing equipment (sec. 277)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 263) that would direct the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to independently evaluate the processes used to test the effectiveness of covered personal protective and diagnostic testing equipment and the results of such tests.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would direct the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to independently evaluate the operational effectiveness and suitability of covered personal protective and diagnostic testing equipment and to report the results of such tests to the congressional defense committees within 90 days of completion of each evaluation.

Assessment on United States national security emerging biotechnology efforts and capabilities and comparison with adversaries (sec. 278)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 231) that would require the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to conduct an assessment of U.S. efforts to develop biotechnologies and biotechnology capabilities as compared to our adversaries' efforts and capabilities. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to assess the ability of the intelligence community to meet the intelligence analysis needs of the Department of Defense with respect to emerging biotechnologies. The Secretary of Defense would be required to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessments not later than February 1, 2021.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Annual reports regarding the SBIR program of the Department of Defense (sec. 279)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5876) that would require an annual report to the Congress on the Department of Defense's awards under the Small Business Innovation Research Program and associated transition activities among the phases.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit the number of reports required to three and would direct that the reporting include how the projects awarded under each phase meet

the overall goals of the Small Business Innovation Research program.

The conferees recognize the unique value that the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) provides to the military services as an effective way of engaging and growing innovation within the Department. However, the conferees also are aware of the challenges of transitioning successful projects out of the SBIR program into alternative funding mechanisms and programs of record. Therefore, the conferees request that the Secretaries of each military service submit a report to the congressional defense committees that identifies a minimum of five of their most transformative SBIR Projects that have completed SBIR Phase II, including projects that would be a continuation of existing Phase III Agreements that meet any of the following criteria: (1) Potential to substantially advance the national security capabilities of the United States; and/or (2) Provide technologies or processes, or applications of existing technologies, that will enable alternatives to, or be used by, existing programs; and (3) Substantially reduce the time to delivery of new warfare capabilities; and/or (4) Provide significant future cost savings.

*Reports on F-35 physiological episodes and mitigation efforts
(sec. 280)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 264) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to determine the underlying causes of physiological episodes affecting crew members of F-35 aircraft.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees remain concerned that the continued increase in physiological episodes with aircraft equipped with On-Board Oxygen Generating Systems from across the different services pose a serious threat to safety and combat effectiveness. The conferees expect the Department to quickly take the necessary steps to ascertain the root cause(s) and resolve the problem(s).

*Review and report on Next Generation Air Dominance capabilities
(sec. 281)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 231) that would limit 15 percent of funds from being obligated until the date on which the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation submits a report on Air Force and Navy next generation air dominance capabilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment that would remove the funding restriction and require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to also perform a non-advocate review on the Digital Century Series acquisition business case analysis developed by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

Plan for operational test and utility evaluation of systems for Low-Cost Attributable Aircraft Technology program (sec. 282)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 154) that would require the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide to the congressional defense committees an executable plan for the operational test and utility evaluation of the Low-Cost Attributable Aircraft Technology (LCAAT) systems no later than October 1, 2020, and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the plan by the same date.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment that would require the plan and subsequent briefing to congressional defense committees by March 1, 2021.

The conferees support the Secretary's intent to accelerate the LCAAT research and development program, including continuation of the Skyborg initiative to prototype and field an unmanned system for collaborative pairing with manned platforms, potentially including the F-35 and other compatible tactical aircraft. The conferees note that the combined application of commercial technology, autonomy, and artificial intelligence could be an innovative solution to meet the operational demands of the combatant commanders in support of the National Defense Strategy.

Independent comparative analysis of efforts by China and the United States to recruit and retain researchers in national security-related and defense-related fields (sec. 283)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 232) that would require the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study comparing methods for recruiting and retaining technology researchers, including financial incentives and academic opportunities, currently used by the U.S. and Chinese governments. The study would focus on incentives employed by China to bring researchers in American academic and government laboratories into Chinese talent programs and how these incentives diverge from those offered by the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses with an amendment that would clarify elements of the study and provide technical changes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Pilot program on talent optimization

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 214) that would amend section 2358b of title 10, United States Code, to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to conduct a pilot program to develop a talent optimization marketplace for military personnel in the Reserve and Guard Components.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that each of the military departments is currently implementing various talent management reforms designed to allow military units to identify and access servicemembers with pertinent and necessary skillsets that might otherwise go unnoticed using traditional military assignment processes. These innovations are particularly important for reserve servicemembers, who possess not only military experience, but also civilian and private sector skillsets that are difficult for military units to develop within the regular force.

Modification of pilot program on enhanced civics education

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 216) that would amend section 234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to include in the pilot program the improvement of critical thinking and media literacy among students. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement the pilot program not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the Secretary's efforts to implement the pilot program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note the importance of section 234 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 10 U.S.C. 2164 note) in improving critical thinking and media literacy among students, including research and information fluency; problem solving skills;

technology operations and concepts; information and technological literacy; understanding of the importance of sourcing and evaluating information from multiple quality media sources; and understanding how information on digital platforms can be altered through algorithms, editing, and augmented reality.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to begin implementation of the pilot program under section 234 of the FY20 NDAA not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Further, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the efforts of the Department's implementation of the pilot program under section 234 not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Report on micro nuclear reactor programs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 235) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prepare a report on micro nuclear reactor programs of the Department of Defense and submit such report to the appropriate congressional committees. The provision would detail the contents of the report, as well as certain required consultations the Secretary should undertake in the preparation of such report.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the micro nuclear reactor programs of the Department of Defense. The report should include: (1) Potential operational uses on United States and non-United States territory, including both mobile and fixed systems; (2) Cost and schedule estimates for each new or ongoing program to reach initial operational capability, including the timeline for transition of any program currently funded using Defense-wide funds to one or more military services and the identified transition partner in such military services; (3) An assessment of the technical readiness level of micro nuclear reactor components and proposed operational use cases, given nuclear fuel limitations; (4) In consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense programs, an assessment of physical security requirements for use of such reactors on domestic military installations and non-United States non-domestic installations or locations, including fully permissive, semi-permissive, and remote environments, including a preliminary design basis threat analysis; (5) In coordination with the Secretary of State: (a) an assessment of any agreements or changes to agreements that

would be required for use of such reactors on non-United States territory; (b) an assessment of applicability of foreign regulations or International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards for use on non-United States territory; and (c) other policy implications of deployment of such systems on non-United States territory; (6) In coordination with the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a summary of licensing requirements for operation of such systems on United States territory; (7) A summary of requirements pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for development and operation on United States territory; (8) In consultation with the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, an assessment of any issues relating to indemnification for operation on United States or non-United States territory and any other relevant legal matters; (9) In coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, a determination of whether development, production, and deployment of such systems would require unobligated enriched uranium fuel; (10) If the determination in paragraph (9) is that unobligated fuel would be required, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security, an assessment of the availability of such unobligated enriched uranium fuel, by year, for the estimated life of the program, considered with other United States Government demands for such fuel, including tritium production, naval nuclear propulsion, and medical isotope production; and (11) Any other considerations the Secretary determines relevant.

In addition to consultation and coordination required above, the Secretary should, in producing the report, consult with the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion, and such other officials as the Secretary considers necessary.

The report should be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

In the preparation of this report, the Secretary of Defense should understand "appropriate congressional committees" to mean the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary should also understand "micro nuclear reactor" to mean a nuclear reactor with a production capacity of less than 20 megawatts.

Report on use of testing facilities to research and develop hypersonic technology

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 240) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the costs and benefits of the use and potential refurbishment of existing operating and mothballed Federal research and testing facilities to support hypersonics activities of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the costs and benefits of the use and potential refurbishment of existing active and inactive Federal and university research and testing facilities to support hypersonics activities of the Department of Defense.

Study and plan on the use of additive manufacturing and three-dimensional bioprinting in support of the warfighter

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 241) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the use of additive manufacturing and three-dimensional bioprinting across the military health system and to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Funding for force protection applied research

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 266) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy, applied research, force protection applied research, line 005 (PE 0602123N), by \$9.0 million; decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Air Force, admin and servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 410, by \$4.0 million; and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Army, admin and servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 440, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Funding for hypersonics prototyping

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 267) that would increase by \$5.0 million funds authorized to be appropriated for hypersonics prototyping efforts, to be used in support of the Air-launched Rapid Response Weapon Program. The provision would also reduce by \$5.0 million operations and maintenance funds for Space Force contractor support.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The funding outcome is reflected in the budget tables. The conferees agree on the importance of fielding an air-launched hypersonic weapon as well as expanding the testing and development of hypersonic prototypes. The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to prioritize funding for hypersonic capability.

Funding for unidirectional body armor

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 268) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, advanced component development & prototypes, line 093 (PE 0603827A), by \$7.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, advanced component development & prototypes, line 102 (PE 0604115A), by \$7.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Assessments of intelligence, defense, and military implications of deepfake videos and related technologies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 269) that would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit to the Secretary of Defense and the appropriate congressional committees a supplemental report on the intelligence, defense, and military implications of deepfake videos and related technologies.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5243).

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

The conferees note that elsewhere in this Act is a provision that requires a report on digital content forgery technology.

Funding for Air Force university research initiatives

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 270) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, basic research, university research initiatives, line 002 (PE 0601103F), by \$5.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Army, admin & servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 440, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 271) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to consider using Barksdale Air Force Base as a fifth-generation (5G) test bed installation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees commend the Department of Defense for its efforts over the last 2 years to develop a plan for experimentation of 5G wireless networking for military applications. The conferees are pleased with Department's rapid action in executing this plan to develop fundamental 5G technologies through a robust engagement with industry for these testing and experimentation projects that are currently being executed at military installations across the United States.

Sense of Congress on the role of the National Science Foundation

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 272) that would express the sense of Congress on the role of the National Science Foundation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees believe that the National Science Foundation is critical to the expansion of the frontiers of scientific knowledge and advancing American technological leadership in key technologies. Additionally, the conferees believe that in order to continue to achieve its mission in the face of rising challenges from strategic competitors, the National Science Foundation should receive a significant increase in funding, expand its use of its existing authorities to carry out new and innovative types of activities, consider new authorities that it may need, consider the creation of new directorates or other structural changes, and increase existing activities such as the

convergence accelerators aimed at accelerating the translation of fundamental research for the economic and national security benefit of the United States.

Funding for Navy university research initiatives

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 273) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy, basic research, university research initiatives, line 001 (PE 0601103N), by \$5.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Army, admin & servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 440, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Funding for Army university research initiatives

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 274) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, basic research, university research initiatives, line 003 (PE 0601103A), by \$5.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Army, admin & servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 440, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on certain awards under the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 275) that would direct the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to submit a report to the Congress on all selections during the preceding 5-year period under the Small Business Innovation Research Program or the Small Business Technology Transfer Program that were not followed with funding awards.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States, in its 2021 annual report to the Congress under section 638(ii)(2) of title 15, United States Code, on the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) Programs, to include an analysis of all selections made during the preceding 5-year period under the SBIR/STTR Programs that were not followed with funding awards.

The analysis should include: (1) Phase I and Phase II awards; (2) The reason the funding award did not follow the selection; (3) The solicitation number or topic number associated with the selection; (4) Date when company was notified of selection; and (5) Any corrective actions that are planned or have been implemented.

Funding for Backpackable Communications Intelligence System

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 276) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, Network C3I Technology, backpackable communications intelligence system, Line 17, by \$5.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, admin & servicewide activities, Defense Personnel Accounting Agency, Line 360, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

Funding for Army university and industry research centers

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 277) that would increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, basic research, university and industry research centers, line 004 (PE 0601104A), by \$5.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Army, admin & servicewide activities, servicewide communications, line 440, by \$5.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

Traineeships for American leaders to excel in national technology and science

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 279) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to establish a traineeship program to expand Department of Defense access to domestic scientific and technological talent in areas of strategic importance to national security.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, to provide a comparison and

cost benefit analysis not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act of the value, impact, and success of different training and educational models aimed at expanding Department of Defense access to domestic scientific and technological talent in areas of strategic importance to national security, including the core modernization priorities derived from the most recent national defense strategy provided under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code.

The analysis should: (1) Consider the findings and recommendations in the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine's 2018 report on Graduate STEM Education for the 21st Century, and other relevant studies; (2) Assess various forms of scientific or technical educational assistance available to students; (3) Evaluate the value of educational cohorts in supporting educational missions; (4) Assess models that can best support and attract minority and lower income students, students at minority institutions, students underrepresented in STEM fields, and students from diverse regions of the country; and (5) Develop recommendations supportive of defense workforce and educational goals, including training and education of a high quality workforce in disciplines of strategic importance to national security.

Briefing and report on use of distributed ledger technology for defense purposes

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 280) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the potential use of distributed ledger technology for defense purposes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees appreciate the effort the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering has put into preparing a briefing on the use of blockchain technology for defense purposes as directed in the conference report (H. Rept. 116-333) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020. The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees the briefing required on the potential use of distributed ledger technology for defense purposes as directed in the conference report.

The conferees also direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Under

Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to provide, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees a follow-up briefing on: (1) An analysis of activities that other countries, including the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, are carrying out with respect to the research and development of distributed ledger technologies for military applications; (2) Recommendations identifying additional research and development activities relating to distributed ledger technologies that should be carried out by the Department of Defense and cost estimates for such activities; and (3) Any other information that the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering determines to be appropriate.

Admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the National Security Innovation Base

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 281) that would provide special immigrant status to essential scientists and technical experts working on technologies critical for national defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Importance of historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5211) that increase the funding table authorization for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, basic research, historically Black colleges and universities/ minority institutions, line 006 (PE 0601228D8Z), by \$14.1 million and decrease the funding table authorization for other procurement, Army, for automated data processing equipment, line 112, by \$14.1 million.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Cybersecurity in Department of Transportation programs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5237) that would modify Department of Transportation grant programs to include certain cybersecurity considerations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 301) that would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 301).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for review of mission obstructions (sec. 311)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 311) that would amend the procedures for Department of Defense review of proposed wind energy projects by requiring the Department to issue a notification to an applicant and the applicable Governor of a finding of no adverse impact when appropriate. This section would also strike references to Massachusetts Institute of Technology's role in determining project offset distances.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 378).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (sec. 312)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 313 and 376) that would amend section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to provide a technical amendment to the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program that clarifies eligible entity participation, among other things.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 312) that would amend section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to provide a technical correction to the definition of an eligible entity. This provision would also allow funds obligated to agreements under section 2684a of title 10, United States

Code, to be made available for use at the time of obligation and for any subsequent amendment to the agreement.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Extension of real-time sound monitoring at Navy installations where tactical fighter aircraft operate (sec. 313)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 240) that would amend section 325(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) by striking "a 12-month period" and inserting "two 12-month periods, including one such period that begins in Fiscal Year 2021".

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification of authority for environmental restoration projects of National Guard (sec. 314)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 314) that would amend section 2707(e) of title 10, United States Code, to modify defense environmental restoration authorities to allow them to be used by the National Guard.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 311) that would also provide other technical corrections and conforming amendments to the statute governing the Defense Environmental Restoration Fund.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Modification of authority to carry out military installation resilience projects (sec. 315)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 314) that would make clarifying amendments to sections 2815 and 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that military installation resilience projects can be executed to maintain, improve, or rapidly reestablish mission assurance and prevent commercial and residential encroachment around military installations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Energy resilience and energy security measures on military installations (sec. 316)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 316) that would amend subchapter I of chapter 173 of title 10, United

States Code, by adding a section on energy resilience and energy security measures on military installations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification to availability of energy cost savings for Department of Defense (sec. 317)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 317) that would amend section 2912(a) of title 10, United States Code, to include operational energy savings.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Increased transparency through reporting on usage and spills of aqueous film-forming foam at military installations (sec. 318)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 315) that would amend chapter 160 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to provide congressional notification of all releases of fire-fighting foam containing perfluorooctane sulfonate and perfluorooctanoic acid.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Native American lands environmental mitigation program (sec. 319)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 315) that would amend section 160 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to participate in a program to mitigate the environmental effects of Department of Defense activities on Indian lands and culturally connected locations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Study on alternatives to address impacts of transboundary flows, spills, or discharges of pollution or debris from the Tijuana River on personnel, activities, and installations of Department of Defense (sec. 320)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 321) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of State, and the United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, to commission an independent scientific study of the impacts of transboundary

flows, spills, or discharges of pollution or debris from the Tijuana River on the personnel, activities, and installations of the Department of Defense. This provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate committees a report on the results of the study not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment directing the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of State, and the United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, to develop criteria for the selection of project alternatives to address impacts of transboundary flows, spills, or discharges of pollution or debris from the Tijuana River on the personnel, activities, and installations of the Department of Defense.

Pilot program on alternative fuel vehicle purchasing (sec. 321)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 316) that would amend section 2922g of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to maximize to the extent practicable its use of hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fully electric vehicles for non-combat uses through replacement of vehicles at the end of their lease or service period.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 319) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program on alternative fuel vehicle purchasing.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Budgeting of Department of Defense relating to operational energy improvement (sec. 322)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 317) that would create a budget line for operational energy requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Assessment of Department of Defense operational energy usage (sec. 323)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 318) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of Department of Defense operational energy usage.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Improvement of the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund of the Department of Defense (sec. 324)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 319) that would realign the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 376).

The House recesses.

Five-year reviews of containment technologies relating to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (sec. 325)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 320) that would require the Department of the Navy to conduct 5-year reviews of the best available technologies for containment at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Limitation on use of funds for acquisition of furnished energy for Rhine Ordnance Barracks Army Medical Center (sec. 326)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 321) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a certification that none of the energy used by Rhine Ordnance Barracks Army Medical Center was sourced from the Russian Federation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Requirement to update Department of Defense adaptation roadmap (sec. 327)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 322) that would require the Department of Defense to update the 2014 Adaptation Roadmap by February 1, 2022.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Department of Defense report on greenhouse gas emissions levels (sec. 328)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 324) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on its total emissions levels for the last 10 fiscal years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Objectives, performance standards, and criteria for use of wildlife conservation banking programs (sec. 329)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 325) that would require the Secretary of the Interior to work through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to issue regulations related to wildlife conservation banking.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that wildlife conservation banking programs are a potential tool to assist the Department of Defense with managing encroachment on military bases, ranges, and test facilities. The conferees further note that regulations developed pursuant to this section will facilitate Department of Defense participation in wildlife conservation banking programs in accordance with section 2694c of title 10, United States Code. The conferees urge the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations pursuant to this section in consultation with the States. The conferees further urge the Secretary of the Interior, in promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, to recognize, take into account, and, if appropriate, defer to state wildlife conservation banking programs.

Prizes for development of non-PFAS-containing fire-fighting agent (sec. 330)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 328) that would create a prize program to incentivize innovation in development of a fire-fighting agent not containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Survey of technologies for Department of Defense application in phasing out the use of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam (sec. 331)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 329) that would require the Department of Defense to survey non-firefighting agent technologies that could facilitate execution of the required 2024 phase-out of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 313).

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Interagency body on research related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (sec. 332)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 330) that would establish an interagency working group to coordinate Federal research and development activities related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Restriction on Department of Defense procurement of certain items containing perfluorooctane sulfonate or perfluorooctanoic acid (sec. 333)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 331) that would prohibit the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency from procuring certain items containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Research and development of alternative to aqueous film-forming foam (sec. 334)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 333) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology and in consultation with other stakeholders and Federal agencies, to award grants and carry out other activities related to fluorine-free alternatives to aqueous film-forming foam.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Notification to agricultural operations located in areas exposed to Department of Defense PFAS use (sec. 335)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 334) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to provide notifications to any agricultural operation located within 10 square miles of a location where per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been detected in groundwater, hydrologically linked to a local water source, and are suspected to be, or due to a positive test, known to be, the result of the use of PFAS at any installation of the Department of Defense located in the United States or any State-owned facility of the National Guard.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Reporting on energy savings performance contracts (sec. 336)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 337) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the use of energy savings performance contracts by the Department of Defense to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Increase in funding for Centers for Disease Control Study on health implications of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination in drinking water (sec. 337)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 339) that would amend section 316(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$15,000,000".

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 322).

The Senate recesses.

Guaranteeing Equipment Safety for Firefighters Act of 2020 (sec. 338)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 341) that would require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to complete a study of the contents and composition of new and unused personal protective equipment worn by firefighters not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, subject to availability of appropriations and in consultation with the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, among other things.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Assessment of Department of Defense excess property programs with respect to need and wildfire risk (sec. 339)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 342) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, jointly with the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, to assess the Firefighter Property Program and the Federal Excess

Personal Property Program implementation and best practices. The provision would further require that a report on the assessment be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Agriculture, Forestry, and Nutrition of the Senate, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

National Defense Sustainment and Logistics Review (sec. 341)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 351) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive examination and submit a report on the sustainment and logistics requirements necessary to support the national military strategy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment that would require the assessment to be delivered 1 year after the National Defense Strategy is delivered to the Congress as well as broaden those who contribute to the assessment to include all geographic and functional combatant commanders.

Repeal of sunset for minimum annual purchase amount for carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (sec. 342)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 352) that would amend section 9515(k) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the minimum business guarantee for air carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program from December 31, 2020, to December 31, 2025.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 375) that would amend section 9515 of title 10, United States Code, by striking subsection (k), which would make the minimum annual purchase amount for carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet a permanent authority.

The House recesses.

Additional elements for inclusion in Navy ship depot maintenance budget report (sec. 343)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 353) that would modify the Navy ship depot maintenance report required by

section 363(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Clarification of limitation on length of overseas forward deployment of currently deployed naval vessels (sec. 344)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 354) that would make a clarifying change to section 323(b) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 332).

The House recesses.

Independent advisory panel on weapon system sustainment (sec. 345)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 355) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an independent advisory panel to conduct a review and make recommendations related to the weapon system sustainment ecosystem.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

The conferees expect the panel's work to include a comprehensive literature review of prior studies and recommendations related to weapon system sustainment.

Biannual briefings on status of Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (sec. 346)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 356) that would direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees every 6 months on the status of implementation of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would add as a briefing requirement the status of certain pieces of equipment.

The conferees note that a similar reporting requirement on "Navy shipyard infrastructure optimization" was included in the Senate report accompanying S. 4049 (S. Rept. 116-236) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021; this reporting requirement shall have no effect.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide to the congressional defense committees with the annual budget request for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027 additional

details on the anticipated investment in the public shipyards contained in the future years defense program, including military construction and facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects. Each such investment shall be detailed by project, public shipyard, investment amount, and fiscal year.

Materiel readiness metrics and objectives for major weapon systems (sec. 347)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 357) that would amend section 118 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to develop materiel readiness metrics and objectives for major weapon systems, regularly review and update the metrics and objectives, and report on them with the annual budget request.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Repeal of statutory requirement for notification to Director of Defense Logistics Agency three years prior to implementing changes to any uniform or uniform component (sec. 348)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 331) that would amend section 356 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 10 U.S.C. 771) by repealing the requirement that a Secretary of a military department notify the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency at least 3 years prior to implementing changes to any uniform or uniform component and making a technical correction.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

SUBTITLE D—MUNITIONS SAFETY AND OVERSIGHT

Chair of Department of Defense explosive safety board (sec. 351)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 361) that would amend section 172 of title 10, United States Code, to codify the responsibilities of the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board chairman, executive director, and staff. The provision would also require the Under Secretary of Defense to certify that the board positions, including the chairman, have been filled by military officers before more than 75 percent of authorized funding may be obligated or expended by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program (sec. 352)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 362) that would amend section 2284 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict shall be responsible for the direction, coordination, and integration of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program and to specify which organizations within the Department of Defense the Assistant Secretary shall coordinate with on specific activities. In addition, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the establishment and organization of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Assessment of resilience of Department of Defense munitions enterprise (sec. 353)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 363) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to assess the resilience of the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Report on safety waivers and mishaps in Department of Defense munitions enterprise (sec. 354)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 364) that would require the Secretary of Defense to include with the President's Budget a report on safety waivers and mishaps in the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE E-OTHER MATTERS

Pilot program for temporary issuance of maternity-related uniform items (sec. 361)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 371) that would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), in

coordination with the Secretaries concerned, to establish an office to carry out a pilot program for the issuance of maternity-related uniforms to pregnant servicemembers temporarily and at no cost. No later than September 30, 2025, the Director of the DLA, in coordination with the Secretaries concerned, would submit a report on the pilot program to the congressional defense committees. The pilot program would terminate on September 30, 2026.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, in coordination with the Secretaries concerned, to carry out a pilot program for the issuance of maternity-related uniforms to pregnant servicemembers at no cost. No later than September 30, 2025, the Director of the DLA, in coordination with the Secretaries concerned, would submit a report on the pilot program to the congressional defense committees. The pilot program would terminate on September 30, 2026.

Servicewomen's Commemorative Partnerships (sec. 362)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 372) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into a contract, partnership, or grant with a non-profit organization for the purpose of providing financial support for the maintenance and sustainment of infrastructure and facilities at military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Biodefense analysis and budget submission (sec. 363)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 373) that would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to conduct a comprehensive analysis of Federal biodefense programs and to develop and submit to Congress annually with the President's budget request an integrated biodefense budget submission and its supporting analysis.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would make modifications to the required biodefense analysis and budget submission.

Update of National Biodefense Implementation Plan (sec. 364)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 374) that would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in cooperation with the Biodefense Steering Committee, to clarify the national biodefense strategy and associated implementation plan developed under section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to clearly document agreed-upon processes, roles, and responsibilities for making and enforcing enterprise-wide decisions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provision.

The conferees expect that the Secretary of Defense will utilize the Chemical and Biological Defense Program to support the Department of Defense's efforts in executing the biodefense activities pursuant to this section.

Plans and reports on emergency response training for military installations (sec. 365)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 352) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report due 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that includes a review of each Department of Defense installation's training protocols for coordination with local law enforcement for active shooter training.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Inapplicability of congressional notification and dollar limitation requirements for advance billings for certain background investigations (sec. 366)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 374) that would exempt the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency from the \$1 billion Department of Defense-wide limitation on advance billings in working capital funds.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Adjustment in availability of appropriations for unusual cost overruns and for changes in scope of work (sec. 367)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 379) that would modify the treatment of amounts appropriated to the

Secretary of the Navy for changes within the scope of work for a contract for ship overhaul.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would remove adjustments to section 1553(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

Requirement that Secretary of Defense implement security and emergency response recommendations relating to active shooter or terrorist attacks on installations of Department of Defense (sec. 368)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 380) that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the recommendations germane to active shooter or terrorist attacks on installations of the Department of Defense made in a series of previously published reports.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Clarification of food ingredient requirements for food or beverages provided by the Department of Defense (sec. 369)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1753) that would require the Secretary of Defense to publish in the Federal Register any proposed rule, statement, or determination relating to ingredients in a food or beverage provided to members of the Armed Services. The House provision also contained waiver authority for operational necessity.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 381), but did not include waiver authority.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that modifies the waiver authority, and replaces the reporting requirement with a requirement for congressional notification.

The conferees believe the health and readiness of our warfighters is paramount and strongly encourage the Secretary of Defense to use the waiver process as appropriate.

Commission on the naming of items of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America (sec. 370)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2829) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of

the military departments to identify and rename certain military installations and other Defense property within 1 year.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 377) that would establish a commission regarding the removal and renaming of certain assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

The House recesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Funding for Army Community Services

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 302) that would increase the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance for Army base operations support, line 100, by \$30.0 million and decrease the funding table authorizations for operation and maintenance for Army Force Readiness Operations Support, line 070, by \$15.0 million and Army Land Forces Operations Support, line 050, by \$15.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Increase in funding for Air Force reserve contractor systems support

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 303) that would increase the funding table authorization for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide Operating Forces, Special Operations Command maintenance, line 70, by \$22.0 million and decrease the funding table authorization operation and maintenance, Air Force Operating Forces, Administration and Service-Wide Activities, line 400, by \$22.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for review of mission obstructions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 312) that would amend the procedures for Department of Defense review of proposed wind energy projects by requiring the Department of Defense to issue a notification to an applicant and the applicable Governor of a finding of no adverse impact when appropriate.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Comptroller General report on Department of Defense installation energy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 323) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on Department of Defense progress toward meeting net zero installation energy goals.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the progress of the Department of Defense toward reaching net zero goals, including an agency-wide view and breakdowns of progress by service branch, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex and shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the extent to which the Department has implemented net zero initiatives to date and developed a forward-looking integrated net zero strategy for energy, emissions, water, and waste management and the extent to which each of the military departments has implemented such strategy;

(2) A description of the current challenges to implementing net zero initiatives or meeting net zero goals and the degree to which the Department and the military departments have addressed applied lessons learned;

(3) A cost-benefit analysis of net zero initiatives, including a description of how such costs and benefits are identified, tracked, and validated;

(4) A description of the feasibility of achieving net zero benchmarks of 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, and 100 percent of the energy, emissions, water, and waste management levels for 2020, including anticipated funding requirements, statutory requirements, infrastructure needs, and timeframes; and

(5) An analysis of the integration between energy offices with program offices, budget, and operational planners within the Department and military departments across the enterprise, and recommendations for improving coordination.

Offshore wind energy development, Morro Bay, California

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 326) that would require the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for

Acquisition and Sustainment to interact on behalf of the Navy with all stakeholders related to an offshore wind energy development in Morro Bay, California.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are encouraged by the Navy's recommitment to active and meaningful participation in the Morro Bay Offshore Energy Working Group. The conferees note that a transparent, fair, and stakeholder-inclusive review process is critical to balancing energy development and military readiness. Given the importance of these issues and to encourage continued collaboration, the conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide a quarterly briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the next 24 months or until the working group has completed its mandate, whichever comes first. The briefings shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) A detailed map to illustrate any proposed areas identified for potential development and other changes since the previous briefing;

(2) Any challenges to development in those areas and applicable proposed mitigations that would enable compatible development in the areas identified;

(3) Any future actions that the Navy has agreed to as part of the Working Group negotiations;

(4) Any unresolved issues; and

(5) Any other relevant terms of a proposed agreement reached with the California Energy Commission, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and potential energy developers.

Long-duration demonstration initiative and joint program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 327) that would authorize the Director of the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense to establish a demonstration initiative composed of demonstration projects focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 318).

The conference agreement does not contain either provision.

Standards for removal or remedial actions with respect to PFOS or PFOA contamination

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 332) that would require the Secretary of Defense to meet or exceed the most stringent standards between an enforceable State standard under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), an enforceable Federal standard under CERCLA, or a health advisory under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(1)(F)) when performing removal or remediation actions of perfluorooctane sulfonate or perfluorooctanoic acid contamination from Department of Defense or National Guard activities found in drinking water or in groundwater that is not currently used for drinking water.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Public disclosure of results of Department of Defense testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 335) that would require the Secretary of Defense to publicly disclose the results of any testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances conducted on military installations or formerly used defense sites.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees urge the Secretary to maximize transparency and public disclosure of the Department's environmental testing results for per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances, particularly perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), on military installations and formerly used defense sites. Additionally, the conferees urge the Department to ensure impacted military families are fully informed regarding testing for lead or copper at Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) facilities.

The conferees are disappointed to note that the Department has not yet fully executed the requirements of section 331 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), which required the Secretary to maintain a publicly available website that provides a clearinghouse for information about the exposure of members of the Armed Forces, their families, and their communities to PFAS substances resulting from contamination at military installations. The conferees urge the Department to leverage this existing requirement so that impacted communities and individuals have a single authoritative data source regarding the Department's testing for PFOS and PFOA contamination.

Further, the conferees urge the Department, in scenarios where it is a drinking water purveyor, to publicize the results of drinking water testing at its facilities to include DoDEA schools and child development centers.

Biological threats report

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 336) that would require not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report on efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign partners.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign partners. The report shall include:

(1) A description of actions taken by the Department of Defense (DOD) to improve proliferation prevention regarding detection of and response to biological threats of natural, accidental, or deliberate origin, including the following: (a) a description of Department of Defense policy guidance to address the threat of naturally and accidentally occurring diseases in addition to potential deliberate biological events; (b) a description of the organizational structure for those responsible for coordinating these activities, in accordance with the report required by section 745 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92); and (c) a description of efforts to integrate DOD infectious disease research, cooperative threat reduction programs, and other activities designed to protect DOD personnel against infectious disease threats;

(2) A description of programs and policies to address the threat of accidental or deliberate misuse of emerging biological technologies, including synthetic biology, including Cooperative Threat Reduction, efforts to cooperate with other partners to establish international norms and standards, consideration of new technologies in the Biological Threat Reduction Program, and efforts to develop countermeasures; and

(3) Any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Sense of Congress regarding an integrated master plan towards achieving net zero

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 338) that expressed the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should develop an integrated master plan for the purpose of pursuing net zero initiatives Department-wide.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that individual military departments have had success in managing existing energy, water, and solid waste programs with the goal of providing greater energy and water security and increasing operating flexibility in a fiscally responsible way. The conferees further note that the breadth of existing authorities, most notably energy service performance contracts and other public-private partnerships, have provided opportunities to improve the efficiency and resiliency of energy and other utilities. In some cases, installations have been able to completely offset the total amount of energy and water consumed through projects funded by these mechanisms. The conferees encourage the military departments to continue seeking opportunities to maximize energy and water security using these mechanisms.

Moratorium on incineration by Department of Defense of perfluoroalkyl substances, polyfluoroalkyl substances, and aqueous film forming foam

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 340) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prohibit the incineration of materials containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) or aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) until the Secretary promulgated regulations that implement the requirements of section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA FY20) (Public Law 116-92) and take into consideration the interim guidance published by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under section 7361 of the NDAA FY20.

The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report annually to the Administrator of the EPA on all incineration by the Department of Defense of materials containing PFAS or AFFF.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on impact of permafrost thaw on infrastructure, facilities, and operations of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 351) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the impact of changes in permafrost on the infrastructure, facilities, assets, and operations of the Department of Defense within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a comprehensive report on the impact of permafrost thaw on the infrastructure, facilities, assets, and operations of the Department of Defense. The report shall include the following:

(1) An identification of the infrastructure, facilities, and assets of the Department of Defense that could be impacted by permafrost thaw;

(2) For each element of infrastructure and each facility and asset identified, an assessment of the threat posed by permafrost thaw and an estimate of potential damage in the event of likely permafrost thaw; and

(3) A description of the threats and impacts posed by permafrost thaw to military and other national security operations.

In preparing the report, the Secretary may consult with other Federal agencies, agencies of State and local governments, and academic institutions with expertise or experience in the effects of permafrost thaw on infrastructure, facilities, and operations.

For the purpose of the report, the term "asset" means any aircraft, weapon system, vehicle, equipment, or gear of the Department or the Armed Forces or any other item of the Department or the Armed Forces that the Secretary considers appropriate.

Report on implementation by Department of Defense of requirements relating to renewable fuel pumps

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 353) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on renewable fuel pumps to the Congress not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the Department of Defense's implementation of the requirements under section 246(a) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17053(a)). The report shall include the following:

(1) An estimate of the cost to the Department of fully implementing the requirements under section 246(a) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; and

(2) An assessment of any problems or issues the Department is having in complying with the requirements under such section.

The report required shall not apply to a fueling center of the Department with a fuel turnover rate of less than 100,000 gallons of fuel per year.

Report on effects of extreme weather on the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 354) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commander requirements resulting from extreme weather.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commander requirements resulting from extreme weather that builds upon the report submitted under section 335(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91). The report shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the underlying methodology that the Department uses to assess the effects of extreme weather in the report, including through the use of a climate vulnerability and risk assessment tool as directed under section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92);

(2) An assessment of how extreme weather affects low-lying military installations, military installations of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and military installations outside the United States;

(3) An assessment of how extreme weather affects access of members of the Armed Forces to training ranges;

(4) With respect to a military installation in a country outside the United States, an assessment of the collaboration between the Department of Defense and the military or civilian agencies of the government of that country or nongovernmental organizations operating in that country to adapt to risks from extreme weather;

(5) An assessment of how extreme weather affects housing safety and food security on military installations;

(6) An assessment of the strategic benefits derived from isolating infrastructure of the Department of Defense in the United States from the national electric grid and the use of energy-efficient, distributed, and smart power grids by the Armed Forces in the United States and overseas to ensure affordable access to electricity;

(7) A list of 10 military installation resilience projects conducted within each military department; and

(8) An overview of mitigations, in addition to current efforts undertaken by the Department, that may be necessary to ensure the continued operational viability and to increase the resilience of military installations, and the estimated costs of those mitigations.

In developing the report, the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Commander of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a federally funded research and development center, and the heads of such other relevant Federal agencies the Secretary determines appropriate.

The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex if necessary. Upon submittal of the report to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall publish the unclassified portion of the report on an Internet website of the Department that is available to the public.

For the purposes of this report, the term "extreme weather" means recurrent flooding, drought, desertification, wildfires, and thawing permafrost, and the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

Provision of protection to the National Museum of the Marine Corps, the National Museum of the United States Army, the

National Museum of the United States Navy, and the National Museum of the United States Air Force

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 373) that would amend section 2465(b) of title 10, United States Code, by adding a contract for the performance of on-site security guard functions at the: Marine Corps Heritage Center at the Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia, including the National Museum of the Marine Corps; Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Navy at Washington, District of Columbia; and the Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Report on biodefense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 375) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on Department of Defense biodefense and pandemic preparedness and response efforts as well as recommendations for addressing gaps in authorities or organization structures for related response efforts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on biodefense to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the roles and responsibilities of Department of Defense entities, including the Department's Chemical and Biological Defense Program, with responsibility for biodefense or pandemic preparedness and response, including logistical support;

(2) An updated Department of Defense implementation plan for biodefense and pandemic response operations that includes a separation of activities conducted under title 10, United States Code, and activities conducted under title 32, United States Code;

(3) Recommendations for solving gaps in authorities or organizational structures that have inhibited COVID-19 response efforts;

(4) Recommendations on strengthening the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Chemical and Biological

Defense Program to execute biodefense activities based on the 2018 National Biodefense Strategy;

(5) Any barriers, financial, programmatic, or otherwise, preventing the Chemical and Biological Defense Program's execution of those activities; and

(6) Any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Report on non-permissive, global positioning system denied airfield capabilities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5351) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the ability of each combatant command to conduct all-weather, day-night airfield operations in a non-permissive, global positioning system-denied environment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct, not later than February 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the ability of each combatant command to conduct all-weather, day-night airfield operations in a non-permissive, global positioning system-denied environment. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An assessment of current air traffic control and landing systems at existing airfields and contingency airfields;

(2) An assessment of the ability of each combatant command to conduct all-weather, day-night airfield flight operations in a non-permissive, global positioning system-denied environment at existing and contingency airfields, including aircraft tracking and precision landing;

(3) An assessment of the ability of each combatant command to rapidly set up and conduct operations at alternate airfields, including the ability to receive and deploy forces in a non-permissive, global positioning system-denied environment; and

(4) A list of backup systems in place or pre-positioned to be able to reconstitute operations after an attack.

Increase of amounts available to Marine Corps for base operations and support

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5371) that would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 for operation and maintenance for the Marine

Corps by \$47.6 million, with the amount of the increase to be available for SAG BSS1, base operations and support.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Diesel emissions reduction

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6083) that would amend section 16137(a) of title 42, United States Code, to extend the authorization of the diesel emissions reduction program from 2016 to 2024.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Utilizing significant emissions with innovative technologies

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6084) that would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct direct air capture research.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

End strengths for active forces (sec. 401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 401) that would authorize active-duty end strength as of September 30, 2021, as follows: Army, 485,900; Navy, 347,800; Marine Corps, 184,100; Air Force, 327,266; and Space Force, 6,434.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 401) that would authorize active-duty end strength as of September 30, 2021, as follows: Army, 485,000; Navy, 346,730; Marine Corps, 180,000; and Air Force, 333,475.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would authorize active-duty end strength as of September 30, 2021, as follows: Army, 485,900; Navy, 347,800; Marine Corps, 181,200; Air Force, 333,475.

The conferees note the United States Space Force (USSF) plans to reach an end strength of at least 6,000 personnel by the end of fiscal year 2021. As the USSF continues to grow and mature, it is the expectation that the Department of the Air Force will submit a formal end strength request as required by section 113a of title 10, United States Code. The conferees

expect the Department of the Air Force to submit a formal request and justification for USSF end strength to the congressional defense committees as part of the President's Department of Defense budget request for fiscal year 2022.

Revisions to permanent active duty end strength minimum levels (sec. 402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 402) that would amend section 691 of title 10, United States Code, to establish new minimum Active-Duty end strengths for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force as of September 30, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 402) that would repeal section 691 of title 10, United States Code. The provision would also amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary concerned to vary Active-Duty end strength levels as previously authorized by section 691.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 691 of title 10, United States Code, to remove references to a national defense strategy focused on successfully conducting two major regional contingencies. The provision would also provide authority for the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to vary Active-Duty end strength by up to 2 percent.

Modification of the authorized number and accounting method for senior enlisted personnel (sec. 403)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 403) that would amend section 517 of title 10, United States Code, to change the method of calculating the authorized number of senior enlisted members in the grades of E-8 and E-9 from the daily average to an authorized end strength, and would increase the authorized number of members in the grade of E-8 from 2.5 percent to 3 percent of the total number of enlisted members.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the authority for an armed force to utilize vacancies in the grade of E-9 to increase the number of members authorized to serve at the grade of E-8.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

End strengths for Selected Reserve (sec. 411)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 411) that would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the Armed Forces as of September 30, 2021: the Army National Guard of the United States, 336,500; the Army Reserve, 189,800; the Navy Reserve, 58,800; the Marine Corps Reserve, 38,500; the Air National Guard of the United States, 108,100; the Air Force Reserve, 70,300; and the Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 411).

The conference agreement contains this provision.

End strengths for Reserves on active duty in support of the Reserves (sec. 412)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 412) that would authorize the following end strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the reserve components as of September 30, 2021: the Army National Guard of the United States, 30,595; the Army Reserve, 16,511; the Navy Reserve, 10,215; the Marine Corps Reserve, 2,386; the Air National Guard of the United States, 25,333; the Air Force Reserve, 5,256.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 412).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

End strengths for military technicians (dual status) (sec. 413)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 413) that would authorize the following minimum end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2021: the Army National Guard of the United States, 22,294; the Army Reserve, 6,492; the Air National Guard of the United States, 10,994; and the Air Force Reserve, 7,947.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 413).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit under any circumstances the coercion of a military technician (dual status) by a State into accepting an offer of realignment or conversion to any other military status, including as a member of the Active, Guard, and Reserve program of a reserve component. The provision would further specify that if a technician declines to participate in such a realignment or conversion, no further action may be taken against the individual or the individual's position.

Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active duty for operational support (sec. 414)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 414) that would authorize the maximum number of reserve component personnel who may be on Active Duty or full-time National Guard duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, during fiscal year 2021 to provide operational support.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 414).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Separate authorization by Congress of minimum end strengths for non-temporary military technicians (dual status) and end strengths for temporary military technicians (dual status) (sec. 415)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 415) that would amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to require the separate authorization of minimum end strengths for non-temporary dual status military technicians and maximum end strengths for temporary dual status military technicians for each fiscal year by the Congress. The provision would also require the Department of Defense to include, as part of the President's annual budget request, a request for end strength authorizations for non-temporary and temporary dual status military technicians.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a minimum end strength authorization for non-temporary technicians and a separate end strength authorization for temporary dual status military technicians.

SUBTITLE C—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Military personnel (sec. 421)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 421) that would authorize appropriations for military personnel at the levels identified in the funding table in section 4401 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 421).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Authorized strengths of general and flag officers on active duty (sec. 501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 501) that would amend section 526a(b) of title 10, United States Code, to reinstate the exclusions of certain Reserve officers from the limitations of section 526a(b).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 511).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the allocation of general and flag officer billets and positions between the military departments and joint assignments. The required report will also include the Secretary's final plan to meet authorized strengths of general and flag officers on Active Duty after December 31, 2022, as required by section 526a of title 10, United States Code.

The provision would also amend section 525 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Army to appoint up to 8 Active Duty officers to the grade of general. To maintain a consistent overall number of four-star officer authorizations, the provision would amend section 526 of title 10, United States Code, to reduce the authorized number of officers serving in joint assignments in the grade of general or admiral to a maximum of 19.

Temporary expansion of availability of enhanced constructive service credit in a particular career field upon original appointment as a commissioned officer (sec. 502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 504) that would amend sections 533 and 12207 of title 10, United States Code, to provide temporary authority for the Secretaries of the military departments to award constructive service credit upon original appointment in particular officer career fields for advanced education.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 502).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Diversity in selection boards (sec. 503)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 502) that would amend sections 612(a)(1), 573(b), and 14102(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the members of a selection board represent the diversity of the Armed Forces to the extent practicable.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Requirement for promotion selection board recommendation of higher placement on promotion list of officers of particular merit (sec. 504)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 503) that would amend section 616 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the secretary of the military department concerned shall prescribe guidelines and procedures for placing officers higher on a promotion selection list based on an officer's merit.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Special selection review boards for review of promotion of officers subject to adverse information identified after recommendation for promotion and related matters (sec. 505)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 504) that would delay until January 1, 2021, the applicability of the amendments made by section 502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), germane to the manner in which adverse information about a regular officer would be furnished to a promotion selection board convened under section 611(a) of title 10, United States Code, to consider such an officer for promotion to a grade below brigadier general in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) in the Navy, or the equivalent grade in the Space Force.

The provision would also modify section 14107 of title 10, United States Code, to extend prescriptions for furnishing adverse information to promotion selection boards convened pursuant to section 14101(a) of title 10, United States Code, to consider a reserve officer for promotion to a grade above lieutenant colonel in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, commander in the Navy, or the equivalent grade in the Space Force.

Finally, the provision would codify in two new sections of law the authority of the Secretary of the military department

concerned to convene a special selection review board—pursuant to section 628a of title 10, United States Code, for regular officers and pursuant to section 14502a of title 10, United States Code, for reserve officers—upon determining that an officer recommended for promotion to a grade at or below major general in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, rear admiral in the Navy, or the equivalent grade in the Space Force is the subject of adverse information that was not furnished to a promotion selection board that recommended the officer for promotion, as required by sections 615 or 14107 of title 10, United States Code.

Any special selection review board convened—whether for a regular or reserve officer—would, to the greatest extent practicable, apply the same standards used by the promotion selection board that originally recommended the officer for promotion and would consider the record of the officer as presented to the original promotion board, together with the adverse information regarding the officer. The special selection review board would be conducted so as not to indicate or disclose the officer or officers for whom the board was convened and the members of the board would apply a competitive process to determine whether or not to sustain the recommendation of the officer or officers at issue for promotion. An officer whose promotion is recommended for sustainment by a special selection review board and approved by the President would be appointed to the next higher grade as soon as practicable and, upon appointment, would have the same date of rank as the officer would have had pursuant to the recommendation of the original promotion board. If a special selection review board did not sustain a recommendation for promotion of an officer, that officer would be considered to have failed selection for promotion.

The amendments to section 14107 and the codification of sections 628a and 14502a of title 10, United States Code, would take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretaries of each of the military departments provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, detailing the specific rules and processes applicable to implementation of this provision in that department, together with the department's implementation timeline.

Number of opportunities for consideration for promotion under alternative promotion authority (sec. 506)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 505) that would amend section 649c of title 10, United States Code, to make a technical correction related to the definition of the term "promotion zone" in the alternative promotion authority provided by section 507 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Mandatory retirement for age (sec. 507)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 506) that would amend section 1251 of title 10, United States Code, to include the Space Force and expand the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to permit an officer to defer retirement until the officer reaches age 68. The provision would also clarify benefit eligibility for officers who reach mandatory retirement age.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require all regular commissioned officers who have been added to the retired list prior to enactment of this Act to receive retired pay.

Clarifying and improving restatement of rules on the retired grade of commissioned officers (sec. 508)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 507) that would clarify the rules governing the retired grades of commissioned officers. The codification of rules pertaining to regular officers would be restated in section 1370 of title 10, United States Code, and the rules applicable to non-regular officers—including guidance to address certain unique circumstances particular to a non-regular career path—would be set forth in new section 1370a of title 10, United States Code.

Both sections 1370 and 1370a would address the principles underpinning determinations of satisfactory service, the effect of misconduct in a lower grade on such determinations, service-in-grade requirements and waivers and reductions thereto, and requirements for notice to the Congress.

As a general rule, the restatement would reserve to the Secretary of the military department concerned the authority to make grade determinations with regard to officers—regular and non-regular—to be retired at or below major general, rear admiral, or the equivalent grade, but without the power of delegation. The restatement would reserve to the Secretary of Defense most actions related to officers proposed for retirement in a grade above major general, rear admiral, or the equivalent.

The restatement would promulgate enhanced guidelines for the assignment of a conditional retired grade to officers under investigation for misconduct or pending adverse personnel action and the determination of an officer's final retired grade and adjustment of retired pay on the resolution of such matters.

Finally, the restatement would clarify the conditions pursuant to which an administratively final retirement grade could be reopened, and the manner by which a proposed change to a reopened grade would be effectuated and the officer's retired pay recalculated. Although the committee has undertaken to clarify section 509 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), it remains strongly committed to the principle that a determination to increase an officer's retired grade to O-9 or O-10 after reopening an administratively final determination may be effectuated only by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Although the committee ultimately declined to take this step, it considered returning to the long-held practice of requiring that all O-9 and O-10 retirements, of both Active and Reserve officers, be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The current practice, enacted by section 502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for 1996 (Public Law 104-106)—pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Congress the highest grade in which such officers have served satisfactorily and should be retired—is a creature of statute, derived from the Congress' authority under Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution to raise, support, and regulate the Armed Forces. Prior to 1996, an officer could be retired in the grade of O-9 or O-10 only by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee expects that any reopening of an administratively final determination of retired grade that results in the proposal to increase an officer's retired grade to O-9 or O-10 be submitted by the President to the Senate under provisions of section 509 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, as amended by the instant provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Repeal of authority for original appointment of regular Navy officers designated for engineering duty, aeronautical, engineering duty, and special duty (sec. 509)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 508) that would repeal section 8137 of title 10, United States Code, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint regular officers

who are designated for engineering, aeronautical engineering, and special duty.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

*Permanent programs on direct commissions to cyber positions
(sec. 509A)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 505) that would amend section 509 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to make permanent a direct commission program for cyber positions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Review of Seaman to Admiral-21 Program (sec. 509B)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 523) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to review personnel records of participants in the Seaman to Admiral-21 program during fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to determine whether participants acknowledged that service during the baccalaureate degree program would not be included in calculations related to military retirement eligibility. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Navy to award retirement credit to any participant in the Seaman to Admiral-21 program when no evidence can be found of the participant acknowledging that time spent in the baccalaureate degree program would not be included in calculations related to military retirement eligibility. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report on the required review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Navy to review the policies and procedures for the Seaman to Admiral-21 program in effect during fiscal years 2010 through 2014. The results of the required review shall be reported to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE COMPONENT MANAGEMENT

Temporary authority to order retired members to active duty in high-demand, low-density assignments during war or national emergency (sec. 511)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520D) that would amend section 14703 title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to reinstate a previously retired medical officer in the Active or Reserve Component with the consent of the officer.

The House bill also contained a provision (sec. 521) that would amend section 688a of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to recall more than 1,000 retirees to Active Duty during a war or national emergency.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 517).

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the authority provided by this provision would also authorize the Secretary concerned to recall or reinstate retired medical officers.

Expansion of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program (sec. 512)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 547) that would amend section 2031(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to insert language expanding the purpose of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) to include an introduction to service opportunities in military, national, and public service. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to establish and support not fewer than 6,000 JROTC units by September 30, 2031.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would strike the requirement that Secretary of Defense develop and implement a plan to establish and support at least 6,000 JROTC units by September 30, 2031.

Grants to support STEM education in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (sec. 513)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 511) would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a grant program for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education in Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at the Secretary's discretion.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment striking language that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to consult private sector organizations in developing the grant program.

Permanent suicide prevention and resilience program for the reserve components (sec. 514)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520F) that would amend section 10219 of title 10, United States Code, by striking subsection (h).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Modification of education loan repayment program for members of Selected Reserve (sec. 515)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 512) that would amend section 16301(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to repay a portion of a student loan for a member of the Selected Reserve up to an amount equal to 20 percent of the outstanding balance or \$1,000 for each year of service.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to pay up to \$1,000 per year as part of the education loan repayment program for members of the Selected Reserve.

Inclusion of drill or training foregone due to emergency travel or duty restrictions in computations of entitlement to and amounts of retired pay for non-regular service (sec. 516)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 514) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to approve retirement points to a member of the reserve component who cannot complete minimum annual training requirements due to the cancellation of training as a result of a national emergency.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 621).

The House recesses with an amendment that would amend sections 12732 and 12733 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard, to provide points for Reserve retirement purposes if a Reserve servicemember is prevented from participating in required drills or training

during the emergency period beginning on March 1, 2020, which coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the use of this authority.

Quarantine lodging for members of the reserve components who perform certain service in response to the COVID-19 emergency (sec. 517)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide at least 14 days of housing for members of the National Guard ordered to active service in response to the COVID-19 national emergency.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide at least 14 days of housing for members of the Reserve Components ordered to active service in response to the COVID-19 national emergency.

Direct employment pilot program for certain members of the reserve components (sec. 518)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 516) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to create a pilot program to collaborate with States in establishing or expanding job placement programs, and related employment services, for unemployed Guardsmen or Reservists.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require States to provide at least 50 percent of the funds required to establish or expand the pilot program.

Pilot programs authorized in connection with SROTC units and CSPI programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and minority institutions (sec. 519)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 518) that would require the Secretary of Defense to create pilot programs that support Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at historically Black Colleges and Universities and minority institutions, to include creating partnerships between military bases and institutions and providing financial assistance for pilot training.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 546).

The Senate recesses with an amendment requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security to have responsibility and oversight of the Pilot Program on Financial Assistance for Flight Training for members of the Coast Guard College Student Pre-Commissioning Initiative Program.

Report regarding full-time National Guard duty in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (sec. 519A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 519) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the decision to authorize full-time National Guard duty at the request of the States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Study and report on National Guard support to States responding to major disasters (sec. 519B)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520C) that would amend section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to budget and pay for the costs of National Guard personnel ordered to respond to large scale, complex, and catastrophic disasters.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the process by which the National Guard provides support to other Federal agencies and to States during major disasters.

Report on guidance for use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard (sec. 519C)

The House bill included a provision (sec. 515) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue new guidance for expedited review of requests for the use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard for covered activities within the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive review of all current Department of Defense guidance and directives

governing the use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard for covered activities within the United States and submit to the Congress a report detailing recommendations to improve current processes in order to expedite the review of such requests.

The conferees expect the Secretary to conduct the required review and submit recommendations to the Congress in accordance with the stated deadline.

Study and report on ROTC recruitment (sec. 519D)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520) that would require the Secretary of Defense to study and provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the military career outcomes of participants in the Junior and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the study to assess whether participants in the Junior ROTC program are more likely to join the Armed Forces than non-Junior ROTC participants.

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

Increased access to potential recruits (sec. 521)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 516) that would amend sections 503 and 983 of title 10, United States Code, to add e-mail addresses and mobile telephone numbers to the list of information required to be provided to recruiters by institutions of higher education and secondary schools. The provision would also require secondary schools to provide student information within 60 days of a request from a military recruiter. Additionally, this provision would require colleges and universities to provide student directory information within 60 days of the start of a school year or 60 days of the date of a recruiter's request as well as to provide lists of those students who do not return to the institution from the previous semester.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would amend sections 503 and 983 of title 10, United States Code, to add e-mail addresses to the list of information required to be provided to recruiters by institutions of higher education and secondary schools.

Sunset and transfer of functions of the Physical Disability Board of Review (sec. 522)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 588) that would amend section 1554a of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to sunset the Physical Disability Board of Review on or after October 1, 2020. The provision would require the Secretary to transfer any remaining requests pending the Board's review at that time and to assign them to a board for the correction of military records operated by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Honorary promotion matters (sec. 523)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 552) that would amend chapter 80 of title 10, United States Code, authorizing the Secretary of Defense to make honorary promotions, whether or not posthumous, of a former member or retired member of the Armed Forces to any grade not exceeding the grade of major general, rear admiral (upper half), or an equivalent grade in the Space Force. At least 60 days prior to making an honorary promotion, the Secretary would provide notification to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the requesting Member of Congress, if applicable, including a detailed discussion of the rationale supporting the determination.

In addition, the provision would amend section 1563 of title 10, United States Code, to require that all promotions made using this authority would be honorary, whether or not posthumous, with no effect on pay, retired pay, or other benefits.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Exclusion of official photographs of members from records furnished to promotion selection boards (sec. 524)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 503) that would require the redaction of personally identifiable information from records furnished to a promotion board.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to include in regulations governing the active and reserve component officer and enlisted promotion selection board processes a prohibition on the inclusion of an

official photograph in the information furnished to the board. Further, the amendment would require that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth recommendations for the redaction or removal of such other information currently furnished to promotion selection boards as the Secretary considers appropriate to eliminate inappropriate bias in the promotion selection process, together with a plan for implementing the redaction or removal of such information.

Report regarding reviews of discharges and dismissals based on sexual orientation (sec. 525)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 524) that would require that, not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Veterans Affairs jointly submit to Congress a report regarding former members of the Armed Forces who: (1) Were discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces; (2) Have applied to either Secretary for an upgrade in the characterization of discharge or dismissal; and (3) Allege in such applications that such discharges or dismissal arose from a policy of the Department of Defense regarding the sexual orientation or gender identity of a member.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report regarding the number of former members of the Armed Forces who: (1) Were discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces; (2) On or after September 21, 2011, applied to the Secretary of the military department concerned for an upgrade in the characterization of such discharge or dismissal; and (3) Assert in such application that such discharge or dismissal arose from a policy of the Department of Defense regarding the sexual orientation of a member before September 21, 2011.

The provision would expressly require that the Secretary include in the report the number of such applications: (1) That were denied; and (2) In which the discharge or dismissal was based solely on misconduct of the discharged or dismissed member, but only if the Secretary can determine that number without a case-by-case review of upgrade applications.

SUBTITLE D—PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, HARASSMENT, AND RELATED MISCONDUCT

Modification of time required for expedited decisions in connection with applications for change of station or unit transfer of members who are victims of sexual assault or related offenses (sec. 531)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 521) that would amend section 673 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the approval or disapproval time of an expedited transfer request from 72 hours to 5 calendar days.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Confidential reporting of sexual harassment (sec. 532)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 550C) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations establishing a process by which a member of the Armed Forces may confidentially allege a complaint of sexual harassment to an individual outside the immediate chain of command of that member.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require reports on complaints of sexual harassment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives every 2 years, beginning April 30, 2023, and a plan for access to confidential reports to identify serial harassers.

Additional bases for provision of advice by the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct (sec. 533)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 543) that would amend section 550B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to include additional items for the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct to review.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 527).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Additional matters for 2021 report of the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct (sec. 534)

The Senate amendment contains a provision (sec. 528) that would amend section 550B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to include additional matters for reports provided by the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Inclusion of advisory duties on the Coast Guard Academy among duties of Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct (sec. 535)

The Senate amendment (sec. 522) contained a provision that would include the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Academy in the Defense Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Assault (DAC-PSA) established by section 550B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92). Additionally, the provision would require the DAC-PSA to advise the Secretary of the Department under which the USCG is operating on policies, programs, and practices of the USCG Academy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Modification of reporting and data collection on victims of sexual offenses (sec. 536)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 544) that would amend section 547 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to modify data collection and reporting on victims of sexual assault.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Modification of annual report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces (sec. 537)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 545) that would amend section 1631(d) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) to include the Committees on Veterans Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Coordination of support for survivors of sexual trauma (sec. 538)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 546) that would require the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Veterans Affairs to jointly develop, implement, and maintain a standard of coordinated care for members of the Armed Services who are survivors of sexual trauma. Such standard shall include information provided to members of the Armed Forces and coordination between the staff of the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide a report to appropriate committees of Congress not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act regarding the availability of residential treatment programs for survivors of sexual trauma, including barriers to access for such programs and resources required to reduce such barriers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Policy for military service academies on separation of alleged victims and alleged perpetrators in incidents of sexual assault (sec. 539)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 547) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Superintendent of each military service academy, to prescribe in regulations a policy that affords a cadet or midshipman who is an alleged sexual assault victim and a cadet or midshipman who is an alleged perpetrator of sexual assault, to the extent practicable, the opportunity to complete their course of study without taking classes together or otherwise being in close proximity to each other during mandatory activities.

The provision would also require the Secretary to ensure that the policy protects the alleged victim, allows both the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator to complete their course of study with minimal disruption, protects the privacy of the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator, and minimizes the burden on the alleged victim when separating the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 529).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that the policy permit an alleged victim to elect not to be

covered by the policy, minimize the prejudicial impact of the policy, to the extent practicable, on both the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator, and apply to cadets at the United States Coast Guard Academy.

Safe-to-report policy applicable across the Armed Forces (sec. 539A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 548) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to prescribe regulations for the processing of cases of minor collateral misconduct committed by alleged victims of sexual assault. The provision would also require the Secretary to define aggravating circumstances that would increase the gravity of minor collateral misconduct and to track incidents of minor collateral misconduct.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 526).

The House recesses.

Accountability of leadership of the Department of Defense for discharging the sexual harassment policies and programs of the Department (sec. 539B)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 525) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a strategy on holding leadership accountable for discharging the sexual harassment policies and programs of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Reports on status of investigations of alleged sex-related offenses (sec. 539C)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 550A) that would require a report, not later 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually through December 31, 2025, on the status of investigations into alleged sex-related offenses.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Report on ability of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates to perform duties (sec. 539D)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 523) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a survey of sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates on their experiences in assisting victims of sexual assault by June 30, 2021. The provision would require the Secretary to submit a report on the results of the survey, including any actions to be taken based on the results, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Briefing on Special Victims' Counsel program (sec. 539E)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 524) that would require the Judge Advocates General of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard and the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to brief the congressional defense committees on the status of the Special Victims' Counsel program of the Armed Force concerned.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Briefing on placement of members of the Armed Forces in academic status who are victims of sexual assault onto Non-Rated Periods (sec. 539F)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 594) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility and advisability of granting requests from members of the Armed Forces who are in academic status and who are victims of sexual assault to be placed on a non-rated period for their performance report.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 530).

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SUBTITLE E—MILITARY JUSTICE AND OTHER LEGAL
MATTERS**

Right to notice of victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice regarding certain post-trial motions, filings, and hearings (sec. 541)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540K) that would amend Article 6b(a)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C. 802b(a)(2)), to provide that victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice have the right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of a post-trial motion, filing, or hearing that may address the finding or sentence of a court-martial with respect to the accused, unsealed privileged or private information of the victim, or result in the release of the accused.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 531).

The conference agreement contains this provision.

Qualifications of judges and standard of review for Courts of Criminal Appeals (sec. 542)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540J) that would require a minimum of 12 years of experience in the practice of law to qualify as a military judge on the Court of Criminal Appeals. The provision would also amend Article 66 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C. 866) to require the Court of Criminal Appeals, when considering appeals of court-martial convictions, to consider whether the finding is correct in fact only upon a specific showing by the accused of deficiencies of proof. Under the provision, the Court could set aside and dismiss a finding if clearly convinced that the finding was against the weight of the evidence. Further, the provision would require the entire Court of Criminal Appeals review a determination by a panel of the Court that a finding of guilty was clearly against the weight of the evidence.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 532).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the requirement for the entire Court of Criminal Appeals to review a determination by a panel of the Court that a finding of guilty was clearly against the weight of the evidence and would amend Article 67 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C. 867) to authorize the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces to review such a determination.

Preservation of court-martial records (sec. 543)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 532) that would require the Department of Defense to retain records of the military justice system for a minimum of 15 years.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 533).

The Senate recesses.

Availability of records for National Instant Criminal Background Check System (sec. 544)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540F) that would amend section 101(b) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40911(b)) to require the Secretary of Defense make available to the Attorney General records relevant to a determination of whether a servicemember is disqualified from possessing or receiving a firearm for use in background checks performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Removal of personally identifying and other information of certain persons from investigative reports, the Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations, and other records and databases (sec. 545)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 586) that would require that, not later than October 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense establish and implement a policy and process through which a person's name, personally identifying information, and other pertinent information could be expunged or otherwise removed from: (1) The subject or title block of a Department of Defense (DOD) law enforcement or criminal investigative report; (2) The Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII); and (3) Any other record maintained by the DOD in connection with such a report or DCII entry, under circumstances in which probable cause did not or does not exist to determine that the offense for which the person was titled occurred or that the titled person actually committed the offense.

Further, the provision would require the Department to establish a mechanism to assist a person whose information is expunged or removed from DOD records in correcting or expunging the person's information from records and databases maintained by organizations or entities external to the DOD, based on information previously provided by the Department.

Finally, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than October 1, 2021, detailing actions taken to implement these requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Briefing on mental health support for vicarious trauma for certain personnel in the military justice system (sec. 546)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 535) that would require the Judge Advocates General of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the mental health support for vicarious trauma provided to certain personnel in the military justice system no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Comptroller General of the United States report on implementation by the Armed Forces of recent GAO recommendations and statutory requirements on assessment of racial, ethnic, and gender disparities in the military justice system (sec. 547)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 347) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to study and submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the recommendations in the May 2019 report of the Government Accountability Office titled ``Military Justice: DOD and the Coast Guard Need to Improve Their Capabilities to Assess Racial and Gender Disparities'' (GAO-19-344) and the requirements in section 540I(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Legal assistance for veterans and surviving spouses and dependents (sec. 548)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6085) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to facilitate the provision of pro bono legal assistance services

to veterans and the surviving spouses and children of deceased veterans, at no fewer than one Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in each state, at least three times annually. Authorized legal assistance services providers would include Veterans Service Organizations, legal assistance clinics associated with accredited law schools, non-profit legal services organizations, and bar associations, among others. Legal assistance services to be provided would focus on applications for military discharge upgrades, perfecting benefits claims, and other legal services to be determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The provision also would establish a 5-year pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of the Department awarding grants to create new and enhance existing legal assistance clinics to provide year-round pro bono legal assistance to all veterans at locations other than medical centers. The provision would further task the Secretary to award at least one grant in each state using a competitive process, to coordinate with the Attorney General and Office of Government Ethics to review the rules for Federal government attorneys providing pro bono legal assistance, and to recommend legislative and administrative changes to allow for greater participation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Clarification of termination of leases of premises and motor vehicles of servicemembers who incur catastrophic injury or illness or die while in military service (sec. 549)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540E) that would amend section 3955 of title 50, United States Code, to authorize the spouse or dependent of a servicemember to terminate certain leases on behalf of a servicemember if the servicemember is incapable of such actions due to a catastrophic injury, illness, or death.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Multidisciplinary board to evaluate suicide events (sec. 549A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance that each suicide event involving a servicemember must be reviewed by a multidisciplinary board established at the command or installation level. The provision would require the military

service chiefs to implement such guidance within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Secretary's guidance. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit a progress report to the congressional defense committees, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on implementation of the guidance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require a suicide event review by a multidisciplinary board established at the command or installation level, or by the military service chiefs, of each suicide event involving a servicemember. The provision would also modify the requirements for each suicide event review of such boards.

Improvements to Department of Defense tracking of and response to incidents of child abuse, adult crimes against children, and serious harmful behavior between children and youth involving military dependents on military installations (sec. 549B)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 539) that would require the Secretary of Defense, consistent with the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States in the Government Accountability Office report titled "Child Welfare: Increased Guidance and Collaboration Needed to Improve DOD's Tracking and Response to Child Abuse" (GAO-20-110), to improve the efforts of the Department of Defense to track and respond to incidents of child abuse involving dependents of members of the Armed Forces that occur on military installations.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 575).

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, consistent with the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States in the Government Accountability Office report titled "Child Welfare: Increased Guidance and Collaboration Needed to Improve DOD's Tracking and Response to Child Abuse" (GAO-20-110), to improve the efforts of the Department of Defense to track and respond to incidents of serious harm to children involving dependents of members of the Armed Forces that occur on military installations.

Independent analysis and recommendations on domestic violence in the Armed Forces (sec. 549C)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 538) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a military-civilian task force on domestic violence with experts from

within the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Health and Human Services, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as civilian experts. The provision also would require an initial report from the task force to the Secretary 1 year after the Secretary establishes the task force, as well as an annual report to the Congress until the task force is terminated.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract or other agreement with an appropriate entity in the private sector (including a federally funded research and development center) for the conduct of an analysis and the development of recommendations on means to improve the effectiveness of the Armed Forces in responding to and preventing domestic violence.

SUBTITLE F—DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Diversity and inclusion reporting requirements and related matters (sec. 551)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 571) that would amend section 113 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a standard set of strategic metrics and benchmarks toward the objective of increasing diversity in the Armed Forces. The provision also would require the Secretary to include as a part of the National Defense Strategy data on the demographics of each of the Armed Forces.

The House bill also contained a provision (sec. 572) that would amend chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a ``Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Council of the Department of Defense.``

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 520) that would require the Secretary to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the findings and recommendations of the Defense Board on Diversity and Inclusion in the Military and the actions the Secretary will take in response to such recommendations. Further, the provision would require the Secretary to submit to the committees a report on the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion in the Armed Forces established by the Secretary, and a report on current diversity and inclusion in the Armed Forces.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report accompanying each

National Defense Strategy setting forth current diversity and inclusion demographics across the Armed Forces. Further, the provision would provide that any diversity and inclusion metric established may not be used in a manner that undermines the merit-based processes of the Department of Defense and the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The provision also would require each Secretary of a military department and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to consider all best qualified candidates when making a recommendation to the President of the United States for the nomination of an officer for initial appointment to a position of importance and responsibility. Finally, the provision would repeal reporting requirements set forth in section 115a of title 10, United States Code, which are superseded by the provision, and would require the Secretary of Defense to provide 60 days advance notice to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives prior to dissolving the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion in the Armed Forces.

National emergency exception for timing requirements with respect to certain surveys of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 552)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 587) that would amend sections 481, 481a, 7461, 8480, and 9461 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to postpone the conduct of the following surveys when conducting these surveys is not practicable due to a war or national emergency declared by the President or the Congress: (1) Armed Forces Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys; (2) Armed Forces Workplace and Equal Opportunity Surveys; (3) Assessments of sexual harassment and sexual violence at the military service academies; and (4) The workplace and gender relations survey of Department of Defense civilian employees.

The conferees expect that the Secretary would exercise this authority to postpone these surveys and assessments only when conditions are such that the survey cannot be conducted or, if conducted, the results of the survey would not be meaningful. The committee also expects that any survey postponed under this authority would be conducted as soon as practicable and appropriate.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Questions regarding racism, anti-Semitism, and supremacism in workplace surveys administered by the Secretary of Defense (sec. 553)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 574) that would amend section 593 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), to include questions about "racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic, or supremacist" conduct in workplace surveys administered by the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5586).

The House recedes with an amendment that would include questions about "racist, anti-Semitic, or supremacist" conduct in Department of Defense surveys, and require a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2021, on the text of the questions and the surveys in which such questions would be included.

Inspector General oversight of diversity and inclusion in Department of Defense; supremacist, extremist, or criminal gang activity in the Armed Forces (sec. 554)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 573) that would establish a Special Inspector General for Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Armed Forces to provide for independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to racial and ethnic disparities in military personnel and military justice and to make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and to the Congress on actions necessary to eliminate such racial and ethnic disparities. The provision also would require the Special Inspector General to submit an annual report to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees, as well as quarterly reports to the Secretary of Defense and congressional defense committees, due 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would establish in the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense an additional Deputy Inspector General who would be responsible for the conduct and supervision of audits, investigations, and evaluations of: (1) Military personnel policies, programs, systems, and processes as regards the effect of same on diversity and inclusion in the Department of Defense; and (2) The Department's policies, programs, systems, and processes to prevent and respond to supremacist, extremist, and criminal gang activity by military personnel, including the tracking of allegations and the dispositions thereof with respect to conduct of members of the Armed Forces that is prohibited under Department of Defense Instruction 1325.06,

titled "Handling Dissident and Protest Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces."

Policy to improve responses to pregnancy and childbirth by certain members of the Armed Forces (sec. 555)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 579) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to develop a plan to improve responses to pregnancy and childbirth of servicemembers and employees of the Department of Defense and to provide a report detailing the plan to the congressional defense committees within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act. The provision would also require the Secretary to implement the plan within 2 years of the date of the enactment of this Act and to provide a report to the same committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to develop a policy to ensure that the career of a servicemember is not unduly affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition arising from pregnancy or childbirth. The amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing summarizing the policy with a copy of the policy to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Training on certain Department of Defense instructions for members of the Armed Forces (sec. 556)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 541) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement training regarding religious liberty and accommodation for members of the Armed Forces in consultation with the Chief of Chaplains of each service. Recipients of this training shall include commanders, chaplains, judge advocates, and others as recognized by the Secretary.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Evaluation of barriers to minority participation in certain units of the Armed Forces (sec. 557)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 577) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, not later than 30 days after the date of the

enactment of this Act, to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center with relevant expertise to conduct an evaluation of the barriers to minority participation in special operations units. The provision also would require a report on the results of the study to be submitted to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2022.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 519).

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the study to update both the 1999 RAND Corporation report entitled "Barriers to Minority Participation in Special Operations Forces" and the 2018 RAND report entitled "Understanding Demographic Differences in Undergraduate Pilot Training Attrition," and provide follow-up recommendations. Further, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness would be required to provide interim briefings on the progress of the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives before submitting the final report on July 1, 2022.

Comptroller General of the United States report on equal opportunity at the military service academies (sec. 558)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710G) that would require the superintendent of each military service academy to submit to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report that would include: (1) Anonymized equal opportunity claims and determinations involving the academy over the past 20 years; (2) Results of a climate survey of cadets or midshipmen conducted by an external entity; and (3) A review of educational and extracurricular instruction at the academy, including a review of course to ensure the inclusion of minority communities in authorship and course content and a review of faculty and staff demographics to determine diversity recruitment practices at the academy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives setting forth the aggregate number of equal opportunity claims filed with respect to each military service academy during 2019 and 2020 and the number of such claims that were substantiated. Further, the provision would

require the Comptroller General to report on the results of any completed climate survey of cadets or midshipmen conducted by a military service academy or any authorized organization external to the academy during the 2-year period ending on December 31, 2020, to analyze both the equal opportunity and survey data to assess whether it indicates trends in equal opportunity at each military service academy, and to assess whether the Military Equal Opportunity program and other programs at each academy are properly responsive to any trends identified.

SUBTITLE G—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Extension of time to review World War I Valor Medals (sec. 561)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1778) that would amend section 584(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to extend the time to review World War I valor medals by 2 years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the time to review World War I valor medals by 1 year.

Authorizations for certain awards (sec. 562)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 582) that would waive the time limitations in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the President of the United States to award the Distinguished Service Cross to Ramiro F. Olivo for acts of valor during the Vietnam War.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would waive the time limitations in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the President of the United States to award: (1) The Distinguished Service Cross to Ramiro F. Olivo for acts of valor during the Vietnam War; (2) The Medal of Honor to Ralph Puckett, Jr. for acts of valor during the Korean War; (3) The Medal of Honor to Dwight M. Birdwell for acts of valor during the Vietnam War; (4) The Medal of Honor to Alwyn C. Cashe for acts of valor during Operation Iraqi Freedom; and (5) The Medal of Honor to Earl D. Plumlee for acts of valor during Operation Enduring Freedom.

Feasibility study on establishment of service medal for radiation-exposed veterans (sec. 563)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 581) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an "Atomic Veterans Service Medal" to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study on establishing a service medal for award to radiation-exposed veterans.

Expressing support for the designation of Silver Star Service Banner Day (sec. 564)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6086) that would amend chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, to designate May 1 as "Silver Star Service Banner Day."

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would express support for the designation of a "Silver Star Service Banner Day."

The conferees are committed to honoring the sacrifices of wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces. The sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans should never be forgotten.

SUBTITLE H—MEMBER EDUCATION, TRAINING, TRANSITION, AND RESILIENCE

Mentorship and career counseling program for officers to improve diversity in military leadership (sec. 571)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 554) that would amend chapter 107 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a mentoring and career counseling program with evaluation metrics. The provision also would require an interim report to be submitted, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, describing the program, and a report to be submitted on October 1, 2021, and annually thereafter for 3 years, on the evaluation of the program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would amend section 656 of title 10, United States Code, to require that, as part of the plan required by that section, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating would provide officers of the Armed Forces an

opportunity to participate in mentoring and career counseling opportunities throughout their military careers, with the goal of having the diversity of the population of officers serving in each branch, specialty, community, and grade of each Armed Force reflect the diversity of the population in such Armed Force as a whole.

Expansion of Skillbridge program to include the Coast Guard (sec. 572)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560G) that would amend section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize expansion of the Skillbridge program to the United States Coast Guard.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Increase in number of permanent professors at the United States Air Force Academy (sec. 573)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 557) that would authorize an increase in the number of permanent professors at the U.S. Air Force Academy from 23 to 25.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Additional elements with 2021 and 2022 certifications on the Ready, Relevant Learning initiative of the Navy (sec. 574)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 542) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a life cycle sustainment plan (LCSP) and report on the use of readiness assessment teams with the 2021 Ready Relevant Learning certifications required by section 545 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require a LCSP framework and approved LCSP to be submitted with the 2021 and 2022 Ready Relevant Learning certifications, respectively.

Information on nominations and applications for military service academies (sec. 575)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 558) that would require the Secretary of Defense to standardize, collect, and analyze information on the demographics of applicants to military service academies.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 545) that would require the Secretary of the Defense, in consultation with the Superintendents of the military service academies, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility and advisability of creating a uniform online portal for all congressional nominations to the military service academies.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to create a uniform online portal for all nominations to the military service academies not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The online portal would allow military service academy nominating sources to provide nominee demographic information. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide an annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the demographics of military service academy applicants.

Report on potential improvements to certain military educational institutions of the Department of Defense (sec. 576)

The House bill contained three provisions (sec. 559, 560A, and 560I) that would make various policy adjustments and require several reports on professional military education provided by the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1061).

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the potential effects of various legal and policy adjustments on Department of Defense professional military education institutions.

College of International Security Affairs of the National Defense University (sec. 577)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from eliminating, divesting, downsizing, or reorganizing the College of International Security Affairs (CISA) until 30 days after the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy delivers a report to the congressional defense committees on various items related to educating leaders in the subjects and courses currently provided by CISA.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Improvements to the Credentialing Opportunities On-Line programs of the Armed Forces (sec. 578)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560H) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish performance measures for each Armed Force's online credentialing program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to standardize information tracking for each online credentialing program and to conduct a study of additional performance measures and report back to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of the study.

GAO study regarding transferability of military certifications to civilian occupational licenses and certifications (sec. 579)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560D) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the transferability of military certifications to civilian occupational licenses and certifications.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an additional reporting element requiring an assessment of the effectiveness of the credentialing programs of each Armed Force.

Report regarding county, Tribal, and local veterans service officers (sec. 579A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560K) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to submit a report, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services and on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, regarding the effects of presence of veterans services officers at demobilization centers of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike paragraph (b) from the provision.

**SUBTITLE I—MILITARY FAMILY READINESS AND
DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION**

Family readiness: definitions; communication strategy; review; report (sec. 581)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 561) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to define "military family readiness" and "military family resiliency" as well as implement a communications strategy to communicate with military families. The provision would also require a report on implementing recommendations from: (1) Chapter 3 of the report of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020, "Ensuring Wellness and Wellbeing of Service-Members and their Families;" and (2) The report, dated July 2019, of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, titled "Strengthening the Military Family Readiness System for a Changing American Society."

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to: (1) Act on recommendation one of the report, by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, dated July 2019, titled "Strengthening the Military Family Readiness System for a Changing American Society," by establishing definitions of "family well-being," "family readiness," and "family resilience;" and (2) Develop a communications strategy to ensure the broadest means of communicating with military families. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of current programs, policies, services, resources, and practices of the Department of Defense for military families, as outlined in recommendation four of the previously cited report conducted by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine, and submit a report on the findings of that review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Improvements to Exceptional Family Member Program (sec. 582)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570A) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to standardize the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 572) that would amend section 1781c of title 10, United States Code, to standardize and improve the EFMP.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 1781c of title 10, United States Code, to standardize

and improve the EFMP, and to require that the policy of the Department of Defense Office of Special Needs must include requirements for the development and continuous updating of an individualized services plan for each military family with special needs and procedures for the development of an individualized services plan for military family members with special needs who have requested family support services and have completed family needs assessments. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, to standardize the EFMP across the Department.

Support services for members of special operations forces and immediate family members (sec. 583)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 562) that would modify the care and recipients of the family support services provided by U.S. Special Operations Command's Preservation of the Force and Family program under section 1788a of title 10, United States Code. Eligibility is expanded beyond immediate family members of the special operations force members receiving support services, as well as extended to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. Covered family support services will include psychological support and spiritual support services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that modifies the elements related to eligibility and contracting.

The conferees recognize the near- and long-term physical, mental, and emotional effects of nearly two decades of continuous operations in high-stress environments experienced by our special operations forces (SOF). One of the top priorities of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) is to take care of its people, and, in responding to the demand signal from SOF components, SOCOM created the Preservation of the Force and Families (POTFF) program. The conferees also recognize the stress caused by high operational tempo and unexpected deployment and training schedules on the families of SOF personnel and strongly supports the POTFF programs that provide families with the tools to deal with these unique challenges.

Furthermore, the conferees encourage SOCOM and the military services to ensure that SOF personnel and their families that receive POTFF support are aware of and provided assistance when separating or transitioning to a different assignment outside of the special operations community. The conferees believe SOCOM and the military services have a responsibility to ensure continuity of care and awareness of

Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs resources for eligible participants of these programs.

Responsibility for allocation of certain funds for military child development programs (sec. 584)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 571) that would amend section 1791 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for the allocation of Office of the Secretary of Defense-level funds for military child development programs for children from birth through 12 years of age. The provision would disallow delegation of the Secretary's responsibility to the military departments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Military child care and child development center matters (sec. 585)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 576) that would amend section 1793 of title 10, United States Code, to require: (1) The liberal issuance of hardship waivers by installation commanders; (2) A family discount for families with two or more children attending a Child Development Center; (3) Each Secretary of a military department to carry out a childcare fee assistance program modeled after the U.S. Army fee assistance program; (4) Additional actions to obtain qualified employees for Child Development Centers; and (5) Reports on extreme imbalances between demand and availability for childcare at certain installations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would amend section 1793 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a family discount for families with two or more children attending a Child Development Center and require reports on installations with extreme imbalances between demand for and availability of childcare.

The conferees note that existing authorities allow for the liberal issuance of hardship waivers regarding childcare fees and encourage the Department of Defense to continue offering flexible childcare options for servicemembers and their families. Additionally, the conferees strongly encourage the Department to utilize enhanced marketing and recruitment techniques to hire qualified childcare employees, and provide competitive benefits in order to retain them.

Expansion of financial assistance under My Career Advancement Account program (sec. 586)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 564) that would amend section 580F of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to allow the reimbursement to a servicemember of the cost that his or her spouse incurs for the maintenance of professional licenses and credentials and continuing education courses associated with a permanent change of station. Additionally, the provision would expand the My Career Advancement Account Program to include expenses relating to continuing education courses and national testing.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 577).

The House recesses.

Improvements to partner criteria of the Military Spouse Employment Partnership Program (sec. 587)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570D) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an evaluation of the partner criteria of the Military Spouse Employment Partnership Program (MSEP) and to implement any improvements determined to be necessary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an evaluation of the partner criteria of the Military Spouse Employment Partnership Program and to implement any improvements determined to be necessary. Not later than 1 year after implementation of the improvements from the evaluation, the Secretary will publish a report on the review, to include: (1) The results of the evaluation of the MSEP program; (2) Data on the new partnerships undertaken as a result of the evaluation; and (3) Data on the utility of the MSEP program.

24-hour child care (sec. 588)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 565) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide childcare to a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense while working a rotating shift at a military installation, if determined feasible.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1067).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide childcare to a member of the

Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense while working a rotating shift at a military installation, if determined feasible after completing a feasibility study and a subsequent report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Pilot program to provide financial assistance to members of the Armed Forces for in-home child care (sec. 589)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 563) that would amend section 1798 of title 10, United States Code, expanding the childcare financial assistance program to include in-home childcare providers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to provide financial assistance to members of the Armed Forces who pay for in-home childcare providers.

Certain assistance to local educational agencies that benefit dependents of military and civilian personnel (sec. 589A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570) that would authorize \$40.0 million to provide assistance to local educational agencies with military dependent students and \$10.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 561) that would authorize \$50.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for continuation of the Department of Defense (DOD) assistance program to local educational agencies impacted by enrollment of dependent children of military members and DOD civilian employees.

The Senate amendment contained another provision (sec. 562) that would authorize a total of \$20.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for impact aid payments for children with severe disabilities (as enacted by Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-77; 20 U.S.C. 7703a) using the formula set forth in section 363 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398), for continuation of DOD assistance to local educational agencies that benefit eligible dependents with severe disabilities. Subsection (b) of the provision would allow the Secretary of Defense, at his discretion, to use \$10.0 million of the total amount authorized for payments to local educational agencies with higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities. The provision would also require the Secretary of

Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2021, on DOD's evaluation of each local educational agency with higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities and the subsequent determination of the amounts of impact aid each such agency shall receive.

The House recesses with an amendment that would combine the two Senate provisions into a single provision.

Staffing of Department of Defense Education Activity schools to maintain maximum student-to-teacher ratios (sec. 589B)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 563) that would establish maximum student-to-teacher ratios for Department of Defense Education Activity schools through the 2023-2024 school year.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Pilot program to expand eligibility for enrollment at domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools (sec. 589C)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 569) that would require the Secretary of Defense, beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to carry out a pilot program to authorize a dependent of a full-time Active-Duty servicemember, without regard to whether the member resides on a military installation, to enroll in a domestic Department of Defense Education Activity school on a space-available basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 566).

The Senate recesses.

Pilot program on expanded eligibility for Department of Defense Education Activity Virtual High School program (sec. 589D)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 565) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a 4-year pilot program that would permit certain dependents of Active-Duty servicemembers to enroll in the Department of Defense Education Activity Virtual High School (DVHS) program. The provision would prescribe the selection of DVHS participants and limitations on the program. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit an interim report on the pilot program no more than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and a final report to the same

committees no more than 180 days after completion of the program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Training program regarding foreign malign influence campaigns (sec. 589E)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a training program regarding foreign disinformation campaigns not later than September 30, 2021. The provision would also require the Secretary to submit a report on the program to the congressional defense committees not later than October 30, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate an official with responsibility for coordinating and integrating across all elements of Department of Defense training on foreign disinformation and malign influence campaigns. The designated official will review best practices of existing training programs and seek to incorporate those practices into the program established under this section.

Study on cyberexploitation and online deception of members of the Armed Forces and their families (sec. 589F)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 17010K) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the Congress a report on social media risks for servicemembers, military families, and veterans.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1643) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the cyberexploitation of the personal information and accounts of servicemembers and their families.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to complete a study and provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on cyberexploitation and risks of deceptive online targeting on servicemembers and their families.

Matters relating to education for military dependent students with special needs (sec. 589G)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 564) that would require each of the Secretaries of the military departments to collect and maintain information on special education disputes filed by servicemembers and the outcomes of such disputes. Additionally, the provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, no later than March 31, 2021, on matters related to free appropriate public education for military dependents and Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) matters.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require each of the Secretaries of the military departments to collect and maintain information on special education disputes filed by servicemembers and the outcomes of such disputes. Additionally, the provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2021, on: (1) The manner in which local educational agencies with military families utilize impact aid funds; (2) The efficacy of attorney and other legal support for military families in special education disputes; (3) The standardization of policies and guidance for school liaison officers between the Office of Special Needs of the Department of Defense (DOD) and the military departments and the efficacy of such policies and guidance; and (4) The improvements of family support programs of the Office of Special Needs, and of each military department, in light of the recommendations of the Comptroller General in the report titled "DOD Should Improve Its Oversight of the Exceptional Family Member Program" (GAO-18-348).

The conferees encourage the DOD to create and maintain relationships with the local Boards of Education near military installations in order to facilitate processes to ensure military family education dispute data can be adequately reported.

Studies and reports on the performance of the Department of Defense Education Activity (sec. 589H)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 567) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the performance of the Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) and to provide a report on the findings of the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of

Representatives within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the performance of DODEA that would include a review of the curriculum relating to health, resiliency, and nutrition taught in its schools. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct two separate studies on the performance of DODEA: (1) Analyzing the educational outcomes of its students compared to such outcomes of students in public elementary and secondary schools; and (2) Assessing DODEA's School Liaison Officer program in achieving program goals with emphasis on special education and family outreach. The Comptroller General would then submit reports on such studies to the same committees within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE J—OTHER MATTERS AND REPORTS

Expansion of Department of Defense STARBASE Program (sec. 591)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 591) that would amend section 2193b of title 10, United States Code, to expand the Department of Defense STARBASE program to include art and design as technical fields in the program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Inclusion of certain outlying areas in the Department of Defense STARBASE Program (sec. 592)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 592) that would amend section 2193b(h) of title 10, United States Code, to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa in the Department of Defense STARBASE program.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 548).

The Senate recedes.

Postponement of conditional designation of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a basic branch of the Army (sec. 593)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599A) that would amend section 582(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) by postponing the conditional designation of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a basic branch of the Army.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Test special purpose adjunct to address computational thinking (sec. 594)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 239) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 1 year of enactment of this Act, to establish a special purpose test adjunct to the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery test to address computational thinking skills relevant to military applications.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the establishment of a computational thinking special purpose test by October 1, 2024.

Extension of reporting deadline for the annual report on the assessment of the effectiveness of activities of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (sec. 595)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 589) that would amend section 105A(b) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20308(b)) to change the deadline to submit the annual report on the effectiveness of activities of the Federal Voting Assistance Program from March 31 of every year to September 30 of odd-numbered years. The provision also would clarify that the information submitted in the report should cover the previous calendar year to align with regularly scheduled elections for Federal office.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Plan on performance of funeral honors details by members of other Armed Forces when members of the Armed Force of the deceased are unavailable (sec. 596)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 591) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on a plan for the performance of funeral honors

functions at the funeral of a deceased member of the Armed Forces by one or more members of the Armed Force of the deceased or by such other servicemembers or organizations as described in the provision. The provision would amend section 1491(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that one member of the Armed Force of the deceased be a member of the funeral detail.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the military service chief of the Armed Force of the deceased to verify the eligibility of the deceased for such funeral honors.

Study on financial impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 on members of the Armed Forces and best practices to prevent future financial hardships (sec. 597)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 593) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the financial hardships experienced by members of the Armed Forces because of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Limitation on implementation of Army Combat Fitness Test (sec. 598)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 592) that would prohibit the Secretary of the Army from implementing the Army Combat Fitness Test (ACFT) until the Secretary receives the results of a study from an independent entity on the extent that the test: (1) Would adversely impact Army members stationed or deployed to climates or areas with conditions that would prevent outdoor physical training on a frequent or sustained basis; and (2) Would affect recruitment and retention in critical support military occupational specialties of the Army, such as medical personnel.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

The conferees are concerned about the Department of the Army's implementation plans for the ACFT prior to completion of an objective assessment of its efficacy and the potential adverse impact this test will have on different demographics in the Army. Limited data from the Army's administration of this test so far suggest a consistent test failure rate of 60 percent

for women, and in fiscal year 2019, 83 percent of women failed the leg tuck portion of the test.

The conferees question the validity of certain portions of the ACFT, such as the leg tuck, to predict a soldier's success to perform the actual, regular, and recurring duties of their military occupations. Moreover, in a RAND study that evaluated gender-neutral physical standards for ground combat operations, the authors explained equitability in the context of physical standards stating that "test validity should not differ among relevant subgroups (such as gender and race), and test scores should be unbiased (i.e., two people who receive the same test score should have the same likelihood of success on the job, regardless of subgroup)." Therefore, the conferees believe the ACFT fails to meet most of the requirements for a valid, unbiased gender-neutral fitness test, and it likely disincentivizes female soldiers and soldiers in certain military occupations, such as physicians and chaplains, from serving full military careers.

For these reasons, the Army shall not implement the ACFT until completion of an evaluation by an independent entity of the test's validity and its impact on differing demographics in the Army. The conferees agree, however, that the Army may continue to train for and administer the ACFT to gather data to be shared with an independent entity conducting the study required by this provision. The results of such tests shall not be recorded in any personnel record or system of records that identify the soldiers who took the tests.

Semiannual reports on implementation of recommendations of the Comprehensive Review of Special Operations Forces Culture and Ethics (sec. 599)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 544) that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict to provide quarterly reports on the implementation of the Comprehensive Review of Special Operations Forces Culture and Ethics.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make minor modifications to the required reports.

Report on impact of children of certain Filipino World War II veterans on national security, foreign policy, and economic and humanitarian interests of the United States (sec. 599A)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 593) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security, in

consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, to submit to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2020, a report on the impact of certain Filipino World War II veterans on the national security, foreign policy, and economic and humanitarian interests of the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Repeal of codified specification of authorized strengths of certain commissioned officers on active duty

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 501) that amend section 523 of title 10, United States Code, to require that the number of officers serving on Active Duty in the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps or lieutenant commander, commander, and captain in the Navy in a given fiscal year be specifically authorized by the Congress.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Requirement of consent of the chief executive officer for certain full-time National Guard duty performed in a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 513) that would amend section 502 of title 32, United States Code, to require the consent of the chief executive officer of a State to order a member of the National Guard to perform training or other duty inside the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Certificate of release or discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) matters

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 518) that would require the Department of Defense Form DD 214 to be redesignated as the Certificate of Military Service. The provision would also amend section 569 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require the Certificate of Military Service to be a standard total force record of military service for all members of the Armed Forces that summarizes the record of service for each

member and to require that the Certificate of Military Service be provided to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces at appropriate times throughout a servicemember's career. Lastly, the provision would repeal section 570 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense is currently working to establish and implement a standard record of service for members of the reserve components, as required by section 570 of last year's defense bill, which will summarize the record of service of each member in standardized form, sufficient to ensure that reserve component members may prove their eligibility for veteran benefits to which they are entitled. The Department plans to finalize this form next year. The conferees urge the Department to comply with section 570 as expeditiously as possible. The conferees will continue to track the Department's progress on this important initiative, and remain open to future legislation if needed to ensure members of the reserve components have accurate and up-to-date records of their military service.

Report regarding National Guard Youth Challenge Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520E) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the resources and authorities the Secretary determines necessary to identify the effects on graduates of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program over the last 5 years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that section 509 of title 32, United States Code, requires the Department of Defense to submit annually a report on the National Guard Youth Challenge Program to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The required report measures long-term outcomes of program participants.

Reenlistment waivers for persons separated from the Armed Forces who commit one misdemeanor cannabis offense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 522) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations permitting the Secretary of a military department to grant a reenlistment waiver to an individual who has separated from the

military and has admitted to, or been convicted by a court of, a single violation of laws related to marijuana use or possession if the Secretary concerned determines that the reenlistment of the individual is vital to the national interest.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note the secretaries of the military departments have the authority to allow for enlistment and reenlistment with waivers for cannabis use based on the needs of the military department. The conferees encourage the secretaries of the military departments to use their authority as appropriate to ensure the military departments are not excluding talent from the pool of eligible individuals who volunteer to serve.

Development of guidelines for use of unofficial sources of information to determine eligibility of members and former members of the Armed Forces for decorations and benefits when the service records are incomplete because of damage to the official record

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 525) that would amend section 528 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to develop guidelines for the use of unofficial sources of information to determine the eligibility of a servicemember for benefits and decorations when the service records are incomplete because of damage to the records.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on bad paper

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 526) that would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report regarding "bad paper" issued by the Department of Defense during the 20 years preceding the date of the report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Punitive article on violent extremism

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 531) that would amend chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code, by

establishing an article on violent extremism in the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are increasingly concerned with the number of recent violent extremist activities which involve members and former members of the military. The conferees believe that a punitive article under the Uniform Code of Military Justice to prohibit violent extremist criminal acts may be appropriate to deter and prosecute this behavior within the Armed Services.

Electronic notarization for members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 533) that would amend section 1044a of title 10, United States Code, to authorize electronic notarization and require that such notarial acts be considered authentic without regard to whether the act was performed through electronic means.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, detailing as to each military service: (1) How notaries are currently designated; (2) Whether and how the notary pool could be expanded to address hardships; (3) A cost assessment associated with a potential transition to electronic notarization in terms of any required cyber secure validation platforms, manning, and other related costs or savings; and (4) The effects of authorizing electronic notarization by military notaries when many states do not recognize such a practice.

Clarifications regarding scope of employment and reemployment rights of members of the uniformed services

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 534) that would amend the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (38 U.S.C. 43) to clarify the scope of employment and unemployment rights for servicemembers under that Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Termination of telephone, multichannel video programming, and internet access service contracts by servicemembers who enter into contracts after receiving military orders for permanent

change of station but then receive stop movement orders due to an emergency situation

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 535) that would amend section 3956 of title 50, United States Code, to authorize a servicemember to terminate certain service contracts if the servicemember's permanent change of station orders are disrupted by an emergency stop movement order issued by the Secretary of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees understand the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives are currently considering this provision under separate legislation. The conferees recognize the value of this authority in light of the disruption servicemembers are currently experiencing due to the coronavirus pandemic, and support the adoption of this provision by the relevant committees of jurisdiction as soon as possible.

Absentee ballot tracking program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 536) that would amend section 20302 of title 52, United States Code, to require the chief State election official, in coordination with local election jurisdictions, to establish and operate an absentee ballot tracking program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Guardian ad litem program for minor dependents of members of the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 536) that would amend section 540L of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) by adding an element to the report on the establishment of a guardian ad litem program for certain military dependents who are victims or witnesses of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice involving abuse or exploitation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense is completing its report on the guardian ad litem program and asks that the Secretary of Defense assess and brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the feasibility and advisability of establishing a

guardian ad litem program for military dependents living outside the United States.

Tracking mechanism and reporting requirements for supremacist, extremist, and criminal gang activity in the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 537) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a process to track investigations, criminal and administrative actions, and final determinations with respect to conduct of members of the Armed Forces that is prohibited under Department of Defense Instruction 1325.06, entitled "Handling Dissident and Protest Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces." The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 1 of each year, beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on the process implemented by the Secretary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

To resolve controversies under Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

The House bill included a provision (sec. 540A) that would amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 50) to modify certain aspects of how controversies under that Act are resolved.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Limitation on waiver of rights and protections under Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540B) that would modify existing law to prohibit a servicemember's waiver of rights under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (Public Law 108-189) (SCRA), unless the servicemember executes the waiver only after a specific dispute arises and the waiver specifically references the dispute at issue. Current law permits a servicemember to waive SCRA protections only if the waiver is in writing (in at least 12 point font), and only if the written waiver is separate from the contract or lease to which it applies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and holistic assessment of the effects of the timing, content, and form of a servicemember's waiver of rights and protections under the SCRA, as required by Section 107(a) of the Act (50 U.S.C. 3918(a)), and, not later than May 31, 2021, submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the effect of these requirements in ensuring that any waiver executed by a servicemember in a covered case is knowing and voluntary. The results and data expected from the report will inform the need for change, if any, in the requirements attending a servicemember's waiver of rights in covered cases under the SCRA.

Clarification of private right of action under Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540C) that would allow a servicemember to exercise a private right of action under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (Public Law 108-189) (SCRA) by initiating an individual or class action suit in a court of law, even if the servicemember had previously signed an agreement not to do so.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and holistic assessment of servicemembers' use of the right to bring a private right of action under the SCRA, as provided in section 802(a) of the Act (50 U.S.C. 4042(a)), and, not later than May 31, 2021, submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives with an assessment of the efficacy and propriety of permitting a servicemember to initiate a private right of action, notwithstanding the servicemember's prior waiver of the right to do so. The results and data expected from the report will inform the need for change, if any, in the right of a servicemember to bring a private right of action under the SCRA.

Requirement of certain certification before deportation of a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540D) that would prohibit the removal of the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces from the United States until the Secretary concerned provides certain certifications to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Prohibition on certain communications regarding courts-martial

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540G) that would prohibit certain communications regarding courts-martial. The Senate amendment contained no similar provision. The House recesses.

Termination of contracts for telephone, multichannel video programming, or internet access service by certain individuals under Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540H) that would amend section 3956 of title 50, United States Code, to authorize the spouse or dependent of a servicemember to terminate certain service contracts on behalf of a servicemember if the servicemember is incapable of such actions due to a catastrophic injury, illness, or death.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees understand the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives are considering this provision as part of separate legislation under their jurisdiction. The conferees support this provision and encourage its quick adoption by the relevant committees of jurisdiction.

Report on drug demand reduction program modernization

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 540I) that would require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy of using point of collection testing (POCT) devices to modernize the drug demand reduction program (DDRP) random urinalysis testing.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the efficacy of using POCT devices to modernize the DDRP random urinalysis testing. The report shall include the following:

(1) The extent to which the use of POCT devices may streamline current urinalysis testing processes and communications, while maintaining specimen chain of custody for use in associated administrative and military justice activities, if needed;

(2) An assessment of the effectiveness of the POCT devices for DDRP random urinalysis testing while ensuring specimen chain of custody;

(3) A 10-year projection and assessment of the anticipated cost savings with the use of POCT devices in the DDRP random urinalysis testing, including a description of the methodology used for calculating the 10-year cost projection;

(4) An assessment of any other suggested changes to modernize the DDRP program;

(5) A summary of any programmatic or logistical barriers to effectively carrying out the use of POCT devices in the DDRP testing;

(6) A definition of POCT; and

(7) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Protection of attorney-client privilege between victims and Special Victims' Counsel

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 541) that would amend subsection (c) of section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, to define the relationship between the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) and a victim in the provision of legal advice as the relationship between an attorney and a client. It would also provide that, during any criminal legal proceeding in which a SVC is asked to testify or give evidence, the SVC shall be given the same consideration as counsel for the Government and counsel for the accused. The provision would also require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that Rule 502 of the Military Rules of Evidence be modified to provide that the privilege between a SVC and a client shall be the same as lawyer-client privilege.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the relationship between a Special Victims' Counsel and an alleged victim in the provision of legal advice and assistance is that of an attorney and a client and is afforded the same privilege as every other attorney-client relationship.

Authority of military judges and military magistrates to issue military court protective orders

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 542) that would amend chapter 80 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize military magistrates and military judges to issue military court protective orders for the purpose of protecting a victim of an alleged sex or domestic violence offense, or a family member or associate of the victim, from a person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Briefing on standardization and potential merger of law enforcement training for military and civilian personnel across the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 543) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the standardization and potential merger of law enforcement training for military and civilian personnel across the Department of Defense not later than June 8, 2021.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than June 8, 2021, on the standardization and potential merger of law enforcement training for military and civilian personnel across the Department of Defense, including training of military or civilian personnel of the Department designated in accordance with section 2762 of title 10, United States Code, to protect buildings, grounds, and property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department and the persons on such property. In developing the briefing, the Secretary shall do and include in the brief the results of the following:

(1) Identify and assess current law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs of the Armed Forces that have the flexibility and capacity to support the training referred to in subsection (a) of the Senate provision through common training standards;

(2) Identify and assess the current Department law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs that are affiliated with or accredited by third parties (including both governmental and private entities), including an assessment of the value derived from such affiliation or accreditation to the training referred to in subsection (a);

(3) Identify emerging law enforcement training requirements that are common among the Armed Forces and other

Department law enforcement components and are currently unmet by the Armed Forces or such components;

(4) Assess the feasibility, advisability, and suitability of incorporating standardized and merged field and operational training in military law enforcement mission areas, including area security operations, law and order operations, internment and resettlement operations, and police intelligence operations, in the training provided to all Armed Forces and other Department law enforcement components;

(5) Identify and assess Department courses, programs, or institutions with the capability to support law enforcement training or information sharing between Department military and civilian law enforcement components and State, county, and local law enforcement agencies, with the capability to support law enforcement components of the National Guard and other reserve components of the Armed Forces, or with both such capabilities;

(6) Assess the feasibility, advisability, and suitability of standardizing and merging the training for military and civilian personnel across the Department of Defense, including training of military or civilian personnel of the Department designated in accordance with section 2762 of title 10, United States Code, to protect buildings, grounds, and property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department and the persons on such property across the Department, including an assessment of the costs of such standardization and merger; and

(7) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

Question in workplace and gender relations surveys regarding prosecutions of sexual assault

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 549) that would require the Secretary of Defense to include, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, in the covered surveys a question regarding whether a member of the Armed Forces would be more willing to report a sexual assault if prosecution decisions were made by lawyers and not commanders.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on sexual abuse and harassment of recruits during medical examinations prior to entry into the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 550B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the

prevalence of sexual abuse and harassment of persons during the medical examinations that precede entry into the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the prevalence of sexual abuse and harassment of persons during medical examination that precedes entry into the Armed Forces. The briefing shall include information on the following:

(1) The number of incidents of sexual abuse or harassment that have been reported since 2000, if available;

(2) A description of the process by which the Department of Defense tracks the incidents of sexual abuse or harassment, if applicable;

(3) A plan to establish a process by which the Department tracks the incidents of sexual abuse or harassment, including of the medical professionals involved, if such a process does not exist;

(4) A plan to provide awareness training regarding sexual abuse and harassment provided to medical professionals who perform such examinations, if such training does not exist;

(5) A plan to provide recruits with information on their rights and responsibilities in the event they face sexual abuse and harassment that is incident to service but prior to starting service in the Armed Forces, if such information does not exist; and

(6) A description of the legal redress available to persons who experience such sexual abuse and harassment, including through the Uniform Code of Military Justice, for those who enter the Armed Forces.

Pilot program on prosecution of special victim offenses committed by attendees of military service academies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 550) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program for the attendees of the military service academies that would establish an independent authority to review certain special victim offenses and determine whether such offenses shall be referred to trial by an appropriate court-martial convening authority, and would require trial by a randomized jury.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Counseling in the Transition Assistance Program regarding sexual assault, sexual or gender harassment, and intimate partner violence

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 551) that would amend section 1142(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require counseling in the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) on health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for either survivors or victims of sexual assault, sexual or gender harassment, or intimate partner violence.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that current statutes require the TAP to provide information to participants on all Department of Veterans Affairs health benefits and resources, including mental health resources. Moreover, TAP briefings provide specific information on the health and mental health resources available to victims of harassment, intimate partner violence, and military sexual trauma.

Award or presentation of decorations favorably recommended following determination on merits of proposals for decorations not previously submitted in a timely fashion

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 551) that would modify the process to award decorations following a favorable determination and authorize the Secretary of Defense to grant the award without requiring a legislative time waiver from Congress for each award.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

The conferees note the importance of Congressional oversight of the process of authorizing time limitation waivers for certain valorous awards. The conferees emphasize to the Secretary of Defense that any waiver of time limitation for potential Medals of Honor be addressed by Congress in the National Defense Authorization Act. The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to develop a systematic process of transmitting information regarding the upgrade of valorous awards to Congress proactively to ensure these important award recommendations are granted the required waivers to time limitations in a timely manner and are funded in an appropriate manner.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2021, on mechanisms by which the process could be more effective. It should include but

not be limited to: (1) The feasibility of including valorous award recommendations with the President's Budget each fiscal year; (2) The feasibility of including funding in the President's Budget for the potential award upgrade recommendations that may be unplanned throughout the fiscal year; and (3) Data on the amount of congressionally-directed reviews and other reviews undertaken in the last 5 years including information on how many awards upgrades require legislation.

Report on regulations and procedures to implement programs on award of medals or commendations to handlers of military working dogs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5551) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments in order to implement the programs on the award of medals or other commendations to handlers of military working dogs required by section 582 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the regulations and procedures prescribed in order to carry out the programs to award medals or other commendations to handlers of military working dogs required by section 582 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019.

Medical or administrative discharge as a pathway for counseling in the Transition Assistance Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 552) that would amend section 1142(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to include potential or confirmed medical discharge, or potential or confirmed involuntary separation of the servicemember, as a pathway for counseling in the Transition Assistance Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Family dynamics as pathways for counseling in the Transition Assistance Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 553) that would amend section 1142(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to include certain family dynamics in the design of counseling pathways in the Transition Assistance Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 555) that would amend section 2168 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center to confer a Bachelor of Arts degree in foreign language upon any graduate who fulfills the degree requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are concerned about the growth in the number of Department of Defense entities requesting "degree granting authority." While post-secondary academic degrees are an important credential, the proliferation of these degrees degrades their value to students specifically and to the Department in general.

Therefore, the conferees request the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness provide a briefing by April 1, 2021, explaining the justification for the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center to award a Bachelor of Arts degree. Such briefing should include data on the current associate degree program and any other information the Under Secretary considers relevant.

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 556) that would amend section 2168 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center to confer a Bachelor of Arts degree in foreign language upon any graduate who fulfills the degree requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Participation of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in the Skillbridge program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560B) that would amend section 1143 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize members of the reserve component to be eligible for the Skillbridge program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Study regarding VA participation in TAP

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560C) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the Committees on Veterans Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 31, 2022, on the results of a study of the feasibility of having Veterans Affairs' representatives present during Transition Assistance Program (TAP) counseling sessions to establish eBenefits accounts for TAP participants.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that representatives from the Department of Veterans Affairs already participate in counseling sessions required under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code.

Transition outreach

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560E) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Labor, to encourage contact between servicemembers participating in the Transition Assistance Program and local communities to promote employment opportunities for such members.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that section 570F of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) required the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements to transmit information from a servicemember's Department of Defense Form DD-2648 to one or more state veterans agencies to connect veterans with services in local communities such as resume assistance, employment interview training, and employment recruitment training.

Continued participation of separated members of the Armed Forces in Skillbridge programs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560F) that would amend section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize an eligible servicemember enrolled in Skillbridge programs, and who may be discharged or released from Active Duty, to continue participation in such programs until completion.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees believe that no obstacles exist for a discharged or separated servicemember to complete Skillbridge program training begun while on Active Duty. The conferees encourage continued employer participation in the Skillbridge program to help servicemembers gain full employment after they transition from Active Duty to veteran status.

Report on officer training in irregular warfare

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560J) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the training in irregular warfare, if any, provided to officers of the Armed Forces as part of the regular course of instruction for such officers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the training in irregular warfare, if any, provided to officers of the Armed Forces as part of the regular course of instruction for such officers.

The briefing shall include the following: (1) The level of instruction in irregular warfare typically provided to officers; (2) The number of hours of instruction at each level; and (3) A description of the subject areas covered by the instruction. The report shall not include information on specialized or branch-specific training in irregular warfare provided to certain officers as part of a specialized course of instruction.

The conferees note that the term "irregular warfare" has the meaning given that term in the Joint Operating Concept of the Department of Defense titled "Irregular Warfare: Countering Irregular Threats", version 2.0, dated May 17, 2010.

Limited exception for attendance of enlisted personnel at senior level and intermediate level officer professional military education courses

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560L) that would amend section 559 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to authorize, in certain circumstances, the attendance of enlisted personnel at senior and intermediate level officer professional military education.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Limitation on eligibility of for-profit institutions to participate in educational assistance programs of the Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 560M) that would amend section 2006a of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from providing educational assistance funding to a proprietary institution of higher education that derives less than 10 percent of its revenue from non-Federal education assistance sources.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Continuation of paid parental leave upon death of child

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 566) that would require the Secretary of Defense to amend regulations related to military parental leave to mandate primary and secondary caregiver parental leave that has already been approved shall not terminate upon the death of the child for whom such leave is taken.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees understand the grief and pain caused by the tragic death of a child. In cases of stillbirth or miscarriage, expectant military parents suffer a great emotional trauma and should be encouraged to take the time needed to recover before returning to full-time duty. The conferees believe the Department of Defense already has the authority to ensure servicemembers who are dealing with the death of child are able to take time off to care for themselves and their families.

Commanders are entrusted with the responsibility of taking care of their troops, which would include ensuring they have the ability to take leave to deal with the pain caused by the death

of a child. If it becomes clear that commanders are not performing as expected, the conferees remain open to considering future legislation in this area.

Comptroller General of the United States report on the structural condition of Department of Defense Education Activity schools

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 568) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the structural condition of Department of Defense Education Activity facilities and virtual infrastructure.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 567).

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report not later than November 1, 2021, to the congressional defense committees setting forth an assessment of the structural condition of schools of the Department of Defense Education Activity, both within the continental United States and outside the continental United States.

Separately, the conferees also direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment and provide a report not later than November 1, 2021, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the virtual learning infrastructure and environment at Department of Defense Education Activity schools when the physical structure cannot be used, including military families' perspectives about virtual learning.

The conferees note the Comptroller General has begun such an assessment in response to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) and request the Comptroller General submit said report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Reopening of child care facilities of the Engineer Research and Development Center

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570C) that would require the Secretary of the Army to reopen the childcare facilities of the Engineer Research and Development Center that were closed during fiscal year 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note the importance of communicating with the local community regarding closures of childcare facilities

and encourage the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure the childcare needs of servicemembers and Department of Defense civilians can be met by local childcare providers prior to closing a childcare facility.

Independent study and report on military spouse underemployment

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5571) that would require an independent study and report to be completed by a federally funded research and development center on military spouse underemployment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Procedures of the Office of Special Needs for the development of individualized services plans for military families with special needs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 573) that would amend section 1781c(d)(4) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the policy of the Department of Defense Office of Special Needs must include requirements for the development and continuous updating by an appropriate office of an individualized services plan—whether medical, educational, or both—for each military family with special needs and procedures for the development of an individualized services plan for military family members with special needs who have requested family support services and have completed family needs assessments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that this provision is included in section 582 of title 5 of this Act.

Report on demographics of officers appointed to certain grades

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 575) that would require each Secretary of a military department to submit to Congress an annual report summarizing the gender and race of each individual who received an original appointment under section 531 of title 10, United States Code, or was appointed to the grade of O-9 or O-10 pursuant to section 601 of title 10, United States Code, during the preceding fiscal year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Plans to increase female and minority representation in the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 576) that would require the Secretary of Defense and each Secretary of a military department to develop plans to increase the recruiting, retention, and representation in senior enlisted and officer grades, of female and minority members of the Armed Forces and cadets or midshipmen. In addition, the provision would require each Secretary to provide periodic reports on progress toward achieving the goals established by each such plan.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5516) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress a report setting forth a plan to implement and accomplish the recommendations set forth in the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report published on May 19, 2020, titled, ``Female Active-Duty Personnel: Guidance and Plans Needed for Recruitment and Retention Efforts'' (GAO-20-61).

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Report to Congress on efforts to increase diversity and representation in film, television, and publishing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 578) that would require the Secretary of Defense and each Secretary of a military department to promulgate a policy to promote the depiction of marginalized communities in projects with the film, television, and publishing industries carried out through their respective offices of public affairs. Further, the provision would require the Secretaries to submit to the Congress a report outlining the policies enacted and the activities undertaken pursuant to such policies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Eligibility of veterans of Operation End Sweep for Vietnam Service Medal

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 583) that would authorize the Secretary of the military department concerned to award the Vietnam Service Medal to a veteran who participated in Operation End Sweep, upon the application of that individual.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees recognize the distinguished service of veterans who participated in Operation End Sweep, from February

6, 1973, to July 18, 1973, undertaking the harrowing work of clearing sea mines laid in Vietnamese waters. The conferees value the meritorious performance of Operation End Sweep veterans following the cessation of military combat operations in Vietnam.

Briefing on the implementation of requirements on connections of retiring and separating members of the Armed Forces with community-based organizations and related entities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5587) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the current status of the implementation of section 570F of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Prohibition on charging for or counting certain acronyms on headstones of individuals interred at Arlington National Cemetery

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 593) that would require the Secretary of the Army to establish policies to prohibit the charging of a fee for or the counting towards the character or line count of certain acronyms on headstones for individuals interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs does not charge a fee for headstone inscriptions and currently allows for certain acronyms when there is space available on the headstone to accommodate these letters.

Sense of Congress regarding advertising recruiting efforts

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 595) that would express the sense of Congress that military recruiting commands should give all due consideration to the use of local broadcasting and traditional news publishers when advertising.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Sense of Congress honoring the Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, home to the 436th airlift wing, the 512th airlift wing, and the Charles C. Carson Center for mortuary affairs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 597) that would express the Sense of Congress honoring the servicemembers of Dover Air Force Base for their distinguished service and recognizing the incredibly unique and important work of the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations and the role they play in honoring our fallen heroes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees recognize the distinguished service of the thousands of Active Duty military, reserve component, and civilian employees of Dover Air Force Base that comprise and support the 436th Airlift Wing, the 512th Airlift Wing, and the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations, and express sincerest gratitude for their unique and important work.

GAO study of women involuntarily separated or discharged due to pregnancy or parenthood

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 598) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of women involuntarily separated or discharged from the Armed Forces due to pregnancy or parenthood from 1951 through 1976.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Annual report regarding cost of living for members and employees of the Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599B) that would amend section 136 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an annual report on the cost of living for Department of Defense military and civilian personnel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on Preservation of the Force and Family Program of United States Special Operations Command

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599C) that would require, not later than March 1, 2021, the Commander of United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of

Representatives a report on SOCOM's Preservation of the Force and Family Program (POTFF).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander of SOCOM, not later than March 1, 2021, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on POTFF. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the current structure of professional staff employed by the program;

(2) A comparison of the current mission requirements and the capabilities of existing personnel of the program;

(3) An analysis of any emergent needs or skill sets of the program; and

(4) A cost-benefit analysis of hiring, as specialists, the following:

(a) contractors;

(b) civilian full-time equivalent personnel; and

(c) members of the Armed Forces.

Report regarding transportation of remains of certain decedents by the Secretary of a military department

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding transportation of remains of decedents under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department pursuant to section 1481 of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding the transportation of remains of decedents under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department pursuant to section 1481 of title 10, United States Code.

GAO study of members absent without leave or on unauthorized absence

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599D) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the

Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of a study regarding how the Armed Forces handle cases of members absent without leave or on unauthorized absence.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of a study detailing how the Armed Forces handle cases of members absent without leave or on unauthorized absence. The report shall include:

(1) The procedures, guidelines or practices employed by each Armed Force for the identification and investigation of:

- (a) voluntary absences;
- (b) involuntary absences that may involve foul play, accident, or other intervening factor; and
- (c) involuntary absences wherein the member may be in danger or some other form of distress;

(2) The procedures, guidelines or practices for cooperation and coordination between military authorities, local law enforcement agencies, and Federal law enforcement agencies;

(3) The procedures, guidelines or practices for use of media, including social media, in conjunction with such cases;

(4) Military resources available for such cases and any apparent shortfalls in such resources;

(5) Variances in procedures, guidelines or practices for such cases between the Armed Forces;

(6) Variances between the procedures, guidelines or practices described in paragraph (5) and those generally employed by civilian law enforcement;

(7) Best practices and recommendations for responding to and investigating such cases; and

(8) Any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General to provide preliminary observations no later than March 31, 2021 with a final report to follow at an agreed upon date.

TITLE VI—MILITARY COMPENSATION

SUBTITLE A—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Increase in basic pay (sec. 601)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 601) that would authorize a 3.0 percent increase in basic pay rates for members of the uniformed services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Compensation and credit for retired pay purposes for maternity leave taken by members of the reserve components (sec. 602)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 606) that would amend section 206 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize 1/30th of the basic pay authorized for a member of a uniformed service for each 6 day period during which a member of the reserve component is on maternity leave. The provision would also require that each period of maternity leave taken by a member of the reserve component in connection with the birth of a child shall count toward the member's entitlement to retired pay.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 603).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Provision of information regarding SCRA to members who receive basic allowance for housing (sec. 603)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 642) that would amend section 403 of title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to provide information on the rights and protections available to military personnel under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to servicemembers who receive Basic Allowance for Housing.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary concerned to provide information on the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act when a servicemember first receives a Basic Allowance for Housing and each time a servicemember receives a permanent change of station.

Reorganization of certain allowances other than travel and transportation allowances (sec. 604)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 603) that would amend chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Department of Defense to continue making payments beyond fiscal year 2022 for per diem while on duty outside the continental United States and for funeral honors duties.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 601).

The Senate recesses.

Expansion of travel and transportation allowances to include fares and tolls (sec. 605)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 605) that would amend section 206 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Department of Defense to reimburse authorized travelers for fares and tolls incurred in connection with official travel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

One-time uniform allowance for officers who transfer to the Space Force (sec. 606)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 926) that would allow the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to servicemembers transferring into the Space Force a reimbursement for the purchase of required uniforms and equipment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees acknowledge that the clothing allowance for enlisted members is authorized in section 418 of title 37, United States Code.

SUBTITLE B—BONUSES AND SPECIAL INCENTIVE PAYS

One-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pay authorities (sec. 611)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 611) that would extend, through December 31, 2021, various expiring bonus and special pay authorities for military personnel. The provision would extend special pay and bonus authority for reserve personnel, military healthcare professionals, and nuclear officers and consolidated pay authorities for officer and enlisted personnel. The provision would also extend the authority to provide temporary increases in the rate of Basic Allowance for Housing in certain circumstances.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 611).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Increase in special and incentive pays for officers in health professions (sec. 612)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 612) that would amend subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 335(e)(1) of title 37, United States Code, to increase the maximum amounts of special and incentive pays for military health professions officers.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make such special and incentive pays payable pursuant to agreements entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Increase in certain hazardous duty incentive pay from members of the uniformed services (sec. 613)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 612) that would amend section 351 of title 37, United States Code, to increase the maximum allowable payment to \$275 per month for hazardous duty designated by the Secretary concerned or for duty in an imminent danger area as determined by the Secretary concerned.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Payment of hazardous duty incentive pay for members of the uniformed services (sec. 614)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 613) that would amend section 351 of title 37, United States Code, to require that all hazardous duty pay be paid on a monthly basis.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 351 of title 37, United States Code, to provide authority for the Secretary of a military department to pay hazardous duty pay on a prorated or monthly basis.

Clarification of 30 days of continuous duty on board a ship required for family separation allowance for members of the uniformed services (sec. 615)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 614) that would amend section 427 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the payment of family separation allowance for servicemembers who are under orders to remain on board a ship while at home port.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

SUBTITLE C—DISABILITY PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND FAMILY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Modernization and clarification of payment of certain Reserves while on duty (sec. 621)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 622) that would amend section 12316 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the existing priority of payments so that a Reservist, who is entitled to retired or retainer pay and who performs paid reserve duty, would receive compensation for the reserve duty unless the Reservist elects to waive that compensation to receive the retired or retainer pay.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Restatement and clarification of authority to reimburse members for spouse relicensing costs pursuant to a permanent change of station (sec. 622)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 615) that would expand reimbursable state licensure and certification costs for a military spouse arising from relocation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 574) that would amend section 453 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to reimburse a servicemember of the Armed Forces for the qualified relicensing or credentialing costs of his or her spouse. The provision would repeal the expiring authority in section 476(p) of title 37, United States Code.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Expansion of death gratuity for ROTC graduates (sec. 623)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 622) that would amend section 623 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to make the provision effective as of May 1, 2017.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 623).

The Senate recesses.

Expansion of assistance for Gold Star spouses and other dependents (sec. 624)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 628) that would amend section 633(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66) to improve assistance for Gold Star spouses and other dependents.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Gold Star Families Parks Pass (sec. 625)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 626) that would amend section 6804(b) of title 16, United States Code, to make the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass available at no cost to members of Gold Star Families.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Recalculation of financial assistance for providers of child care services and youth program services for dependents (sec. 626)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 623) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a method to calculate financial assistance for childcare and youth program service providers in accordance with section 1798 of title 10, United States Code, based on local variations in cost for childcare services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a method to calculate financial assistance for childcare and youth program service providers in accordance with section 1798 of title 10, United States Code, based on local variations in cost for childcare services.

Priority for certain military family housing to a member of the Armed Forces whose spouse agrees to provide family home day care services (sec. 627)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 624) that would authorize the Secretary of a military department to prioritize a servicemember for military family housing if their spouse is eligible and agrees to provide family home day care services when there is a shortage of childcare employees at a Child Development Center at a given military installation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the eligible military spouse to agree to provide family home day care services for not less than 1 year.

Study on feasibility and advisability of TSP contributions by military spouses (sec. 628)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 625) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to study the feasibility of authorizing a military spouse to contribute to the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) account of the servicemember to whom that military spouse is married.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of authorizing a spouse to contribute to the TSP account of the servicemember to whom that military spouse is married.

Report on implications of expansion of authority to provide financial assistance to civilian providers of child care services or youth program services for survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty (sec. 629)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 621) that would amend section 1798(a) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize financial assistance to civilian providers of childcare services or youth program services to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty or Active Duty for training.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Comptroller General of the United States, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report on the implications of expanding the authority under section 1798(a) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize financial assistance to civilian providers of childcare services or youth program services to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty or Active Duty for training.

Report on extension of commissary and exchange benefits for surviving remarried spouses with dependent children of members of the Armed Forces who die while on active duty or certain reserve duty (sec. 629A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 629) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting jointly with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to establish procedures whereby an eligible remarried spouse may obtain unescorted access to military installations to use commissaries and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) retail facilities to the same extent as a non-remarried spouse.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to submit a report by March 1, 2021, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Department of Defense's procedures by which an eligible remarried spouse may obtain access, as appropriate, to a military installation to use a commissary store or MWR retail facility.

SUBTITLE D—DEFENSE RESALE MATTERS

Base responders essential needs and dining access (sec. 631)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 631) that would amend chapter 54 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to permit a protective services employee at a military installation to purchase food and hygiene items at a commissary or Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) retail facility on the installation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Department to permit such employees to purchase food and hygiene items at a commissary or MWR retail facility on the military installation.

First responder access to mobile exchanges (sec. 632)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 632) that would amend section 1146 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to allow an emergency responder to use a mobile commissary or exchange store deployed to an area declared as a major disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to allow an emergency responder to use a mobile commissary or exchange store deployed to an area declared as a major disaster or emergency

under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

Updated business case analysis for consolidation of the defense resale system (sec. 633)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 633) that would require the Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to update the Department's business case analysis on consolidation of the defense resale system not later than March 1, 2021. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit the updated analysis to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by June 1, 2021. Additionally, the provision would prohibit any action on consolidation until the same committees notify the Secretary of Defense in writing of receipt and acceptance of the updated analysis.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER PERSONNEL RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

Approval of certain activities by retired and reserve members of the uniformed services (sec. 641)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 632) that would amend section 908 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize retired members of the uniformed services, members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces not on Active Duty for more than 30 days, and members of the Commissioned Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service to accept payment for speeches, travel, meals, lodging, or registration fees, if approved by the Secretary concerned. The provision would also require that annual reports on approvals for employment or compensation of retired general and flag officers include the following elements: (1) The foreign government involved; (2) The duties to be performed; and (3) The compensation or payment to be provided.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Permanent authority for and enhancement of the Government lodging program (sec. 642)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 631) that would amend section 914 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) to permanently authorize a government lodging program for employees of the Department of Defense and members of the uniformed services under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The provision would also require the Secretary concerned to exclude from the lodging program Department of Defense civilian employees who are traveling for the performance of mission functions of a public shipyard of the Department of Defense, if the purpose or mission of such travel would be adversely affected by the requirements of the Government lodging program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would exclude from the lodging program until September 30, 2023, Department of Defense civilian employees who are traveling for the performance of mission functions of a public shipyard of the Department of Defense.

Operation of Stars and Stripes (sec. 643)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 641) that would maintain the enacted fiscal year 2020 funding levels for Stars and Stripes and require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing a business case analysis of continued operation of Stars and Stripes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Basic needs allowance for low-income regular members

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 602) that would amend chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require the Secretary of Defense to pay a basic needs allowance to a qualifying servicemember.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees remain very concerned about the lack of an accurate and reliable assessment of the current extent of food insecurity among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. While there continues to be anecdotal evidence of military personnel utilizing food banks close to military installations, there is little quantitative evidence suggesting

hunger is a matter of concern in the military. Section 656 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) directed the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on food insecurity among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. The conferees received an interim response stating the required report will incorporate findings from the 13th Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation and be provided to Congress by March 31, 2021. The conferees reiterate the importance of this report. If the results of the forthcoming report indicate food insecurity exists at any rank, the conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to take steps to address the problem and propose to the Congress any legislation required to solve this unacceptable situation. Ensuring military personnel are able to feed their families is a matter of the utmost importance to the Congress and the American people.

Hazardous duty pay for members of the Armed Forces performing duty in response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 602) that would require the Secretary of the military department concerned to pay hazardous duty pay in the amount of \$150 per month to members of the Armed Forces who perform duty in response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Hazardous duty pay for COVID-19 would not be prorated.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to make use of its existing authority to provide hazardous duty pay to members of the Armed Forces who perform duty in response to the coronavirus disease 2019.

Single military housing area for each municipality with a population greater than 500,000

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 604) that would amend section 403 of title 37, United States Code, to prohibit any municipality with a population greater than 500,000 from being covered by more than one military housing area.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE AND OTHER HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Improvement to breast cancer screening (sec. 701)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 704) that would amend section 1074d(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to include TRICARE coverage for digital breast tomosynthesis.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Waiver of fees charged to certain civilians for emergency medical treatment provided at military medical treatment facilities (sec. 702)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 705) that would amend section 1079b of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to implement procedures that would authorize military treatment facilities (MTFs) to waive fees for medical care provided to civilians at MTFs if, after any insurance payments, the civilian is unable to pay for the care provided and that care enhanced the medical readiness of the health care providers who furnished the care.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 703).

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Authority for Secretary of Defense to manage provider type referral and supervision requirements under TRICARE program (sec. 703)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 701) that would amend section 1079(a)(12) of title 10, United States Code, to provide the Department of Defense with greater flexibility in determining which provider types under the TRICARE program may diagnose or assess a mental or physical illness, injury, or bodily malfunction and, by extension, the extent to which referrals and supervision may be required for these provider types.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Expansion of benefits available under TRICARE Extended Care Health Option program (sec. 704)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 706) that would amend subsection (e) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, to expand benefits available under the TRICARE Extended Health Care Option (ECHO) program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand certain benefits under the TRICARE ECHO program, including the expansion of a respite care benefit from 16 to 32 hours per month for primary caregivers. The provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2022, on caregiving services available to eligible dependents under State Medicaid plans or the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sale of hearing aids for dependents of certain members of the reserve components (sec. 705)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 707) that would amend section 1077(g) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the provision of hearing aids for dependents of certain reserve component members.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 1077(g) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the sale of hearing aids to certain eligible members of the reserve components.

Pilot program on receipt of non-generic prescription maintenance medications under TRICARE pharmacy benefits program (sec. 706)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 707) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a 3-year pilot program whereby covered TRICARE beneficiaries may elect to receive certain non-generic prescription maintenance medications either through military treatment facility pharmacies, the TRICARE mail order pharmacy program, or retail network pharmacies. The provision would prescribe certain conditions of the pilot program and would require the Secretary to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on implementation of the pilot program. Subsequently, the Secretary would provide an interim report to the same committees within 18 months after the commencement of the pilot program. Finally, the Comptroller General of the United States would submit a report on the program to the same committees by March 1, 2024.

The Senate amendment contained another provision (sec. 5707) that would make a technical amendment to section 707 of the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recesses with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out the pilot program if the total costs to the Department of Defense (DOD) for eligible beneficiaries to receive such medications under the pilot program would not exceed the total costs to DOD for medications dispensed to such beneficiaries through the national mail order program. The amendment would include the technical amendment under section 5707 of the Senate amendment.

SUBTITLE B—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Repeal of administration of TRICARE dental plans through Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (sec. 711)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 722) that would amend section 713(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to delay the transition of the administration of TRICARE dental plans for Active-Duty family members, non-activated National Guard/Reserve members, family members of National Guard/Reserve members, and certain survivors to the Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (FEDVIP) until January 1, 2023.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would repeal section 8951(8) of title 5, United States Code, and section 1076a(b) of title 10, United States Code, to repeal the administration of the TRICARE Dental Program (TDP) through the FEDVIP.

The conferees have become aware of certain significant challenges associated with a change in the administration of the TDP and the potential negative impact such change may have on dental benefits for eligible TRICARE beneficiaries. As a result, the conferees determine to repeal the underlying statutes that have directed this administrative change.

Protection of the Armed Forces from infectious diseases (sec. 712)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 711) that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Armed Forces have the diagnostic equipment, testing capabilities, and personal

protective equipment necessary to protect servicemembers from the threat of infectious diseases and to treat those members who contract infectious diseases.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Department of Defense to maintain a 30-day supply of personal protective equipment in a quantity sufficient for each member of the active and reserve components and to have the capability to re-supply such equipment rapidly. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Department's medical laboratories have the technology needed to facilitate rapid research and development of vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics in case of pandemics.

Inclusion of drugs, biological products, and critical medical supplies in national security strategy for national technology and industrial base (sec. 713)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 712) that would amend section 2501(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require inclusion of drugs, biological products, and critical medical supplies in the national security strategy for the national technology and industrial base. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and other agencies of the Federal government as appropriate, to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, on vulnerabilities to the drugs, biological products, vaccines, and critical medical supplies of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to include with the report required in 2022, under section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, an appendix containing an assessment of the gaps or vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base with respect to drugs, biological products, vaccines, and critical medical supplies described in section 2501(a)(11) of such title as amended by this section. The amendment would modify certain matters required in the appendix of the report, including an identification of any shortages of finished drugs, biological products, vaccines, and critical medical supplies with respect to the joint deployment formulary. The amendment would also require the Secretary to submit the appendix separately to the appropriate congressional committees as defined in the amendment.

Contract authority of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (sec. 714)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 713) that would amend section 2113(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to enter into contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants on a sole-source basis pursuant to section 2304(c)(5) of such title.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make certain technical amendments and clarify that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the Secretary of Defense's ability, in carrying out such section, to use competitive procedures to award contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants.

Membership of Board of Regents of Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (sec. 715)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 742) that would amend section 2113a(b) of title 10, United States Code, to designate the Director of the Defense Health Agency as an ex officio member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Temporary exemption for Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences from certain Paperwork Reduction Act requirements (sec. 716)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1774) that would have rendered certain parts of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501-3521) inapplicable to the voluntary collection of information during the conduct of research by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would establish a 2-year pilot program, during which the voluntary collection of information during research and program evaluations conducted or sponsored by USUHS and funded through the Defense Health Program would be exempt from application of sections 3506(c), 3507, and 3508 of title 44, United States Code. Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense would be required to submit to the appropriate congressional committees of the Senate and the House of

Representatives a report setting forth the preliminary outcomes of the pilot program. Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary would be required to submit an updated report and any recommendations with respect to policy or legislative actions regarding the exemption.

Modification to limitation on the realignment or reduction of military medical Manning end strength (sec. 717)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 715) that would amend section 719 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) that would prohibit the realignment or reduction of military medical end strength authorizations during the 1-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act. The provision would require the Department of Defense to consider the impact of such end strength authorizations on the Department's homeland defense and pandemic influenza support missions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the realignment or reduction of military medical end strength authorizations during the 180 days following the date of the enactment of this Act.

Modifications to implementation plan for restructure or realignment of military medical treatment facilities (sec. 718)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 716) that would amend section 703(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to require certain modifications to the requirements for the Department of Defense's implementation plan for restructure or realignment of military medical treatment facilities (MTFs).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to certify to the congressional defense committees that a covered beneficiary affected by restructure or realignment of a MTF would have access to health care services through the purchased care component of the TRICARE program. Additionally, the amendment would modify the time period that would restrict the Secretary from making such changes to MTFs.

Policy to address prescription opioid safety (sec. 719)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 717) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a policy and tracking mechanism for the prescription of opioid medications to

ensure compliance with guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Food and Drug Administration.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a policy and tracking mechanism to ensure that certain healthcare providers across the military health system conform with the clinical practice guidelines of the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs and the opioid prescribing guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Food and Drug Administration. The amendment would expand upon and modify the elements required in the Secretary's opioid prescription abuse prevention policy.

Addition of burn pit registration and other information to electronic health records of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 720)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 718) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to ensure that their departments' electronic health records contain updated information related to each servicemember or veteran in the burn pit registry established under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to ensure that the Department of Defense's electronic health records contain: (1) Updated information related to each servicemember in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry; and (2) A link to any servicemember's occupational or environmental exposure recorded in the Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System (or successor system).

Inclusion of information on exposure to open burn pits in postdeployment health reassessments (sec. 721)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 759) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure inclusion of a question on post-deployment health assessment or reassessment forms regarding exposure of servicemembers to open burn pits.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO COVID-19

COVID-19 military health system review panel (sec. 731)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 721) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) panel to review the military health system's response to COVID-19, evaluate the effects of COVID-19 on the system, and analyze the system's strengths and weaknesses identified as a result of COVID-19. The provision would: (1) Establish the panel's composition and duties; (2) Define the elements of the review; and (3) Require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than June 1, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Department of Defense pandemic preparedness (sec. 732)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 722) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy for pandemic preparedness and response and to conduct a study on the response of the military health system to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The provision would require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the strategy and the study by June 1, 2021. Finally, the provision would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (DOD) to submit a report to the Secretary of Defense and the same committees on the total dollar amount of waste, fraud, and abuse uncovered in any DOD spending under the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic and to provide recommendations to combat any such activities in future spending related to pandemic preparedness and response.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would remove the requirement for the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit a report.

Transitional health benefits for certain members of the National Guard serving under orders in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) (sec. 733)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 520A) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to a National Guard (NG) member separating from active service after serving

on full-time duty pursuant to section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, the health benefits authorized under section 1145 of title 10, United States Code, for a member of a reserve component separating from Active Duty, if the active service from which the NG member is separating was in support of the whole of government response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 705).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Registry of certain TRICARE beneficiaries diagnosed with COVID-19 (sec. 734)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 723) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a registry by June 1, 2021, of TRICARE beneficiaries diagnosed with COVID-19. The Secretary would provide a report on establishing the registry, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the Secretary of Defense would be required to establish and maintain a registry by June 1, 2021, of TRICARE beneficiaries diagnosed with or treated for COVID-19 at a military medical treatment facility.

Health assessments of veterans diagnosed with pandemic diseases to determine exposure to open burn pits and toxic airborne chemicals (sec. 735)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 724) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that the first health assessment conducted for a servicemember or veteran, after the individual tested positive for a pandemic virus, includes an evaluation to determine whether the individual had been based or stationed where open burn pits were used or whether the individual had been exposed to toxic airborne chemicals or contaminants. The provision would require enrollment of such exposed individuals into the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the health impacts of a pandemic virus on individuals exposed to open burn pits or other toxic exposures.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that the first

health assessment conducted for a veteran, after the individual tested positive for a pathogen by which a public health national emergency has been declared, includes an evaluation to determine whether the veteran had been based or stationed where open burn pits were used or whether the individual had been exposed to toxic airborne chemicals or contaminants.

Comptroller General study on delivery of mental health services to members of the Armed Forces during the COVID-19 pandemic (sec. 736)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 746) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the delivery of Federal, State, and private mental health services to members of the reserve components. The provision would require the Comptroller General to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the study not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the delivery of Federal, State, and private mental health services to members of the Armed Forces during the COVID-19 pandemic and to submit to the same committees a report on the study not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Modifications to pilot program on civilian and military partnerships to enhance interoperability and medical surge capability and capacity of National Disaster Medical System (sec. 741)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 731) that would amend section 740 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to modify the requirements for the pilot program on civilian and military partnerships to enhance interoperability and medical surge capability and capacity of the National Disaster Medical System.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 744).

The House recedes with an amendment that would make certain technical amendments to the Senate provision. Additionally, the amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report on the pilot program to the appropriate congressional committees, as defined, within 180

days after commencement of the program. Within 180 days after completion of the pilot program, the Secretary would submit a final report to the same committees.

Reports on suicide among members of the Armed Forces and suicide prevention programs and activities of the Department of Defense (sec. 742)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 732) that would amend section 741(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require additional elements in the Department of Defense's annual suicide report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Extension of authority for Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund (sec. 743)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 734) that would amend section 1704(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) to extend the authority for the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Demonstration Fund from September 30, 2021, to September 30, 2023.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 741).

The House recesses.

Military Health System Clinical Quality Management Program (sec. 744)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 743) that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement a comprehensive clinical quality management program within the military health system. The provision would prescribe the elements of the program and include clinical quality management of healthcare delivery outside military medical treatment facilities, on ships, planes, in deployed settings, and in the purchased care component of the military health system.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program (sec. 745)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750H) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to award competitive grants to nonprofit organizations to assist such organizations in the planning, designing, establishing, or operating programs to provide assistance dogs to covered servicemembers and veterans.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program to provide assistance dogs to covered servicemembers and veterans.

Extramedical maternal health providers demonstration project
(sec. 746)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 720) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to conduct a 5-year demonstration project designed to evaluate the cost, quality of care, and impact on maternal and fetal outcomes of using certain extra-medical maternal health providers (douglas and lactation consultants) under the TRICARE program to determine whether to make coverage of the services of such providers permanent under TRICARE.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 706).

The conference agreement includes this provision with an amendment to include lactation counselors as participants in the demonstration project.

Briefing on diet and nutrition of members of the Armed Forces
(sec. 747)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 740) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees on the diet and nutrition of members of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the diet and nutrition of members of the Armed Forces.

Audit of medical conditions of residents in privatized military housing (sec. 748)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 743) that would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (DODIG) to conduct an audit of the medical conditions of servicemembers and their families who have resided in unsafe or unhealthy privatized military housing. Not later than 1 year after commencement of the audit, the DODIG would be required to submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the audit and to publish the audit on a publicly available internet website of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 748).

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the DODIG, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to commence an audit of: (1) The medical conditions of servicemembers and their families who have resided in unsafe or unhealthy military housing; and (2) The process under section 3053 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to determine whether such process adequately addresses the resolution of environmental health hazards identified during inspections conducted pursuant to sections 3051(b) and 3052(b) of such Act. Not later than 1 year after commencement of the audit, the DODIG would be required to submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the audit and to publish the audit on a publicly available internet website of the Department of Defense.

Assessment of receipt by civilians of emergency medical treatment at military medical treatment facilities (sec. 749)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 751) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to complete an assessment of the provision of emergency medical treatment by the Department of Defense to non-covered civilian patients at military medical treatment facilities during the period from October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2020. The provision would require the Comptroller General to provide a report containing the results of the assessment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 180 days after completion of such assessment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the reporting requirements of the Comptroller General.

Study on the incidence of cancer diagnosis and mortality among military aviators and aviation support personnel (sec. 750)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 739) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the incidence of cancer diagnosis and mortality among military aviators and aviation support personnel and to provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees within 2 years of the date of such agreement.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 754) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a two-phased study, in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute, on cancer among aviators and aviation support personnel who served in the Armed Forces on or after February 28, 1961, and who receive benefits under chapter 55, United States Code. The Secretary would submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the findings of phase 1 of the study within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act. Finally, the Secretary would submit a report on phase 2 of the study, if conducted, to the same committees within 1 year of the date of submission of the first report.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Study on exposure to toxic substances at Karshi-Khanabad Air Base, Uzbekistan (sec. 751)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 742) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on toxic exposure by servicemembers deployed to Karshi-Khanabad Air Base, Uzbekistan, at any time from October 1, 2001, to December 31, 2005.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Review and report on prevention of suicide among members of the Armed Forces stationed at remote installations outside the contiguous United States (sec. 752)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 745) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct

a review of efforts by the Department of Defense to prevent suicide among servicemembers stationed at remote installations outside the contiguous United States. The provision would prescribe the elements of such review and require the Comptroller General to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than October 1, 2021, on preliminary observations relating to the review. The Comptroller General would then submit a report containing the results of the review to the same committees not later than March 1, 2022.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 747).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Study on medevac helicopters and ambulances at certain military installations (sec. 753)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 748) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, containing a study on the potential benefits and feasibility of requiring each military installation outside the United States to have, at a minimum, one functioning medical evacuation helicopter and one functioning ambulance that are each stocked with appropriate medical emergency equipment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act. The amendment would also modify the elements of such study.

Comptroller General study on prenatal and postpartum mental health conditions among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents (sec. 754)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on mental health treatment relating to pregnancy.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 749) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on prenatal and postpartum mental health conditions among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. The provision would also require the Comptroller General to submit a report on the study's findings to the

Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the elements of the study conducted by the Comptroller General to include the report elements in section 750 of the House bill.

Report on lapses in TRICARE coverage for members of the National Guard and reserve components (sec. 755)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750J) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, analyzing the factors that may contribute to lapses in TRICARE coverage for members of the National Guard and the reserve component.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require each Secretary of a military department, in consultation with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to conduct the analysis and to submit the report to the same committees. In addition, the amendment would include additional elements for analysis in the report.

Study and report on increasing telehealth services across Armed Forces (sec. 756)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750K) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study that reviews, identifies, and evaluates the technology approaches, policies, and concepts of operations of telehealth and telemedicine programs of the military departments and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Study on force mix options and service models to enhance readiness of medical force of the Armed Forces (sec. 757)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 745) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center or other independent entity to conduct a study on force mix options and service models to optimize readiness of the

medical force to deliver combat casualty care. The Secretary would submit a report on the findings of the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 15 months of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Report on billing practices for health care from Department of Defense (sec. 758)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 752) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives assessing the billing practices of the Department of Defense for care received under the TRICARE Program or at military treatment facilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would remove the findings and the sense of Congress from the provision.

SUBTITLE E—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS

Short title (sec. 761)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 751) that would cite this subtitle as the "Care and Readiness Enhancement for Reservists Act of 2020" or the "CARE for Reservists Act of 2020."

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 761).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Expansion of eligibility for readjustment counseling and related outpatient services from Department of Veterans Affairs to include members of reserve components of the Armed Forces (sec. 762)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 752) that would amend subsection (a)(1) of section 1712A of title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for readjustment counseling and related outpatient services from the Department of Veterans

Affairs to certain members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 762).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Provision of mental health services from Department of Veterans Affairs to members of reserve components of the Armed Forces (sec. 763)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 753) that would amend subchapter VIII of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to provide mental health services to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 763).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Inclusion of members of reserve components in mental health programs of Department of Veterans Affairs (sec. 764)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 754) that would amend section 1720F of title 38, United States Code, to include reserve component members in the mental health programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 764).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Report on mental health and related services provided by Department of Veterans Affairs to members of the Armed Forces (sec. 765)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 755) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on mental health services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 765).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Expansion of mental health assessments for members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 701) that would amend section 1074m of title 10, United States Code, to expand mental health assessments to certain members of the Armed Forces who were not deployed in support of a contingency operation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense provides a mental health assessment during the annual periodic health assessment for each servicemember, and more requirements to provide additional mental health assessments to certain servicemembers may further burden the Department's limited mental health resources. Section 718 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) required the Department to develop and implement a comprehensive policy for the provision of servicemembers' mental health care and to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The conferees determine to evaluate this report before enacting further legislation to expand requirements for mental health assessments.

Mandatory referral for mental health evaluation

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 702) that would amend section 1090a of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to establish a phrase that would enable a servicemember to trigger a referral by a commanding officer or supervisor for a mental health evaluation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Removal of Christian Science providers as authorized providers under the TRICARE program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 702) that would amend subsection (a) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, by striking paragraph (4) to remove Christian Science providers as authorized providers under the TRICARE program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Assessments and testing relating to exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 703) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that any "covered evaluation" includes an evaluation of whether the servicemember has been based or stationed at a military installation identified by the Department of Defense as a location with a known or suspected release of per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) or exposure. If the determination is positive, a blood test must be provided to determine and document potential exposure to PFAS and results included in the servicemember's health record.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note the requirements for the Department of Defense in the past three National Defense Authorization Acts to address exposure to PFAS. The conferees continue to monitor the actions of the PFAS Task Force, which released its most recent report on March 13, 2020. The report highlighted the Department's continuous surveillance of drinking water at military installations, its research to develop a PFAS-free firefighting foam, its education of healthcare providers and patients, and its study of the health effects of PFAS exposure while providing more than \$30.0 million to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to conduct exposure assessments in communities around military installations. Additionally, the Department is developing a framework for annually testing firefighters' blood to document and determine potential PFAS exposure. The conferees believe that it is inappropriate at this time to mandate blood testing until the health services agencies of the United States determine what PFAS blood level poses a health risk and create a meaningful comparison to blood samples collected from patients.

Mental health resources for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents during the COVID-19 pandemic

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 704) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to protect and promote the mental health and well-being of servicemembers and their dependents during the COVID-19 pandemic. The provision would require the Secretary to conduct outreach to the military community to identify resources and healthcare services, including mental healthcare services, available under the TRICARE program to support servicemembers and their dependents.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Extension of organization requirements for Defense Health Agency

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 714) that would amend section 1073c(e) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the implementation date of such section to September 30, 2025.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 721) that would amend section 1073c(e) of title 10, United States Code, and section 737 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to delay the transfer of the Army Medical Research and Development Command (and such other medical research organizations of the Armed Forces, as appropriate) and the public health commands or programs of the military services to the Defense Health Agency from September 30, 2022, to September 30, 2024, and to correct the name of the Army Medical Research and Development Command.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

To prevent disruption and to preserve maximum effectiveness of the vital medical research and development and public health missions of the Armed Forces, the conferees considered deferring the scheduled September 30, 2022, transfer to the Defense Health Agency (DHA) of management responsibility for these activities. It is the conferees' judgment, however, that no deferral is necessary or appropriate, with the understanding that there shall be no reduction or disruption in the infrastructure, personnel, and resources of the Department of Defense (DOD) currently devoted to these essential activities. It is the conferees' intent and direction that the transfer of such responsibilities be implemented in this manner and that the DHA will achieve unity of effort and more effectively advance the joint missions of military medical research and development and public health.

Furthermore, the primary purpose of Congress' legislative reforms to the military health system (MHS), first passed in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and followed by amendments in subsequent NDAA's, is to improve combat casualty care and medical care for wounded, ill, and injured servicemembers – to ensure that military medical professionals deliver the world's best healthcare on the battlefield, at field hospitals, at sea, in the air, in clinics, and at hospitals and medical centers overseas and in the United States. With this legislation, Congress also seeks to improve access to high quality health care, to improve health outcomes, to create greater health value, and to improve the experience of care for all patients in the MHS.

After many months without substantive action on reform, the services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) agreed upon a plan whereby the services' military treatment facilities (MTFs) would transfer in phases to the DHA as it stood up integrated health care markets throughout the country. DOD submitted its final plan to Congress and began implementation on October 1, 2018, by establishing a transitional intermediate organization in the DHA that assumed control of a small number of the services' MTFs to test the plan's concept of operations. The services required this intermediate process step, and the DHA complied. By most accounts, the concept worked, and feedback from MTFs and service senior installation commanders was positive. OSD and the services then agreed to proceed with full plan implementation using a phased approach so that the DHA could build its full range of capabilities as it accepted more MTFs from the services.

Recently, however, the Secretaries of the military departments and their service chiefs sent a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense requesting that the Secretary halt the transition of MTFs to the DHA. The memo stated that the current plan to transfer MTFs to the DHA was not "viable" because it "introduces barriers, creates unnecessary complexity and increases inefficiencies and cost." The conferees completely disagree – the decades-old health system with the services managing their own MTFs, and the DHA managing DOD's purchased healthcare was replete with barriers to high quality care, unnecessary complexity, lack of standardization, inefficiencies, duplicative services, and higher costs. The Deputy Secretary of Defense responded to this memorandum by reminding the Secretaries and service chiefs that Congress directed the reforms in law, and that Congress had been responsive to requests by DOD for adjustments to the law. Subsequently, the Secretary of Defense signed a memorandum on November 9, 2020, reiterating that the DHA "is responsible for exercising authority, direction, and control over each MTF and all other duties and responsibilities identified in law." Therefore, the conferees restate that DOD must continue on the path required by law to eliminate the inefficient, stove-piped MHS structure that inevitably leads to turf wars among the services and the DHA, while simultaneously paralyzing decision-making and stifling healthcare innovation. The conferees expect that the DHA shall oversee, manage, and direct the MHS's delivery of direct and purchased healthcare, and the services shall focus on their man, train, and equip title 10, United States Code, responsibilities.

Moreover, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and subsequent reforms have focused on increasing the effectiveness of the provision of healthcare services across the MHS and the TRICARE program. The intent was to provide high quality, safe healthcare to servicemembers and other beneficiaries by increasing innovation, eliminating variations in healthcare delivery, and cutting inefficiencies. As part of the Department's effort to eliminate inefficiencies, DOD implemented a number of cost savings initiatives after some analysis and assessment of risk to the MHS. These efforts have yielded \$8 billion in cost avoidance in fiscal year 2020 alone and tens of billions of dollars in savings over the last 5 years. Yet, DOD's Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation continues to demand efficiency wedges and cost savings from the Defense Health Program based on its internal goals and seemingly poor understanding of the negative effect that imposed cuts may have on the readiness of servicemembers, the health of all beneficiaries, and the MHS as a whole.

Therefore, the conferees stress that efforts to achieve cost savings in the MHS should be guided by strategic intent, objective data, and thoughtful analysis that contemplates the entire military healthcare ecosystem and prioritizes the needs of provider readiness in support of the National Defense Strategy and the healthcare needs of servicemembers and other beneficiaries. These considerations should include thorough analysis of the value created by investment in research, public health, training, education, infrastructure, and civilian partnerships, and the commensurate positive effect on providing world-class healthcare in a myriad of settings to include the battlefield, disaster relief or humanitarian assistance operations, a pandemic, occupational health screenings, physical examinations, and routine well-baby checkups.

Maintenance of certain medical services at military medical treatment facilities at service academies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 719) that would amend section 1073d of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure the provision of certain medical services at military medical treatment facilities of the service academies unless such services are available at a civilian health care facility within 5 miles of the academies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Authority of Secretary of Defense to waive requirements during national emergencies for purposes of the provision of health care

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 723) that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive or modify the requirements of such chapter, or any regulation prescribed under such chapter, for a period of 60 days for services furnished by a health care provider (or class of providers) in an emergency area (or portion of such area) during an emergency period (or portion of such period). The provision would authorize the Secretary to renew any such waiver or modification for subsequent 60-day periods during an applicable emergency declaration. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at least 2 days before exercising a waiver or modification, a certification and advance written notice that describes the impact and duration of the waiver or modification. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit a report to the same committees on the use of this authority within 1 year of the end of an emergency period during which the Secretary exercised this authority.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 5723) that would cause section 723 and the amendments made by that section to have no force or effect.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recesses.

Provision of information regarding COVID-19 in multiple languages

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 725) that would require the Secretary of Defense to translate COVID-19 pandemic information in multiple languages and to make such information available to the public.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Study of substance use disorders among members of the Armed Forces and veterans during the COVID-19 public health emergency

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 726) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on substance use disorders among servicemembers and veterans before and during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees acknowledge that substance abuse, the harmful use of alcohol or illicit drugs, is incompatible with military readiness and the expected high standards of military performance and discipline. The Department of Defense (DOD) has longstanding policies and practices to prevent and address problematic substance abuse among military personnel. DOD identifies at-risk substance abuse early through regular and systematic medical screening, and when discovered, it provides evidence-based substance use disorder therapies, while adhering to clinical practice guidelines published by a DOD-Veterans Affairs task force and accredited professional organizations specializing in those disorders. The conferees expect DOD to collaborate fully with the Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure that servicemembers and veterans with substance use disorders continue to receive appropriate treatment so that they can maintain successful, healthy lives in the future.

Clarification of research under Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate and inclusion of military working dogs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 733) that would amend subsection (b) of section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to clarify research under the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate by inclusion of military working dogs to inform and advise research on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality of servicemembers and working dogs in combat.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees are aware that the Joint Trauma System of the Defense Health Agency has established a framework to support research and development of a trauma registry for military working dogs. The conferees direct the Director of the Defense Health Agency to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the Department of Defense's plans to develop, implement, and resource such registry.

Information sharing by Secretary of Defense regarding prevention of infant and maternal mortality

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 735) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into memoranda of understanding with state and local health authorities to share

practices and lessons learned by the military health system for the prevention of infant and maternal mortality.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to share the best practices of the military health system with state and local health authorities for the prevention of infant and maternal mortality.

Grant program for increased cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 736) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of State, to award grants to eligible entities to conduct collaborative post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees recognize the strategic importance of the United States-Israel bilateral relationship to the national security of both countries. The conferees believe this relationship can be further strengthened through scientific collaboration among the Department of Defense, American academic institutions, U.S. non-profit research organizations, and Israeli institutions with experience in the research, diagnosis, and treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The National Center for PTSD of the Department of Veterans Affairs has published data to show that 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom suffer from PTSD in a given year. This relatively high percentage of PTSD occurrence in veterans demonstrates the need to continue vital research to promote the development of enhanced diagnostics and therapeutics for this disorder. Additionally, the conferees recognize important Israeli contributions in the advancement of certain modalities for the diagnosis and treatment of military trauma, infectious diseases, and traumatic brain injury (TBI). Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on military health research collaboration between the United States and Israel on military trauma care, infectious disease surveillance and treatment, PTSD diagnostics and treatment, and TBI diagnostics and treatment.

Pilot program on cryopreservation and storage

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 737) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to provide not greater than 1,000 Active-Duty servicemembers with the opportunity to cryopreserve and store their gametes (sperm or unfertilized eggs) at no cost to the member prior to deployment to a combat zone. The duration of covered storage would extend until 1 year after the retirement, separation, or release of the member from the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility of implementing a gamete cryopreservation pilot program. The briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of the nature and extent of genitourinary system injuries among servicemembers as a result of deployments to combat zones and the impact on such servicemembers' ability to conceive naturally; (2) The potential cost of implementing the program; (3) A description of how the military departments would implement and fund the program; (4) A thorough explanation of any legal issues the conferees should consider regarding implementation of the program; and (5) The potential accretion of benefits to servicemembers.

Pilot program on parents serving as certified nursing assistants for children under TRICARE Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 738) that would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to conduct an 18-month pilot program whereby an eligible parent would serve as a certified nursing assistant under the TRICARE Program to provide personal care services to a covered child.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the feasibility and cost of establishing such pilot program and to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of that evaluation within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Report on costs and benefits of allowing retired members of the Armed Forces to contribute to health savings accounts

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 741) that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the costs and benefits of allowing retired members of the Armed Forces to make contributions to a health savings account.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note military retirees and their families receive generous healthcare benefits that result in relatively low out-of-pocket costs. Health Savings Accounts (HSA) may be attractive to a small number of military retirees who have a high deductible health plan provided through a civilian employer. But an HSA option would also incur significant costs, which would include lost tax revenue and administration fees.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2021 on the potential costs and benefits of providing servicemembers with the option to contribute to an HSA.

Report on Integrated Disability Evaluation System

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 744) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to Congress on the findings of a study of the implementation and application of the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the implementation and application of the IDES. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) All changes to policies and procedures applicable to the implementation of IDES from the previous disability evaluation system;

(2) The extent to which IDES is the primary means for servicemembers to process through the disability evaluation system;

(3) The extent to which the Defense Health Agency and the military departments coordinate on servicemembers' treatment, medical evaluation board (MEB) referrals, convening authority appointment and MEB staffing, sharing medical documentation with a MEB, evaluation of servicemembers' initial

or subsequent limited duty status, and MEB referral to a physical evaluation board;

(4) The process for servicemembers to request an impartial medical review or to rebut MEB findings and the criteria a MEB convening authority applies when considering such requests; and

(5) The average time to process IDES cases by phase and stage for active and reserve component servicemembers.

Antimicrobial stewardship staffing at medical treatment facilities of the Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 746) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to establish antimicrobial staffing and diagnostics recommendations to improve antimicrobial stewardship programs. The provision would require the Secretary to consult with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and relevant medical societies on development of the recommendations and to submit an implementation plan for carrying out the recommendations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that section 727 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) required the Department of Defense (DOD) to establish an antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP) at all military medical treatment facilities (MTFs). Since then, DOD has published policy documents that provide structure for implementation and standardization of ASPs. MTFs participate in the CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Antimicrobial Use and Resistance module and regularly submit data to it. In 2016, DOD directed the multi-drug resistant organism (MDRO) Repository and Surveillance Network (MRSN) to expand its collection of microorganism isolates to include all MTFs. DOD now has over 82,000 isolates in the MRSN, and it provides a 48-hour processing time for sequencing isolates from a suspected outbreak investigation. In June 2020, MRSN began real-time MDRO surveillance in 12 high-volume MTFs to provide highly accurate and timely detection of outbreaks caused by MDROs across DOD's hospital networks and to assist in identifying trends in antimicrobial resistance at the MTF level. Moreover, DOD policy requires employees on MTF staffs dedicated to antibiotic stewardship monitoring. From these efforts, it is clear to the

conferees that DOD has effectively implemented a rigorous ASP throughout its direct care health system.

Report on chiropractic care for dependents and retirees under the TRICARE program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 747) that would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility, efficacy, and cost to expand chiropractic care services to certain TRICARE beneficiaries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has discussed plans to expand coverage of such services to TRICARE beneficiaries. The conferees direct the Director of the Defense Health Agency to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the expected date of coverage of such services, if determined feasible by the Department.

Funding for pancreatic cancer research

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 749) that would increase funding for pancreatic cancer research conducted by the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Plan for evaluation of flexible spending account options for members of the uniformed services and their families

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 750) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit, by March 1, 2021, to the congressional defense committees a plan to evaluate flexible spending account options that allow pre-tax payment of health and dental insurance premiums, out-of-pocket health care expenses, and dependent care expenses for members of the uniformed services.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that while flexible spending accounts may be attractive to some military families, there are also significant costs associated with providing such a benefit. Therefore, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Personnel

and Readiness to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2021 on the potential costs and benefits of providing servicemembers with the option to contribute to a pre-tax flexible spending account.

Report on cost of extending TRICARE coverage to individuals participating in Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750A) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees containing an analysis of the cost of providing health care benefits under the TRICARE program to individuals participating in the Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP) and the Financial Assistance Program (FAP).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Since HPSP and FAP recipients are not military servicemembers, the conferees do not expect the Department of Defense to provide health care coverage for such recipients. The conferees encourage HPSP and FAP recipients to enroll at their own expense in health plans sponsored by their academic institutions.

Report on health care records of dependents who later seek to serve as a member of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750B) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on use by the military departments of health care records of individuals who are dependents or former dependents of servicemembers with respect to such individuals later serving or seeking to serve as members of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that House Committee Report accompanying H.R. 6395 (H. Rept. 116-442) of the National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2021, page 154, directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a comprehensive report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by January 31, 2021, that provides data related to military accession standards and mental health care for

individuals seeking accession into the Armed Forces. This report would also specify the overall number of potential enlistees designated as military dependents who were disqualified for accession because of a mental health condition.

Briefing on extension of TRICARE Prime to eligible beneficiaries in Puerto Rico and other United States territories

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750C) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility, benefits, and costs to extend enrollment in TRICARE Prime to eligible beneficiaries in Puerto Rico and other United States territories.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense provided a similar report in response to a requirement in the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

Funding for post-traumatic stress disorder

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750D) that would increase funding for post-traumatic stress disorder.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Increased collaboration with NIH to combat triple negative breast cancer

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750E) that would require the Department of Defense to work in collaboration with the National Institutes of Health to identify specific biomarkers and to provide information useful in drug discovery and clinical trials design to combat triple negative breast cancer.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Study on readiness contracts and the prevention of drug shortages

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750F) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the effectiveness of readiness contracts managed by the Defense

Logistics Agency (DLA) to meet the drug supply requirements of the military and to analyze whether the contractual approach used by DLA could serve as a model for the civilian health market in the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Findings and sense of Congress on musculoskeletal injuries

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750G) that would describe findings and express a sense of Congress on musculoskeletal injuries among members of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that Senate Report accompanying S. 4049 (S. Rept. 116-236) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, page 234, encourages the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program on musculoskeletal injury prevention research to identify risk factors for such injuries among servicemembers. The conferees recognize the important work being done by the Naval Advanced Medical Research Unit in Wound Care Research and the Army Holistic Health and Fitness Program to conduct such research, and the conferees support additional research efforts to prevent musculoskeletal injuries among servicemembers.

Sense of Congress regarding maternal mortality review

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750I) that would express a sense of Congress on maternal mortality and encourage the Department of Defense to establish a maternal mortality review committee to review each death of a servicemember or dependent during pregnancy or childbirth.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Study on joint deployment formulary

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 750L) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 270 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the appropriate congressional defense committees on the joint deployment formulary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees agree to include certain elements of this provision in another section of this Act.

Pilot program on sleep apnea among new recruits

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 756) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Defense Health Agency, to conduct a pilot program to determine the prevalence of sleep apnea among servicemembers assigned to initial entry training.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on any medical accession waivers provided by the military departments to potential enlistees for sleep apnea.

Report on research and studies on health effects of burn pits and mandatory training on health effects of burn pits

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 757) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the Committees on Veterans Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status, methodology, and culmination timeline of research and studies on the health effects of burn pits.

The House bill also contained a provision (sec. 758) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide training on the potential health effects of burn pits to each medical provider in the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Department of Defense's research and studies conducted on the health effects of burn pits and to provide a description of the training provided to military medical treatment facility providers on the potential adverse health effects of burn pits.

Expansion of scope of Department of Veterans Affairs open burn pit registry to include open burn pits in Egypt and Syria

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 760) that would amend section 201(c)(2) of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public 112-260) to

expand the scope of the Department of Veterans Affairs' open burn pit registry to include open burn pits in Egypt and Syria.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Pilot program on treatment of certain members of the Armed Forces impacted by traumatic brain injury and other associated health factors that influence long-term brain health and performance

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 761) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to conduct a pilot program to award grants to carry out a comprehensive brain health and treatment program for servicemembers impacted by traumatic brain injury (TBI) and other factors that influence long-term brain health and performance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that since 2001 the Department of Defense has spent over \$2.2 billion on important TBI research that has led to breakthroughs in understanding the long-term effects of mild TBI on brain health. The conferees encourage the Department to continue research on TBI in partnership with civilian institutions, which may include longitudinal studies on long-term brain health and performance.

Study and report on surge capacity of Department of Defense to establish negative air room containment systems in military medical treatment facilities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5741) that would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to conduct a study on the use, scalability, and military requirements for commercial off-the-shelf negative air pressure room containment systems to improve pandemic preparedness at military medical treatment facilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Report on acquisition risk assessment and mitigation as part of Adaptive Acquisition Framework implementation (sec. 801)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 831) that would require the Service Acquisition Executives to identify how they are assessing certain risks in acquisition programs under the new Adaptive Acquisition Framework.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical/clarifying amendment.

The conferees continue to appreciate the careful consideration paid by the Department of Defense to its Adaptive Acquisition Framework, which implements the acquisition reforms legislated over the last 5 years. The conferees believe that the Service Acquisition Executives play important roles as portfolio managers and in executing programs delegated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. The conferees believe that the Department of Defense can no longer afford to use cost, schedule, and performance thresholds as simple proxies for risk when determining the path that an acquisition program travels through the Defense Acquisition System and in organizing how programs are managed and overseen. Exclusive attention to cost, schedule, and performance of major defense acquisition programs and other development programs obscures myriad other risks in programs, large and small, any one of which could be single points of failure for successful acquisitions. Given the role that the Service Acquisition Executives play in portfolio and program management, the conferees believe their insights to be valuable in shaping overall acquisition policy.

Improving planning, execution, and oversight of life cycle sustainment activities (sec. 802)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 803) that would specify the required elements of life cycle sustainment plans; require the Secretary of Defense to review each major weapon system's life cycle sustainment plan prior to Milestone C approval and periodically thereafter; and direct the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees of a significant or critical breach of a major weapon system's baseline sustainment cost estimate, among other things.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 862) that would amend section 2441 of title 10, United States

Code, by directing the Secretary of each military department to conduct sustainment reviews on an annual basis and to report certain information resulting from such reviews to the Congress and the public, including information about sustainment cost growth on the Department's most expensive weapon systems. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the steps the military departments are taking to quantify and address sustainment cost growth.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify sections 2337, 2366b, and 2441 of title 10, United States Code, to improve the Department of Defense's planning, execution, and oversight of life cycle sustainment activities for covered systems. The amendment would define the required elements of a life cycle sustainment plan; assign product support managers responsibility for developing, updating, and executing life cycle sustainment plans; require milestone decision authorities to approve life cycle sustainment plans before Milestone B; modify reporting requirements for sustainment planning in Milestone B certifications; and direct the Secretary of each military department to conduct sustainment reviews every 5 years and submit such reviews to the congressional defense committees, along with a remediation plan to reduce sustainment cost growth, as appropriate. The amendment would also direct the Secretary of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees on the Department's sustainment planning processes for non-major defense acquisition programs.

The conferees remain concerned about the Department of Defense's lack of sustainment planning during the acquisition process and its ongoing challenges managing sustainment cost growth on fielded systems. The conferees note that while the amended provision is focused on improving sustainment for major defense acquisition programs and certain middle tier acquisitions, other types of acquisition programs, such as large information technology services contracts and software acquisitions, also face sustainment challenges. The conferees intend to monitor the Department's progress in improving sustainment outcomes, including the extent to which sustainment planning is carried out under each of the pathways in the Department's new Adaptive Acquisition Framework.

Disclosures for offerors for certain shipbuilding major defense acquisition program contracts (sec. 803)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 864) that would require disclosures for certain shipbuilding major defense acquisition program offers.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Implementation of modular open systems approaches (sec. 804)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 861) that would require that not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Joint All Domain Command and Control Cross Functional Team under the supervision of the Department of Defense (DOD) Chief Information Officer and the Joint Staff Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computer/Cyber, shall prescribe regulations and issue guidance to the military services, Defense agencies and field activities, and combatant commands, as appropriate. The required regulations and guidance would

(1) Facilitate the Department of Defense's access to and utilization of modular system interfaces;

(2) Fully realize the intent of chapter 144B of title 10, United States Code, by facilitating the implementation of modular open system approaches across major defense and other relevant acquisition programs, including in the acquisition and sustainment of weapon systems, platforms, and components for which no common interface standard has been established to enable communication; and

(3) Advance the Department's efforts to generate diverse and recomposable kill chains.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees' intent is to expand the use of modularity in the design of weapons systems, as well as business systems and cybersecurity systems, to more easily enable competition for upgrades as well as sustainment throughout a product's lifecycle, while protecting the proprietary intellectual property embodied within the modules of modular systems. Modularity is especially important to enhance interoperability and to support combining and recombining systems in novel and surprising ways to achieve the vision of joint all-domain warfare and the emerging joint warfighting concept. To achieve these objectives, Government use rights for interfaces are indispensable. Modular systems with interfaces designed to common standards improve interoperability. The conferees are also highly encouraged by serious, sustained initiatives by the military departments to develop standards, through public-private consortia, such as the Air Force Open Mission Systems and the Navy's Future Airborne Capability Environment. The enthusiastic embrace of the Joint All Domain Command and Control initiative by all of the military departments and senior DOD

civilian leadership demonstrates a welcome and unprecedented commitment to joint warfare.

The conferees note, however, that prior efforts to adopt universal standards both within and across the military services have failed to achieve comprehensive interoperability. Adoption rates of standards invariably lag, and technology advances require changes in standards that result in backwards incompatibilities. Even if the new initiatives proposed within the DOD research and engineering community overcome these problems, incompatible interfaces will remain numerous for many years to come, hampering joint, multi-domain operations. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) developed, rigorously tested, and repeatedly demonstrated technology to auto-generate code to enable full interoperability across interfaces not built to any standard once they have been appropriately defined and characterized in machine-readable formats. DARPA has executed more than a dozen real-world demonstrations (called "gauntlets") of this technology that appear to show that the cost is minimal and that the time required to achieve interoperability between previously incompatible systems is measured in hours and days, not months and years. These demonstrations further indicate that interoperability between systems can be engineered in the field by Government personnel. DARPA's tests and field demonstrations to date indicate that this technology does not introduce latencies or otherwise constrain performance, in contrast to so called "translation" approaches to interface interoperability. The conferees are interested in further examination of the DARPA interoperability technology and the provision requires the Department to conduct additional demonstrations.

Finally, the conferees emphasize that the provision does not mandate the operational deployment and use of DARPA technology, nor does it in any way limit or constrain the development, use, or adoption of interface standards.

Congressional notification of termination of a middle tier acquisition program (sec. 805)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 801) that would modify section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide notification to the congressional defense committees 30 days after a program is terminated that used the 'middle tier' of acquisition authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

*Definition of material weakness for contractor business systems
(sec. 806)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 804) that would replace the term 'significant deficiency' and its definition in section 893 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) with the term 'material weakness' and its definition, as established by generally accepted auditing standards.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 845).

The House recedes with an amendment that would further align the definition of 'material weakness' used to evaluate contractor business systems with generally accepted auditing standards.

The conferees note that the Section 809 Panel's 'Report of the Advisory Panel on Streamlining and Codifying Acquisition Regulations' recommended this terminology change after finding the Department of Defense's definition of 'significant deficiency' was inconsistent with the two-tiered characterization of internal control deficiencies used in generally accepted auditing standards. The conferees are aware this definitional inconsistency has caused confusion about the seriousness of deficiencies identified in contractor business systems. The conferees believe that implementing the two-tiered categorization of deficiencies established by generally accepted auditing standards will allow the Department to maintain appropriate oversight over contractor business systems, while taking a more nuanced approach to classifying contractor business system deficiencies according to their severity.

In implementing this provision in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure definitions for associated terms are also updated or incorporated as appropriate and in line with generally accepted auditing standards, including: 'significant deficiency,' 'material misstatement,' and 'acceptable contractor business system.'

*Space system acquisition and the adaptive acquisition framework
(sec. 807)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 807) that would allow the Secretary of the Air Force to assign an appropriate program executive officer as the milestone decision authority for major defense acquisition programs of the United States Space Force.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment regarding milestone decision authority delegation and requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the application of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework to space systems.

Acquisition authority of the Director of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (sec. 808)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 805) that would authorize the Director of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center with responsibility for the development, acquisition, and sustainment of artificial intelligence technologies, services, and capabilities through fiscal year 2025.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with edits to the details of the authority.

Assessments of the process for developing capability requirements for Department of Defense acquisition programs (sec. 809)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 846) that would require the Secretary of each military department to conduct an assessment of the process for developing capability requirements for acquisition programs and to each submit a report by March 31, 2021, with recommendations to improve the agility and timeliness of that process.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make technical and conforming changes.

The conferees believe the Department's requirements generation processes, as established under Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 5123.01H, pertaining to the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, and the associated manual, face many challenges. The conferees note that recent reforms to shift authority for certain acquisition and requirements development decisions to the military departments have placed increasing importance on the efficiency and effectiveness of the military departments' development of capability requirements. However, the conferees are concerned that the military departments' processes for developing capability requirements, including the extent to which they are aligned with the Department's acquisition and budgeting processes, continue to hinder the completion of timely, realistic, and achievable requirements for acquisition programs. Moreover, the conferees believe that recent efforts to implement

the Department's adaptive acquisition framework call for a new look at how requirements are generated within each of the acquisition pathways in this framework (including major capability acquisition, middle tier of acquisition, software acquisition, and the acquisition of services, among others) to the benefit of the defense acquisition system. Some of the Department's challenges are well-described in the MITRE Corporation's March 2020 report, titled "Modernizing DOD Requirements Enabling Speed, Agility, and Innovation," in particular the additional time it takes to produce validated requirements for an acquisition program. The conferees note the report's recommendations accord with the idea underpinning the Department's Adaptive Acquisition Framework. Notwithstanding the conferees' direction elsewhere in this Act regarding the Department's incorporation of certain elements in finalizing its interim Software Acquisition Pathway, and in carrying out the activities under this section, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to consider the recommendations of the MITRE Corporation's report and to include views on the report in its report to the congressional defense committees, along with rationales for why such recommendations could not be implemented if they are determined to be unsuitable.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Sustainment reform for the Department of Defense (sec. 811)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 811) that would amend section 113 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to the National Defense Strategy, to add a requirement to develop a strategic framework for prioritizing and integrating activities relating to sustainment of major defense acquisition programs. The provision would also amend section 133 of title 10, United States Code, to expand responsibilities of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to include those pertaining to major defense acquisition programs, logistics, and the national technology and industrial base.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add a second strategic framework to the National Defense Strategy under section 113, relating to contested logistics, and would further expand the Under Secretary's responsibilities under section 133 to be applicable to all acquisition programs.

The conferees note with concern that the Department of Defense systemically fails to address sustainment planning for defense acquisition programs in a sufficient manner, which too often results in significant cost growth during the sustainment phase of the life cycle, of these systems where 70 percent of the costs occur.

The conferees urge the Department to increase its emphasis on delivering joint contested logistics capabilities to support the combatant commands, particularly where there are interdependencies between the armed services. The conferees continue to be concerned that the Department continues to emphasize lethality at the expense of the key force projection and sustainment capabilities required to support great power competition.

Inclusion of software in Government performance of acquisition functions (sec. 812)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 881) that would include software in government performance of acquisition functions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit the scope of the provision to any acquisition program exceeding the cost level equivalent to a major defense acquisition program, or other programs identified by the Secretary of Defense.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing by March 1, 2021, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing how the Department of Defense complies with section 1706 of title 10, United States Code, including a presentation of data on the extent to which the goal in subsection (a) is met and the implications for resource requirements, as well as a description of the strategic management and resourcing decisions involved in planning for recruiting, training, and career development of military and civilian employees listed in subsection (a).

Modifications to Comptroller General assessment of acquisition programs and related initiatives (sec. 813)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 812) that would amend section 2229b(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Comptroller General of the United States to include key analysis of organizational, policy, and legislative changes at the Department of Defense that predate its most recent annual assessment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 832) which, among other things, included a subsection (sec. 832(d)) that provided similar permission to the Comptroller General.

Cost or pricing data reporting requirements for Department of Defense contracts (sec. 814)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 842) that that would modify section 2306a of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a standard \$2.0 million threshold for application of the requirements of the Truthful Cost or Pricing Data statute (commonly known as the Truth in Negotiations Act) with respect to subcontracts and price adjustments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to analyze the impact of this provision and document any resulting benefits to the Government.

The conferees note that section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) raised the applicability thresholds for section 2306a of title 10, United States Code, limiting the requirement for certified cost and pricing data to those contracts, modifications, and subcontracts that exceeded those thresholds. More recently, section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) included mechanisms to protect the Government's interests with respect to contracts and subcontracts not subject to requirements for certified cost or pricing data.

The Department and the military services have represented to the conferees that the authority in this provision will promote efficiency, improve acquisition timelines, and reduce administrative costs associated with executing certain contracts with lengthy periods of performance. The conferees note that the purpose of this provision is to streamline the administration of cost accounting, and to reduce inefficiencies associated with the need to maintain dual accounting systems, not to reduce governmental oversight over contracts beneath the applicable threshold. As the Department uses the flexibility associated with this authority, the conferees emphasize the importance of rigorous oversight by acquisition executives to mitigate risks of paying higher prices that are neither fair nor reasonable.

Prompt payment of contractors (sec. 815)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 871) that would amend contract financing law established under section 2307(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to strengthen the requirement that the Department of Defense establish a goal to pay small business contractors within 15 days of receipt of an invoice.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Defense Logistics Agency decision in November 2019 to move from 15-day payment terms to 30-day terms may have a detrimental effect on small businesses' ability to continue to do business for the U.S. Government, especially during economic downturns. The conferees further note that modern invoicing and payment systems should be able to support expedited review and payment of invoices, and therefore support the Department's efforts to leverage existing commercial systems to facilitate the prompt payments. The conferees are aware that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Defense has supported its contractors by taking steps to improve the timeliness of payments. The conferees are encouraged by these recent trends and encourage the Department to continue such efforts.

Documentation pertaining to commercial item determinations (sec. 816)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 820 and 820c) that would amend section 2380 of title 10, United States Code, to add a requirement that contracting officers make binding determinations on whether a particular product or service meets the definition of a commercial product or commercial service and that would amend section 2306a of title 10, United States Code, to require contracting officers to presume a previous commercial product or commercial service determination.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would instead allow the contracting officer to request support in making a commercial product or a commercial service determination, as well as require the contracting officer to document that determination.

The conferees note that section 2380 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Department to maintain a centralized capability, necessary expertise, and resources to provide assistance in making commercial product and commercial service determinations, and to provide access to previous commercial product and commercial service determinations. The conferees are encouraged by the Secretary of Defense's support for the

Commercial Items Group within the Defense Contract Management Agency, which had been responsive to direction by section 831(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239) to establish such an activity. However, the conferees note the Department has failed to fully comply with statutory requirements and internally manage commercial product and commercial service determinations to ensure consistency across the Department. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2021 describing the Department's process for making the written memoranda determination summaries available for use by contracting officers, and the Department's plan for compliance with commercial product and commercial service statutes.

Modification to small purchase threshold exception to sourcing requirements for certain articles (sec. 817)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 814) that would modify the small purchases exception included in section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a threshold of \$150,000, instead of basing such exception on the simplified acquisition threshold, which is currently set at \$250,000.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Repeal of program for qualified apprentices for military construction contracts (sec. 818)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 817) that would amend section 2870 of title 10, United States Code, to strike a paragraph that defines the term "qualified apprentice" to mean a high-quality apprenticeship program as determined by industry and the Secretary of Labor.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 893) that would repeal section 2870 of title 10, United States Code, in its entirety.

The House recedes.

Modifications to mitigating risks related to foreign ownership, control, or influence of Department of Defense contractors and subcontractors (sec. 819)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5894) that would modify section 847(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) by

incorporating additional requirements for mitigating risks related to foreign ownership, control, or influence.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would direct the Department of Defense to establish contract administration procedures for appropriately responding to changes in contractor or subcontractor beneficial ownership status. The amendment would also clarify implementation timelines and correct a reference to existing law.

Contract closeout authority for services contracts (sec. 820)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 818) that would amend section 836 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) by reducing the contract closeout period for service contracts from 17 years to 7 years, but no less than the Federal Acquisition Regulation's record retention requirements. The House provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a centralized contract closeout oversight capability within the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand the scope of contracts covered by the provision and further modify contract closeout timeframes. The Senate amendment would also clarify direction regarding DCMA's role in conducting oversight of contract closeout activities.

Specifically, the conferees note that contract closeout responsibilities are dispersed among many organizations within the Department of Defense, but that the DCMA has particular expertise in carrying out such activities. The conferees therefore encourage other offices within the Department of Defense to leverage DCMA's expertise, as appropriate.

Revision of proof required when using an evaluation factor for employing or subcontracting with members of the Selected Reserve (sec. 821)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 843) that would modify section 819 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163) to remove a documentation requirement that is unnecessary given the solicitation requirements established under subpart 15.203 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATING TO SOFTWARE AND TECHNOLOGY

Contract authority for development and demonstration of initial or additional prototype units (sec. 831)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 844) that would enhance an authority previously provided to the Department of Defense to streamline the process for moving technologies from science and technology into production by permitting activities to be performed under the same contract as the technology is matured.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures for assessing the use of the authority.

The conferees note that this proposal would help to implement the National Defense Strategy as a reform effort to enable greater performance and affordability, capability delivery at the speed of relevance, and rapid, iterative approaches from development to fielding. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to report by March 31, 2021, on the use of the authority under 10 U.S.C. 2302e.

Extension of pilot program for streamlined awards for innovative technology programs (sec. 832)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 872) that would extend by 3 years the authorization of a pilot program to streamline contracting and auditing processes for certain innovative technology projects carried out by small businesses.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would extend the pilot program until 2022.

The conferees note that this authority has the potential to accelerate the awards of Small Business Innovation Research contracts and other contracts to innovative non-traditional defense contractors. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing no later than March 1, 2021 on the use and benefits of this authority and a recommendation on the extension or permanent authorization of the pilot program. The conferees expect the briefing to include a description of the mechanisms by which the Department is collecting data and analyzing the benefits of the authority and the best practices for its use. The conferees note that unless the Department collects data and demonstrates the value of authorities that

enable streamlined acquisition practices, the conferees are unlikely to extend such authorities in the future.

Listing of other transaction authority consortia (sec. 833)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5891) that would require the Department of Defense to publish on Beta.SAM.gov (or any successor system) a list of the consortia it uses to make awards under other transaction authority.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note the limited information available on the Department of Defense's use of consortia for other transaction awards. Therefore, the conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2021, on the nature and extent of the Department's use of consortia for other transactions. The report shall assess the number and dollar value of other transaction awards through consortia, the benefits and challenges of using consortia, how the Department's use of consortia compares to other Federal agencies with other transaction authority, and any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be appropriate.

Pilot program on the use of consumption-based solutions to address software-intensive warfighting capability (sec. 834)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 884) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to explore the use of consumption-based solutions to address software-intensive warfighting capability, including criteria for selecting initiatives for the pilot, direction on certain contracting elements, requirements for monitoring pilot activities, and a series of congressional reporting requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would expand the pilot criteria to include military applications beyond software and that would delay the reporting dates.

The conferees believe that the Department of Defense should take advantage of "as-a-service" or "aaS" approaches in commercial capability development, particularly where the capability is software-defined and cloud-enabled. The conferees note that, in its final report, the Section 809 Panel on Streamlining and Codifying Acquisition recommended the adoption of consumption-based approaches at the Department of Defense, stating, "More things will be sold as a service in the future.

XaaS could really mean everything in the context of the Internet of things (IoT). Consumption-based solutions are appearing in many industry sectors, from last mile transportation (e.g., bike shares and electric scooters) to agriculture (e.g., tractor-as-a-service for farmers in developing countries). Most smart phone users are familiar with software updates that provide bug fixes or new features. A more extreme example of technology innovation enabled by the IoT is the ability to deliver physical performance improvements to vehicles through over-the-air software updates...In the not-so-distant future, cloud computing and the IoT will enable consumption-based solution offerings and delivery models that are hard to imagine today." Therefore, the conferees support the Department of Defense's commitment to new approaches to development and acquisition of software, and believe that the Department should explore a variety of approaches, to include the use of consumption-based solutions for software-intensive warfighting capability.

The conferees expect that, in conducting activities under the pilot program established in this section, the Department will consider the use of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework's Software pathway.

Balancing security and innovation in software development and acquisition (sec. 835)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 882) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to incorporate certain considerations while finalizing the interim policy for a software acquisition pathway as part of the Department of Defense's new Adaptive Acquisition Framework.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the considerations, as well as which of the Department's policies would need to incorporate such considerations.

The conferees recognize the growing importance of assuring the security of software and determining the provenance of code and the risks posed by reliance—whether known or inadvertent—on code produced by or within adversary nations.

The conferees are also concerned about the Department's non-compliance with section 875 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91). Section 875 required the Department to implement an Office of Management and Budget pilot relating to open source software due to significant potential benefits to the Department, to include improved performance. The conferees note that the Department has cited security concerns in connection with openly publishing

certain code. The conferees further note that there is no comprehensive Department-wide process for conducting security reviews of code or parts of code and that the National Security Agency, which should have similar security concerns to the Department as a whole, has such a process for the purpose of maximizing appropriate public release.

The conferees encourage the Department to pursue the appropriate balance of innovation and security in developing, acquiring, and maintaining software.

The conferees further direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to develop a roadmap with milestones that will enable the Department to require and effectively manage the submission by contractors of a software bill of materials.

Finally, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to update the Department's policy defining a Software Pathway to more clearly demonstrate compliance with the portions of section 800 of the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to: (1) Ensure applicability to defense business systems as defined by section 2222 of title 10, United States Code; and (2) Provide for delivery of capability to end-users not later than 1 year after funds are obligated noting that other Government-wide policy and best practices call for updates no less frequently than once every 6 months.

Digital modernization of analytical and decision-support processes for managing and overseeing Department of Defense acquisition programs (sec. 836)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 220) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement an advanced digital data and analytics capability that would digitally integrate all data generated in the Department of Defense's acquisition process, such that the data necessary to carry out research and development, test and evaluation, program management, and other acquisition activities would be available in a comprehensive, authoritative, and widely-accessible format. The provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out certain demonstration activities, require the Defense Innovation Board and Defense Digital Service to conduct independent assessments in support of this effort, and establish congressional reporting requirements.

The House bill contained another provision (sec. 819) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to develop a plan to identify, develop, and acquire databases, analytical and financial tools, and workforce skills to improve the Department of Defense-wide assessment, management, and optimization of investments in weapon systems of the Department, including through consolidation of duplicative or similar weapon system programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would combine the two provisions to direct digital modernization of analytical and decision-support processes for managing and overseeing Department of Defense acquisition programs.

The conferees note that several U.S. Government Accountability Office reports have cited the need for improved data management processes surrounding the Department's overall management framework. The conferees note that while most relevant data is Government-owned and authorized for Department-wide use, there is no enterprise mechanism facilitating the discovery, access, correlation or integration, and use of acquisition-related data across organizational boundaries; instead, each functional organization has established and locally optimized its own data and analytic processes for its own needs, and in many cases even these local practices are highly manual and inefficient. The conferees further note open Comptroller General recommendations pertaining to the roles, responsibilities, and activities to execute portfolio management of acquisition programs that the Department has partially disagreed with and thus not implemented. Further, the conferees note that in recent years the Congress has directed and the Department has implemented significant acquisition reforms, and along with those reforms, in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) in sections 830 and 836 the Congress directed the Department to update its decision-support processes to facilitate holistic, comprehensive management and oversight of acquisition programs under the new adaptive acquisition framework. Although the conferees are encouraged by the Department's expansion of its Advanced Analytics (ADVANA) system to provide analytics and decision support for certain of the Department's processes, the conferees are concerned that, notwithstanding ADVANA, the Department is squandering opportunities to reshape management and oversight, and expect the Department to take seriously the direction under this section.

Safeguarding defense-sensitive United States intellectual property, technology, and other data and information (sec. 837)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 891) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish, enforce, and track actions being taken to protect defense-sensitive United States intellectual property, technology, and other data and information, including hardware and software, from acquisition by China. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to generate a list of critical national security technology and provide for mechanisms to restrict employees or former employees of the defense industrial base from working directly for companies wholly owned by, or under the direction of, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Comptroller General report on implementation of software acquisition reforms (sec. 838)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 832) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the extent to which the Department of Defense has implemented various reforms related to the acquisition of software for weapon systems, business systems, and other activities that are part of the defense acquisition system, and that would direct certain changes to a separate Comptroller General annual assessment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would strike the modification of requirements for a separate Comptroller General assessment of selected acquisition programs and initiatives, as that item is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

The conferees note that the Defense Science Board and Defense Innovation Board have produced substantial studies with significant recommendations for reform and that the committee has itself produced numerous provisions in prior National Defense Authorization Acts related to the reform of software acquisition. The conferees further note the Department's commitment to implementing these reforms.

Comptroller General report on intellectual property acquisition and licensing (sec. 839)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 820A) that would require the Department of Defense to consult with stakeholders to develop guidelines for the acquisition of intellectual property (e.g., technological processes), to include model forms and definitions of key terms.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 883) that would direct the Comptroller General of the United States to report on the implementation of the Department of Defense's instruction for intellectual property acquisition and licensing.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add certain topics to the Comptroller General review.

The conferees note that the Department established this instruction in response to section 2322 of title 10, United States Code, which required the Department to develop a policy for intellectual property acquisition and licensing and to create a cadre of intellectual property experts.

SUBTITLE D—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

Additional requirements pertaining to printed circuit boards (sec. 841)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 826) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish, for contractors and subcontractors that provide printed circuit boards (PCBs) to the Department of Defense, certifications pertaining to the boards' manufacture and assembly within approved countries at certain percentages and on a certain schedule. The provision would allow the Secretary to waive the requirement upon determining there are no significant national security concerns, and that the contractor is otherwise in compliance with relevant cybersecurity provisions, including section 224 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 808) that would allow purchase from additional countries and prohibit purchase from certain others and would direct implementation of the associated manufacturing certifications on a different schedule.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to prohibit procurement of covered printed circuit boards from certain enumerated countries; an amendment to modify the definition of covered PCBs to focus on products and services other than commercial products and services, unless specifically identified by the Secretary; and an amendment to direct an independent assessment of the implications of expanding the coverage to more commercial products and services.

The conferees expect the Department of Defense to take steps to reduce and mitigate national and economic security risks related to sources of supply and manufacture of printed circuit boards. The conferees note that this section is intended

to augment, not reduce or supersede, other efforts to reduce and mitigate such risks.

The conferees note the complexity of technical, security, business, trade, and acquisition program issues that impact any efforts to develop policies relating to this industry. Therefore, the conferees direct an independent assessment to inform further congressional deliberation on this matter.

Report on nonavailability determinations and quarterly national technology and industrial base briefings (sec. 842)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 821) that would amend section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, to require quarterly briefings to monitor progress toward eliminating gaps or vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base (NTIB) as identified in the Annual Industrial Capabilities Report to the Congress, as required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code. The House bill also contained a provision (sec. 827) that would require a report describing the use of any waiver or exception by the Department of Defense to the requirements of chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code, or section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, relating to nonavailability determinations.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5801) that would also require a report on nonavailability determinations under section 2533a of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the provisions to require quarterly briefings to the Congress on the industrial base supporting the Department of Defense describing challenges and vulnerabilities in the defense industrial base and commercial sector relevant to execution of defense missions, and describing initiatives to address such challenges, and would incorporate reporting on covered non-availability determinations. Regarding the NTIB briefings, the conferees note that the NTIB briefings are intended to cover a spectrum of industrial base issues and are not limited to topics related to DOD interactions with non-U.S. members of the national technology and industrial base. Regarding reporting on nonavailability determinations, the conferees note that a briefing on nonavailability determinations was required in the House committee report accompanying H.R. 2500 (H. Rept. 116-120) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, and, as it has yet to be produced by the Department, the conferees intend for this provision's reporting requirements to incorporate that direction. The conferees' intent is to increase

insight into waivers, exceptions, and associated determinations in order to shape future industrial base policy direction.

Modification of framework for modernizing acquisition processes to ensure integrity of industrial base and inclusion of optical transmission components (sec. 843)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 816) that would make a technical change related to optical transmission components.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 804) that would amend section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, to add references to matters of existing law, regulation, policy, and associated activities, and that would make a technical change related to optical transmission components.

The House recedes with a technical amendment regarding authorities originally established in section 806 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) that were subsequently made permanent in section 881 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

Expansion on the prohibition on acquiring certain metal products (sec. 844)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 822) that would expand the prohibition on acquiring certain metal products.

The House bill contained a similar provision (sec. 1782) that would prioritize the domestic procurement of tungsten and tungsten powder.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the effective date from 3 to 5 years. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense in preparing the annual report required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, to include the Department's efforts to comply with 10 U.S.C. 2533c.

Miscellaneous limitations on the procurement of goods other than United States goods (sec. 845)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 823) that would require that certain shipboard components be manufactured in the National Technology and Industrial Base.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (sec. 812 and sec. 5812) that would amend section 2534 of title 10, United States Code, related to miscellaneous limitations on the procurement of goods.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require that certain T-AO 205 class components be manufactured in the National Technology and Industrial Base and require the expedited review of certain applications submitted pursuant to section 2534 of title 10, United States Code.

Improving implementation of policy pertaining to the national technology and industrial base (sec. 846)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 803, as amended by sec. 5803) that would: (1) Require the Secretary of Defense to assess the research and development, manufacturing, and production capabilities of national technology and industrial base (NTIB) members and other friendly nations; (2) Modify section 2350a of title 10, United States Code, to allow for cooperative research and development agreements among the NTIB member countries; (3) Modify section 2502 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a NTIB regulatory council; and (4) Direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a process for considering the inclusion of additional members in the NTIB.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would eliminate the sections pertaining to the cooperative research and development agreements and the regulatory council, and would modify the process for considering new NTIB members pertaining to roles and responsibilities, legislative proposals, and reporting.

The conferees are concerned that the National Technology and Industrial Base Council is not convening regularly, particularly at the level of principals, and strongly encourage persistent periodic meetings in light of the significant challenges identified in the Report by the Interagency Task Force in fulfillment of Executive Order 13806 and the significant additional obstacles as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The conferees therefore direct the Secretary of Defense to report on the frequency and level at which the Council convenes, as part of the quarterly briefings required elsewhere in this Act. The conferees reiterate the direction to the Secretary of Defense in section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), pertaining to reducing the barriers to the seamless integration among the NTIB, and especially those barriers related to identification of changes in export control rules, procedures, and laws that would enhance the civil-military integration policy objectives set forth in section 2501(b) of title 10, United States Code.

Report and limitation on the availability of funds relating to eliminating the gaps and vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base (sec. 847)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 845) that would require the Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit certain reports related to defense reform initiatives required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92). The provision would also place limitations on the obligation or expenditure of some of the fiscal year 2021 funding authorized to be appropriated for the offices of the specified officials if the required reports were not provided on time.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the availability of funds for the offices of the Secretary of Defense and the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment if the Secretary of Defense does not submit the national security strategy for the national technology and industrial base, required by section 2501(a) of title 10, United States Code, by January 1, 2021.

The conferees note the Department of Defense has made progress in implementing and reporting on some of the defense reform initiatives referred to in the House provision, particularly with respect to the creation of the Defense Civilian Training Corps program and the establishment of extramural acquisition innovation and research activities. The conferees also note the expansion plan and schedule for the Defense Civilian Training Corps program, required under section 860(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, has a required submission date of December 31, 2020.

Supply of strategic and critical materials for the Department of Defense (sec. 848)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 824) that would require the Secretary of Defense, to the maximum extent practicable, to acquire materials that are determined to be strategic and critical materials required to meet the defense industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States first from sources located within the United States and then from sources located in the national technology and industrial base, as defined in section 2500 of title 10, United States Code, or from other sources as appropriate.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 809).

The Senate recesses with an amendment to establish preferences and policy regarding the supply of strategic and critical materials for Department of Defense purposes.

The conferees note that section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) added a requirement that the Department account for executive orders in preparing the annual report required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code. The conferees further note the issuance of Executive Order 13953, "Addressing the Threat to the Domestic Supply Chain from Reliance on Critical Minerals from Foreign Adversaries and Supporting the Domestic Mining and Processing Industries," which implicates some of the same materials addressed by this section. The conferees expect the Department to consider the impacts of Executive Order 13953, as appropriate, in preparing the annual report.

The conferees urge the Department, in carrying out this section, to complete appropriate Tribal consultation as soon as practicable in accordance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) and further complete local, environmental and clean water assessments in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

Analyses of certain activities for action to address sourcing and industrial capacity (sec. 849)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 806) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a series of assessments of certain materials and technology sectors, such as microelectronics and pharmaceutical ingredients, to determine what action to take with respect to sourcing or investment to increase domestic industrial capacity and explore ways to entice critical technology industries to move production to the United States for the purposes of national security.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would amend the list of high priority goods and services in subsection (c); add to and further specify activities required under subsection (b); and provide additional implementation direction.

The conferees remain concerned about overreliance on non-domestic sources of supply for certain technologies and products that are critical to the national defense and have included many of those cases in the text of this provision, and also provided specific directions in other provisions of this Act. The

conferees are requiring the Secretary of Defense to conduct a series of assessments of certain materials and technology sectors to determine what action to take with respect to sourcing or investment to increase domestic industrial capacity and explore ways to entice critical technology industries to move production to the United States for the purposes of national security. The conferees note that, in 2018, the Department of Defense published a study titled "Assessing and Strengthening the Manufacturing and Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain Resiliency of the United States." The study identified several risks to the industrial base, including foreign dependency, and in some cases dependency on sole foreign suppliers for critical technologies used by the United States military. Additionally, the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission's 2019 annual report identified a "growing reliance" on products critical to the manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients.

The conferees believe that significant supply chain vulnerability has further been demonstrated by the recent COVID-19 pandemic. This represents a critical vulnerability, especially when supply chains come under the direct control or influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China or are potentially unreliable during an armed conflict. The Department of Defense must increase resiliency by expanding our domestic industrial base as well as fostering industrial cooperation with trusted allies and partners that offer additional capability and capacity in important areas. In exercising various legal authorities to balance these objectives, the Department must rationalize and execute a comprehensive strategy to develop, support, and maintain trusted and assured sources of critical goods from domestic or friendly nation sources, and leverage that strategy beneficially to address industrial capacity for other important materials and goods. In establishing an assessment process for considering all available mechanisms, the Department must enhance defense industrial base resiliency, minimize espionage vulnerabilities, support domestic economic growth, and limit the potential for foreign sabotage or disruption of United States access to critical sources of supply.

The conferees note that a variety of mechanisms are available to the Department and codified in title 10, United States Code. The conferees note that the assessments themselves required by this provision are intended neither to effect the removal or addition of covered items to statutory lists subject to sourcing prohibitions, nor to remove or increase the Department's ability to make a determination of nonavailability of domestic sources under domestic preference laws to meet

critical needs. The conferees note that the provision is intended to initiate analyses of items where such a determination has been made, to determine whether and how to develop additional domestic capacity, and to thereby increase supply chain security.

Implementation of recommendations for assessing and strengthening the manufacturing and defense industrial base and supply chain resiliency (sec. 850)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 801) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a series of recommendations regarding United States industrial policies to the Secretary of Defense, who would subsequently be required to submit these recommendations to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the scope of the assessment and objectives upon which the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment is to base the recommendations.

The conferees commend the Department of Defense for its leadership in implementing the July 21, 2017, Presidential Executive Order 13806, "Assessing and Strengthening the Manufacturing and Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain Resiliency of the United States." The challenges and shortfalls highlighted in the report authored in response to the executive order are of such scale that the conferees believe that only a national approach can effectively address these deficits. Therefore, the conferees expect the Department to exercise its leadership position, analytical capabilities, and policy expertise in developing recommendations for the industrial policies the United States ought to pursue.

Report on strategic and critical materials (sec. 851)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 830D) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress a report on partnerships for rare earth material supply chain security not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 810) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on strategic and critical minerals and metals and vulnerabilities in the supply chains of such minerals and metals

to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 30, 2021.

The House recesses with an amendment that incorporates the requirement pertaining to the ability to facilitate partnerships with institutes of higher education; situates the reporting requirement in the annual industrial capabilities report required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code; and makes other technical corrections.

The conferees urge the Department, in carrying out this section, to complete appropriate Tribal consultation as soon as practicable in accordance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) and further complete local, environmental and clean water assessments in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Report on aluminum refining, processing, and manufacturing (sec. 852)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 830) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on how authorities under the Defense Production Act could be used to increase activities related to refining aluminum and the development of processing and manufacturing capabilities for aluminum.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense to include such reporting as an appendix to the Department of Defense's annual national technology and industrial base report, required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code.

The conferees note that the refining of aluminum and the development of processing and manufacturing capabilities for aluminum, including a geographically diverse set of such capabilities, may have important implications for the defense industrial base and national defense.

SUBTITLE E—SMALL BUSINESS MATTERS

Initiatives to support small businesses in the national technology and industrial base (sec. 861)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 844) that would establish a Small Business Industrial Base Resiliency Program, under which an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy (established elsewhere in the Bill) would enter into

transactions with small business concerns to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, and other officials to establish several initiatives to help the Department of Defense better leverage small business concerns in its efforts to eliminate gaps and vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base.

The conferees note that small businesses play a critical role in ensuring the integrity of the national technology and industrial base. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Defense has awarded a large number of contracts to small businesses to support the interagency pandemic response. Despite these critical contributions, however, the conferees note there is not a recurring requirement for the Department of Defense to update, implement, and assess the success of its small business strategy. Moreover, the conferees observe that although the U.S. Small Business Administration's annual scorecard shows the Department and each of the services have reached their small business contracting goals, the number of small businesses contracting with the Department has declined steadily in recent years. The conferees also note that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the difficulties of identifying and providing assistance to small businesses in the national technology and industrial base, particularly those small businesses that are in sub-tiers of the defense supply chain. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, established elsewhere in this Act, to maintain a strong focus on leveraging and expanding the number of small businesses in the national technology and industrial base.

Transfer of verification of small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans or service-disabled veterans to the Small Business Administration (sec. 862)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 831) that would amend section 8127 of title 38, United States Code, and sections 16 and 36 of the Small Business Act (as codified at sections 645 and 657f of title 15, United States Code) to transfer the function of certifying Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSBs) and Veteran Owned Small Businesses (VOSBs) from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to the Small Business Administration (SBA), phase out self-certification of SDVOSBs for the purposes of the Federal-wide SDVOSB contracting goal in favor of affirmative certification by SBA, and better harmonize the mechanics of the SDVOSB contracting program with

other small business contracting programs already administered by SBA.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would eliminate in subsection (a) the possibility for indefinite postponements of the transfer date; eliminate in subsection (d) the requirement that SBA conduct risk-based examinations of certified firms separate from periodic recertification examinations; clarify in subsections (d) and (e) enforcement and penalties language to better conform to relevant sections of the Small Business Act; and clarify in subsection (g) that VA personnel are not directed to be transferred and shall be guaranteed continuous employment, and that legal documents, proceedings, suits, and administrative actions shall continue notwithstanding the transfer of the certification function.

Employment size standard requirements for small business concerns (sec. 863)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 840A) that would extend from 12 months to 24 months the time period to which an agency must refer when categorizing a manufacturer as a small business based on its average employment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Maximum award price for sole source manufacturing contracts (sec. 864)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5875) that would amend the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) by modifying the maximum award price for sole source manufacturing contracts.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Reporting requirement on expenditure amounts for the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program (sec. 865)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 873) that would direct the Small Business Administration to include in its annual report to the Congress whether agencies have met required expenditure amounts for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs, and would require the Small Business Administration to direct

those agencies which have not met the required expenditure amounts to report to the Congress on why they have not done so.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify agencies' responsibilities for reporting to the Congress on compliance with legal requirements for minimum SBIR/STTR expenditure amounts.

Small businesses in territories of the United States (sec. 866)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 838) that would provide assistance in securing opportunities in the Federal marketplace to small businesses located in territories of the United States, as recommended by the Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Eligibility of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for certain Small Business Administration programs (sec. 867)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 839) that would ensure the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is eligible for the Small Business Administration's Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and Federal and State Technology (FAST) programs.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 5872).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Past performance ratings of certain small business concerns (sec. 868)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 836) that would amend the Small Business Act by requiring contracting officers to consider a small business concern's past performance in a joint venture or as a first-tier subcontractor when evaluating the small business concern's offer for a prime contract.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would allow the small business concern to elect for such past performance to be considered by a contracting officer, rather than requiring it.

Extension of participation in 8(a) program (sec. 869)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 835) that would allow small business concerns participating in the program established under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637) on or before March 13, 2020, to extend such participation by a period of 1 year, and that would require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to issue regulations implementing this provision within 15 days.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5874) that would allow small business concerns participating in the 8(a) program on the date of enactment of this provision to continue their participation for 1 year.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would revise the eligibility date in the provision to on or before September 9, 2020.

Compliance of Offices of Small Business and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (sec. 870)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5871) that would amend section 15(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(k)) by requiring Federal agencies that are not in compliance with statutory requirements pertaining to the Office of Small Business and Disadvantaged Business Utilization to report to the Congress on the reasons for such noncompliance and the steps they are taking to become compliant.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Category management training (sec. 871)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 837) that would direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to develop a training curriculum on category management for staff of Federal agencies with procurement or acquisition responsibilities; to ensure such staff receive the category management training; and to submit a copy of the training curriculum to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Review of and report on overdue acquisition and cross-servicing agreement transactions (sec. 881)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1271) that would require the Secretary of Defense to produce a report on all unreimbursed and overdue Acquisition and Cross-Servicing (ACSA) transactions valued at \$1.0 million or more. The provision would also require a plan for securing reimbursement from the relevant foreign partner and a summary of actions taken by the Department to improve record-keeping related to ACSA transactions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

Domestic comparative testing activities (sec. 882)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 892) that would modify section 2350a of title 10, United States Code, to allow for domestic comparative test.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

The conferees believe that the Department of Defense's new Adaptive Acquisition Framework is a very important step toward ensuring additional avenues for new entrants to the defense industrial base. The conferees emphasize the Federal Acquisition Regulation preference for commercial solutions and believe that this is especially important in technical areas where commercial development outpaces the Department. The ability of companies with innovative commercial solutions to conduct comparative tests with one or more programs of record against program requirements is foundational to enabling the Department's ability to benefit from commercial innovation.

Accordingly, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to jointly prepare an implementation plan that: (1) Defines the points along each of the acquisition pathways where market research should be refreshed, and (2) Establishes entry points for initiating such testing and associated procedures. The Under Secretaries shall brief the congressional defense committees no later than July 15, 2021, on the plan and associated implementation activities.

Prohibition on awarding of contracts to contractors that require nondisclosure agreements relating to waste, fraud, or abuse (sec. 883)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 813) that would amend sections 2409(a) of title 10 and 4712(a) of title 31, United States Code, to clarify that an employee of a Federal government contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor may not be discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against as a reprisal for disclosing to law enforcement or investigative personnel, fraud, waste, or abuse with regard to a government contract or grant, even if that employee had previously signed or was subject to a non-disclosure agreement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from awarding a contract to a contractor that requires its employees to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements that would prohibit or otherwise restrict such employees from lawfully reporting waste, fraud, or abuse related to the performance of a Department of Defense contract to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of the Department authorized to receive such information. Further, the amendment would require each contractor to inform its employees of the limitations on confidentiality agreements and other statements imposed by the provision.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, detailing the Department's plan and mechanism for ensuring contractor compliance with the statutory prohibition against reprisal against an employee of a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor for disclosing information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a DOD contract or grant; an abuse of authority; a violation of law, rule, or mismanagement related to a Department contract or grant; or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

Program management improvement officers and program management policy council (sec. 884)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1745) that would amend title 31, United States Code, to direct adherence to certain standards for program and project management; further specify qualifications for the Program Management Improvement Officer; and adjust the frequency of the Program Management Policy Council's meetings.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the changes to the standards.

Disclosure of beneficial owners in database for Federal agency contract and grant officers (sec. 885)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 815) that would amend section 2313 of title 41, United States Code, by requiring the database used by Federal agency contract and grant officers for contractor responsibility determinations to reflect information about contractors' beneficial owners.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Repeal of pilot program on payment of costs for denied Government Accountability Office bid protests (sec. 886)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 846) that would repeal section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), which required the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of requiring contractors to reimburse the Department of Defense (DOD) for costs incurred in processing covered protests.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the pilot program is unlikely to result in improvements to the bid protest process given the small number of bid protests captured by the pilot criteria and lack of cost data.

The conferees continue to support efforts to improve the handling of bid protests. In support of such efforts, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to undertake a study through the Center for Acquisition Innovation Research, to examine elements of Section 885 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Pub. L. 114-328) for which the RAND National Defense Research Institute was unable to obtain full and complete data during its analysis. This study shall address: (1) The rate at which protestors are awarded the contract that was the subject of the bid protest; (2) A description of the time it takes the Department to implement corrective actions after a ruling or decision, the percentage of those corrective actions that are subsequently protested, and the outcomes of those protests; (3) Analysis of the time spent at each phase of the procurement process attempting to prevent a protest, addressing a protest, or taking corrective action in response to a protest, including the efficacy of any actions

attempted to prevent the occurrence of a protest; and (4) Analysis of the number and disposition of protests filed within the Department.

The conferees emphasize the potential benefits of a robust agency-level bid protest process. Accordingly, the study should evaluate the following factors for agency-level bid protests: prevalence, timeliness, outcomes, availability, and reliability of data on protest activities; consistency of protest processes among the military Services; and any other challenges that affect the expediency of such protest processes. In doing so, the study should review existing law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and agency policies and procedures and solicit input from across the DOD and industry stakeholders. The conferees note that an academic study recently examined the agency-level bid protest process at various federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, and reported on that study to the Administrative Conference of the United States. The conferees direct the Department to consider these recommendations among those it might make to improve the expediency, timeliness, transparency, and consistency of agency-level bid protests.

Not later than September 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees with a report detailing the results and recommendations of the study, together with such comments as the Secretary determines appropriate.

Amendments to submissions to Congress relating to certain foreign military sales (sec. 887)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 842) that would amend section 887(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) and make various modifications to the report required under such section.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5893).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend for 1 year the reporting requirement and would specify that the report would apply only to foreign military sales processes within the Department of Defense.

Revision to requirement to use firm fixed-price contracts for foreign military sales (sec. 888)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 843) that would amend section 830 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to exclude modifications to a defense service or article requiring significant development work from the requirement to use firm fixed price

contracts for foreign military sales. The provision would also prohibit the Secretary of Defense from delegating the authority to waive such requirement below the level of the Service Acquisition Executive.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would repeal section 830 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

Assessment and enhancement of national security innovation base (sec. 889)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 802) that would require the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of how economic forces and structures are shaping the capacity of the national security innovation base. The provision would require the Deputy Secretary to submit an assessment along with any policy recommendations proceeding from it to the Secretary of Defense no later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and the Secretary of Defense to submit such assessment and recommendations, no later than 30 days after receipt, to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would revise the elements under assessment and would require the Secretary to submit the Department's combined assessment to the outside parties by March 1, 2022.

The conferees recognize the Department of Defense's substantial efforts to ensure that the industrial base is innovative, robust, and expansive, and remain concerned that the wider U.S. economy has a significant impact on the industrial base. The conferees believe that ensuring domestic production and supply of critical national security technologies and source materials may extend beyond the activities, industrial policies, and scope of the Department of Defense and require serious interagency and private sector cooperation. The conferees also believe that developing a strategy to address this issue should be an inclusive, whole-of-government deliberative process that involves the Department of Defense, other relevant government agencies, and relevant stakeholders. The conferees recognize that Department of Defense appropriations are downstream of economic health and Federal budgets. The conferees intend for this provision to help the Department identify critical economic features affecting the industrial base, propose policies to guarantee that its development, industrial, and budgetary needs

are recognized, and ensure that broader economic policy decisions are fully informed.

Identification of certain contracts relating to construction or maintenance of a border wall (sec. 890)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 850) that would require the Secretary of Defense to include on a public website of the Department of Defense a list of certain contracts relating to construction or maintenance of a border wall.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Waivers of certain conditions for progress payments under certain contracts during the COVID-19 national emergency (sec. 891)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5841) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to temporarily increase the progress payment rate for undefinitized contract actions during the COVID-19 national emergency.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add conditions to the waiver pertaining to companies' receipt of progress payments under other contracts, the companies' efforts to flow cash to subcontractors and suppliers, and other matters, as well as reporting on the use of the waivers and the flow of payments to subcontractors and suppliers.

The conferees support the Department of Defense's (DOD) actions to increase cash flow to the defense industry during the ongoing pandemic, which included increasing the rate of progress payments from 80 percent up to 95 percent for certain companies, and guidance on the use of advance payments in certain cases, among others. The conferees note that, according to DOD officials, these actions enabled DOD to provide billions of dollars to the defense industry in a period of severe economic downturn and instability.

The conferees remain concerned about whether and how the companies that received these funds to stabilize their operations in turn increased the rate of payments to their subcontractors and suppliers, who are in many cases small and medium sized firms that were potentially more at risk during this period.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Department's actions to provide and monitor the use of advance payments and the increased rate

of progress payments. As part of this review, the conferees direct the Comptroller General to brief the defense committees by September 30, 2021 on: (1) The number and types of contracts and contractors that received advanced payments or increased rates of progress payments; (2) The amount of funding that was provided via these mechanisms; (3) The extent to which DOD established effective oversight procedures to ensure that the recipients of these funds provided, as appropriate, increased payments to their subcontractors and suppliers; (4) The risks, if any, that the use of these mechanisms posed to DOD and how DOD mitigated such risks; and (5) Any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be appropriate. The conferees further direct the Comptroller General to provide a final report to the congressional defense committees at a time to be mutually agreed to following the briefing.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Modification to the definition of nontraditional defense contractor

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 802) that would amend section 2302(9) of title 10, United States Code, by adding to the term "nontraditional defense contractor" an entity that is owned entirely by an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the Department of Defense may benefit from the workforce talent attracted by entities that are owned entirely by employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs), yet a recent Government Accountability Office study showed there are no readily available data to determine what percent of an entity is owned by an ESOP. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2020, on the advantages of working with ESOPs and the barriers ESOPs face in contracting with the Department. For the purposes of this briefing, an ESOP shall mean an entity that is owned entirely by an employee stock ownership plan (as defined in section 4975(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (title 26 of United States Code)).

Competition requirements for purchases from Federal Prison Industries

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 814) that would amend section 2410n of title 10, United States Code. This provision would eliminate the federal market share determination

requirement for the purchase of products from Federal Prison Industries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Requirements concerning former Department of Defense officials and lobbying activities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 820B) that would require certain defense contractors to submit to the Secretary of Defense and make available to the public an annual report naming the former Department of Defense (DOD) personnel to whom the contractor provided compensation in the past year—including certain political appointees, members of the Senior Executive Service, military officers in the grade of O-6 and above, and certain acquisition personnel—as well as the specific issues and lobbying activities in which each named DOD official engaged on behalf of the contractor over the same period.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Not later than June 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, informed by the ongoing review of the Comptroller General of the United States on the post-government employment of former DOD officials, will provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the implementation of Department of Defense Instruction 1000.32, Prohibition of Lobbying Activity by DOD Senior Officials, dated March 26, 2020. The briefing will provide an overview of the policies and procedures the Department has established to operationalize the limitations imposed by section 1045 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), on the ability of retired and former general and flag officers and senior civilian equivalents to engage in lobbying contacts and activities with respect to the DOD. In addition, the briefing will provide: (1) An explanation of the interplay between section 1045 and the longstanding regime of ethics laws applicable to the entirety of the executive branch; (2) An assessment of the effectiveness of the section 1045 limitations, both in promoting ethical conduct by former senior DOD officials in the context of post-government activities and in minimizing adverse effects on the Department of what is sometimes referred to as the "revolving door;" (3) An assessment of the clarity and enforceability of the "behind the scenes" restrictions imposed by section 1045; (4) A description of the legal and practical challenges, if any, in the Department's implementation of section 1045; (5) An evaluation of the effects, if any, of the limitations imposed by section 1045 on

the Department's ability both to attract experienced and qualified persons to public service in the DOD and to derive benefit from communications with former senior employees and officers; and (6) A discussion of any related matter the Secretary deems appropriate.

Enhanced domestic content requirement for major defense acquisition programs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 825) that would provide further direction for the Department of Defense in implementing the Buy American Act, as defined by chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code, for major defense acquisition programs. The provision would contain additional specific direction pertaining to what comprises "substantially all" for the purposes of assessing manufactured articles, materials, or supplies, to be domestic and would also require the Secretary of Defense to establish an information repository for collection and analysis of information related to domestic source content of major defense acquisition programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the importance of the Department working with trusted foreign partners and developing methodologies to understand beneficial ownership within the defense industrial base. The conferees direct the Secretary to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2021, on mechanisms used to track foreign involvement in individual acquisition programs, as directed by section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, and elsewhere in this Act. The conferees further direct the Secretary to consider the benefits of working with allies and partners that are currently designated as "qualifying countries" under the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, to assist the countries' understanding of the composition of their supply chains, and any associated risks.

The conferees note that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) established section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, which in subsection (d) directed the Department to develop a unified set of activities to modernize the systems of record, data sources and collection methods, and data exposure mechanisms to analyze and mitigate supply chain risks. The conferees note this followed direction on supply chain risk management in section 2339a of title 10, United States Code, which directed the Department to conduct certain activities to identify risk to national security systems and authorized certain contracting actions to mitigate supply

chain risk with respect to companies, including subcontractors and suppliers. The conferees acknowledge the Department has taken significant steps to implement these provisions of law, including making use of the Department's existing Advanced Analytics (ADVANA) repository to populate information about suppliers. However, the conferees remain concerned about lack of coordination within the Department and delays in collecting all pertinent data. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure the collection and analysis of information related to sourcing of individual acquisition programs.

Sense of Congress on the prohibition on certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 828) that expressed a sense of Congress regarding rulemaking to facilitate successful implementation of section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat 1917; 41 U.S.C. note prec. 3901) which prohibits using or procuring certain telecommunications and video surveillance equipment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council released an interim rule on the implementation of section 889(a)(1)(B) that went into effect on August 13, 2020. On August 12, 2020, the Director of National Intelligence provided the Department of Defense with a temporary waiver under the authority of section 889(d)(2) for certain contracting activities assessed as low-risk and to avoid disruption of end of year financial activities and has since extended that waiver a full year to September 30, 2022. Department of Defense officials have publicly stated the Department may seek additional waivers on a case-by-case basis, but does not seek to delay wholesale implementation of the rule. The conferees emphasize the importance of regular dialogue with the Department on section 889 implementation, generally, and encourage continued communication with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, especially on additional waivers the Department may seek. The committee looks forward to updates on the Department's positive progress towards compliance with statute and congressional intent.

Domestic sourcing requirements for aluminum

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 829) that would amend section 2533b of title 10; sections 5323, 22905, 24305,

and 50101 of title 49; and section 313 of title 23, United States Code, to add domestic content preferences for aluminum pertaining to activities of the Department of Defense, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, and Amtrak.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that elsewhere in this Act, the Secretary of Defense is directed to conduct analyses of certain materials and technology sectors and make recommendations for action to address sourcing and industrial capacity, including specifically for aluminum.

Briefing on the supply chain for small unmanned aircraft system components

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 830A) would require a briefing on the supply chain for small unmanned aircraft system components, including a discussion of current and projected future demand for small unmanned aircraft system components.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees expect the Department of Defense to continue its efforts to develop and sustain a secure and reliable sourcing strategy for small unmanned aircraft systems and their associated components. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense in preparing the annual report due on March 1, 2021, as required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, to include an assessment of current and projected future demand for small unmanned aircraft system components. This assessment shall include: (1) The sustainability and availability of secure sources of critical components domestically and from sources in allied and partner nations; (2) The cost, availability, and quality of secure sources of critical components and other relevant information domestically and from sources in allied and partner nations; (3) Any plans of the Department of Defense to address gaps or deficiencies, including through the use of funds available under the Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. 55) or through partnerships with public and private stakeholders; and (4) Other information as the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment determines to be appropriate.

Prohibition on procurement or operation of foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 830B) that would prohibit the head of an executive agency from procuring any commercial off-the-shelf drone or covered unmanned aircraft, or any component thereof for use in such a drone or unmanned aircraft, that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity, including any flight controllers, radios, core processors, printed circuit boards, cameras, or gimbals.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has taken steps to reduce unwanted dependence on foreign unmanned aircraft systems. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to continue these efforts by developing mechanisms to share appropriate threat information related to the operational use of such foreign systems to appropriate Federal agencies, upon request. The conferees note the importance of accounting for unmanned aircraft systems that are manufactured or assembled in foreign countries that are adversaries of the United States, tracking the use of those systems, and guarding against risks to national security associated with such systems. The conferees also underscore the importance of developing ways to enhance the capacity and capability of a domestic unmanned aircraft industry. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on activities to share such threat information with Federal agencies not later than October 1, 2021.

Sense of Congress on gaps or vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 830C) that would express a Sense of Congress on gaps or vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense in preparing the annual report due on March 1, 2021 as required by section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, to include an assessment of gaps or vulnerabilities in the national technology and industrial base (as defined in section 2500 of title 10, United States Code) with respect to intellectual property theft as related to the development and long-term sustainability of defense technologies; the extent to which, if any, foreign adversaries engage in operations to exploit such gaps or vulnerabilities; recommendations to mitigate or address any such gaps or vulnerabilities identified by the Secretary; and any other matters the Secretary determines should be included.

Equitable adjustments to certain construction contracts

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 832) that would amend the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631) to allow a small business performing a construction contract to submit a request for equitable adjustment to an agency if the contracting officer directs a change within the general scope of the contract without the agreement of the small business, and that would require the agency to provide an interim partial payment to the small business upon receipt of such request.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Exemption of certain contracts awarded to small business concerns from category management requirements

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 833) that would exempt certain contracts awarded to small business concerns from category management requirements and that would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to develop and implement a plan to increase small business participation in agency-wide or Government-wide contracts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on accelerated payments to certain small business concerns

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 834) that would require the head of each Federal agency (as defined by section 551(a) of title 5, United States Code) to submit to the Congress a report on the timeliness of accelerated payments made to certain small business concerns.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the head of each Federal agency to submit to the Congress not later than March 1, 2021 a report on the timeliness of payments made to a prime contractor (as defined in section 8701 of title 41, United States Code) that is a small business concern (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (section 632 of title 15, United States Code)) or to a prime contractor that subcontracts with a small business concern. The report shall include: (1) The date on which the Federal agency began providing accelerated payments in accordance with section 2307(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, or paragraphs (10) and (11) of section 3903(a) of title

31, United States Code, as applicable, to a covered prime contractor; (2) Of contracts to which such sections apply, the amount and percentage of contracts with accelerated payment terms in accordance with such sections; and (3) Whether and on what date the agency discontinued implementation of the Office of Management and Budget Circular M-11-32 titled "Accelerating Payments to Small Businesses for Goods and Services" (issued September 14, 2011).

Boots to Business Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 840) that would amend section 32 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b) by codifying the Small Business Administration's Boots to Business program, which provides entrepreneurial training for certain members of the Armed Forces who are transitioning to civilian life.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modifications to supervision and award of certain contracts

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 841) that would create a locality preference for the award of military construction projects to firms and individuals within 60 miles of the location of the work, as well as other transparency and reporting requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees recognize that military construction projects have the potential to provide significant economic stimulus to firms and individuals in local communities. The conferees encourage the military departments to seek opportunities to increase contracting opportunities to local entities and increase transparency and reporting of work performed by local entities, where practicable.

Authority to acquire innovative commercial products and services using general solicitation competitive procedures

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 841) that would permanently authorize the Department of Defense to use what are commonly known as Commercial Solutions Openings to solicit and acquire innovative commercial items, technologies, or services.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that this authority was originally established in section 879 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and that it has been successfully used by the Department to establish agreements with small businesses in technology areas relevant to supporting the current National Defense Strategy.

The conferees expect the Department to provide detailed justification to reauthorize this instrument and associated flexibilities. Accordingly, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to collect data on the specific cases, synthesize best practices, develop appropriate educational and training activities for the use of this authority, and to ensure such content is made available to the Department's acquisition workforce. As the conferees believe that such information will be invaluable to the Congress prior to considering reauthorization of this potentially powerful acquisition authority, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the case data, best practices, and other activities by March 1, 2021.

Reports recommending disposition of notes and pertaining to reorganization of certain sections of defense acquisition statutes

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 847) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees with a proposal for the transfer and consolidation of certain defense acquisition statutes within the framework of part V of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code (as enacted by section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232)), by February 21, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5892) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding the disposition of provisions of law in the notes sections of sections of title 10, United States Code.

The conference agreement does not include these provisions.

Prohibition on contracting with persons with willful or repeated violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 848) that would require the head of a Federal department or agency to initiate debarment proceedings against persons for whom four or more willful or repeated violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) are listed in the Government-wide performance and integrity database.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense continues to award contracts to companies cited for willful or repeated fair labor standards violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA). The conferees note the National Defense Authorization Act for 2020 (Public Law 116-92) established section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to the integrity of the defense industrial base, which included directing attention to contractor behavior that constitutes violations of the law, fraud, and associated remedies, including suspension and debarment.

The conferees further note that a July 2020 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, titled "Defense Contractors: Information on Violations of Safety, Health, and Fair Labor Standards" (GAO-20-587R), mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, reviewing data from 2015-2019, determined that 417 companies had been cited for willful or repeated violations of FLSA pertaining to minimum wage, overtime, or child labor. Specifically, GAO found almost 5,200 such violations, most frequently, failures to pay minimum wage, overtime, and to keep accurate records. The conferees note that these companies, representing less than half of one percent of the companies the Department does business with, could potentially be replaced by more responsible contractors in order to improve the integrity of the industrial base, and potentially reward companies with better records of performance in these matters.

The conferees direct the Department to enter into an agreement with the Acquisition Innovation Research Center (AIRC) established by Section 835 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, to: (1) Assess and distinguish the extent to which statutory and discretionary debarment procedures address the Department of Defense's interests in being protected from those entities whose conduct poses business integrity risk to the Government; (2) Identify any gaps in the current requirements for statutory debarment as a result of labor law violations; (3) Provide recommendations as to whether the mission of the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee, an interagency body of which DOD is a member and which reports to the Congress annually on the status and improvements made to

the Federal suspension and debarment system (pursuant to Section 873 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417)), should be expanded to include not just discretionary but also statutory suspension and debarment; and (4) Provide any other recommendations the AIRC finds relevant.

Reestablishment of Commission on Wartime Contracting

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 849) that would reestablish and modify the duties of the Commission on Wartime Contracting.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that section 887 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) required the Comptroller General of the United States to report on the use of contractors to perform work supporting contingency operations, including the logistical support for such operations since January 1, 2009. That report will include an evaluation of the extent to which recommendations made by the Wartime Contracting Commission have been implemented in policy, guidance, education, and training. The conferees reemphasize the importance of rigorous oversight of contracting for military, security, and reconstruction operations abroad, and acknowledge the Commission's valuable work.

Congressional oversight of private security contractor contracts

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 851) that would direct the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit reports assessing various aspects of private security contracts performed in areas of contingency operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Revisions to the Unified Facilities Criteria regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow systems

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 852) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to publish any proposed revisions to the Unified Facilities Criteria regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow systems in the Federal Register and specify a comment period of at least 60 days.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Recommendations for future direct selections

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 863) that would require each military department to nominate to the congressional defense committees at least one acquisition program for which it would be appropriate and advantageous to use large numbers of users to provide direct assessment of the outcome of a competitive contract award.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of each military department to identify at least one newly started acquisition program for which it may be appropriate, under the Department's new Adaptive Acquisition Framework, to have a proportional representation of end users participate in materiel solution analysis supporting a Milestone A decision; in technology maturation and risk reduction activities supporting a Milestone B decision; and in developmental and operational testing activities supporting a fielding decision. The Secretaries shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the programs identified and activities conducted, in conjunction with the future years defense program submitted under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal year 2022.

Report on the effect of the Defense Manufacturing Communities Support Program on the defense supply chain

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5802) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the Defense Manufacturing Communities Support Program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than September 30, 2021, evaluating the effect of the Defense Manufacturing Communities Support Program, as authorized under section 846 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), on the defense supply chain. The evaluation should consider the program's effect on: (1) The diversification of the supply chain; (2) Procurement costs; and (3) Efficient procurement processes.

Disaster declaration in rural areas

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5873) that would amend section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) to establish requirements pertaining to rural area disaster declarations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Small business loans for nonprofit child care providers

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5877) that would amend section 623(a) of title 15, United States Code, to authorize non-profit childcare providers access to small business loan programs under title 15 of United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

**TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
AND MANAGEMENT**

**SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE AND RELATED MATTERS**

*Repeal of position of Chief Management Officer of the Department
of Defense (sec. 901)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 901) that would repeal the position of the Department of Defense Chief Management Officer (CMO) not later than 30 days after the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, and would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, a comprehensive legislative proposal for conforming amendments to law required by the repeal of the position.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 911) that would disestablish the position of the CMO on a date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, but in no case later than September 30, 2022.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 912) that would require that, not later than 45 days before the date on which the Secretary of Defense determined that the position of the CMO should be disestablished, the Secretary submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth: (1) The position and title of each officer or employee of the Department of Defense

(DOD) in whom the Secretary would vest responsibility for performing the various duties of the CMO on the disestablishment of that position; (2) Any duties of the CMO that the Secretary would recommend be discontinued or modified; (3) A description of the process and timeline for transferring the responsibilities and resources of the CMO to appropriate DOD persons and organizations; (4) The Secretary's recommendations for additional authorities and resources that would be required to ensure effective exercise by the appropriate DOD officers or employees of the responsibilities to be transferred to them from the CMO; and (5) Such other matters as the Secretary deemed appropriate.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 913) that would codify in section 142a of title 10, United States Code, the position of Department of Defense Performance Improvement Officer (PIO), to be appointed consistent with and perform the duties and functions enumerated in section 1124 of title 31, United States Code, together with such other duties and responsibilities prescribed by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 914) that would affirm the designation of the Deputy Secretary of Defense as the Chief Operating Officer of the DOD in accordance with section 1123 of title 31, United States Code, and the Deputy's responsibility for supervision of the PIO. Further, consistent with the disestablishment of the position of the CMO, the provision would reassign certain responsibilities and duties to particular officers and employees of the DOD.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 915) that, consistent with the disestablishment of the position of the CMO, would reassign certain duties and responsibilities established in law to those DOD officers or employees so designated by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 916) that would codify in section 101 of title 10, United States Code, the definition of the term "enterprise business operations."

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 917) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress an annual report on the enterprise business operations of the DOD.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 918) that would provide conforming amendments to title 10, United States Code, to reflect the disestablishment of the position of CMO and codification of the position of PIO.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the repeal of the position of CMO, with enumerated amendments to

law to take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and would require the Secretary of Defense to transfer each duty and responsibility and all resources of the CMO to an officer, employee, organization, or element of the DOD, within 1 year of enactment. Further, the amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, within 1 year of the enactment of this Act, a report that should include any legislative proposals necessary to effectuate the changes to law made by this section.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and related matters (sec. 902)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 901) that would clarify the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD SOLIC) for providing civilian oversight and advocacy for special operations forces (SOF). Specifically, the provision would modify section 138(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the administrative chain of command for the ASD SOLIC in exercising authority, direction, and control with respect to the special operations-peculiar administration and support of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM). The provision would also codify the Secretariat for Special Operations, which currently exists within the Office of the ASD SOLIC, in section 139 of title 10, United States Code. Lastly, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to publish a Department of Defense directive establishing policy and procedures related to the exercise of authority, direction, and control of all matters relating to the organization, training, and equipping of SOF by the ASD SOLIC as specified by section 138(b)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make clarifying changes to the provision.

The conferees are concerned with the lack of progress on implementation of section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), which enhanced the role of ASD SOLIC as the individual responsible for providing civilian oversight and advocacy of SOF. The conferees note that a May 2019 report published by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that the majority of the remaining tasks identified by the Department as necessary for implementing section 922 do not have clear timeframes for completion. Furthermore, the GAO found that "outdated" departmental guidance is hindering the ASD SOLIC's ability to

serve as the "service secretary-like" civilian responsible for the oversight and advocacy of SOF, as required by section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code. Further, the conferees are concerned by the lack of progress in staffing the Secretariat for Special Operations that was created to facilitate the ASD SOLIC's responsibilities despite efforts by the committee in recent NDAAs to provide additional flexibility to the Department to bring on additional personnel to support the activities of the Secretariat.

The conferees believe that an empowered and appropriately resourced ASD SOLIC is critical to the effective civilian oversight and advocacy of SOF and to ensuring that this force is appropriately aligned with the objectives of the National Defense Strategy.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy (sec. 903)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 902) that would amend section 138 of title 10, United States Code, to require one of the Assistant Secretaries to be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, whose principal duty would be the overall supervision of policy of the Department of Defense for developing and maintaining the defense industrial base of the United States and ensuring a secure supply of materials critical to national security. The provision would further specify the duties and responsibilities of the office and direct certain transfer activities and timeframes, and would make technical and conforming changes to other provisions of law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the specification of duties and responsibilities from the provision, and would remove the direction of certain transfer activities and timeframes for execution.

The conferees note increasing concerns in the Congress, industry, and the Department over: the health of the defense industrial base; risks to sources of supply; and the reliability of the supply chain to meet defense needs. The conferees note that, accordingly, following the Executive Order 13806 on Assessing and Strengthening the Manufacturing and Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain Resiliency of the United States, and the associated Department of Defense report and recommendations, the profile and workload of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Policy, who was designated to lead efforts in this policy area by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, has

increased significantly. The conferees also note that senior leaders in both the Congress and the Department have focused increasing attention on defense industrial base issues, including increasing the profile and funding of certain activities authorized under the Defense Production Act, which are currently led by the Deputy Assistant Secretary. The conferees further note that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated efforts to shore up the United States' defense industrial base and expand its industrial capacity have further expanded the workload for the Deputy Assistant Secretary, and especially the interagency coordination required to execute planned activities. The provision therefore elevates the civilian leadership position responsible for these activities in order to reflect the visibility and importance of the Department's activities with respect to the security of the United States.

The conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the new office of the Assistant Secretary be adequately resourced in both personnel and budget, as well as delegated appropriate authority, and provided with the high-level support necessary to perform such duties and responsibilities as the Secretary directs. The conferees further note that initiatives that are currently under the purview of the Deputy Assistant Secretary should be monitored by senior leadership to ensure appropriate continuity of activities that have proven to be effective in strengthening the Department's ability to develop and execute defense industrial base policies that are supportive of the National Defense Strategy.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment (sec. 904)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1789) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a study on the creation of a position of Assistant Deputy Secretary for Environment and Resilience, submit a report to the Congress containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study, and establish the position of Assistant Deputy Secretary for Environment and Resilience after issuing such report. The provision would also require the Assistant Deputy Secretary for Environment and Resilience to issue an annual report to the Secretary of Defense and the Congress containing a description of the actions taken by the Assistant Deputy Secretary during the previous year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would increase the authorized number of Assistant Secretaries of Defense. Further, the provision would require one of the Assistant

Secretaries be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment with the principal duty of overall supervision of matters relating to energy, installations, and the environment for the Department of Defense.

Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (sec. 905)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 914) that would codify the existing Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment and emphasize its current primary mission of community cooperation through management of programs such as the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program, Defense Access Roads Program, and Joint Land Use Studies to address encroachment around military installations and compatible land use, and support of military families through schools and manufacturing programs.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 902).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment that would prohibit the involuntary separation of any personnel within the newly codified Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation for 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Input from the Vice Chief of National Guard Bureau to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (sec. 906)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 915) that would amend section 181 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to seek the views of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau regarding non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 904) that would include the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau as an advisor to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council under certain circumstances.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment that would require the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to seek the views of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau on non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions.

Assignment of responsibility for the Arctic region within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (sec. 907)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 903) that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs to assign responsibility for the Arctic region to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Western Hemisphere or any other Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 905).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Modernization of process used by the Department of Defense to identify, task, and manage Congressional reporting requirements (sec. 908)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 903) that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs to conduct business process reengineering analysis and assess commercially available analytics tools, technologies, and services in order to modernize the process by which the Department of Defense identifies reporting requirements from the text of the National Defense Authorization Act, tasks the reports within the Department, and manages their completion and delivery to the Congress.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that the current process for tasking, assigning, generating, and distributing congressionally required reports does not serve anyone involved, as most of the process involves manual data entry ill-suited to the scope and complexity of congressional oversight of defense issues. This generates unnecessary workload for both sides and significantly impedes congressional oversight. The conferees have worked to modernize transmission of reporting requirements to the Department of Defense and strongly urge the Secretary of Defense to continue prioritizing the Department's encouraging efforts to modernize its systems and processes related to reports.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees not later than January 31, 2021, on the results of the analysis to date and actions taken and planned to modernize the Department's system and processes for managing congressionally required reports.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Reform of the Department of Defense (sec. 911)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 806) that would require the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the combatant commanders to undertake reform of the Department of Defense to provide more efficient and economical administration of the Department, and to issue policy and guidance to that effect. The provision would add reform to existing requirements in the National Defense Strategy, Defense Planning Guidance, and the Defense authorization request. The provision would also require the Secretary to deliver a report to the Congress on reform efforts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would retain the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to undertake reform at the department, including by improving its ability to assess the costs and benefits of certain reform activities. The amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual framework for reform to the Congress to begin the task of improving congressional-executive understanding of progress toward reform at the Department of Defense, and requires the Government Accountability Office to review that framework.

The conferees strongly encourage the Department of Defense to draw a clear distinction between the covered activities of reform—including up-front investments—and actions taken to prioritize, such as reductions in requirements, deferrals or delays in programs or activities, or simple acceptance of risk.

Limitation on reduction of civilian workforce (sec. 912)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 911) that would amend section 129a of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from reducing the civilian workforce unless the Department of Defense assesses the impact of such a reduction on workload, military force structure, lethality, readiness, operational effectiveness, stress on the military force, and costs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Chief Diversity Officer and Senior Advisors for Diversity and Inclusion (sec. 913)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 912) that would amend chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, to create a Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense; chapter 703 of title 10, United States Code, to create a Chief Diversity

Officer of the Department of the Army; chapter 803 of title 10, United States Code, to create a Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of the Navy; chapter 903 of title 10, United States Code, to create a Chief Diversity Officer of the Air Force; and chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, to create a Chief Diversity Officer of the Coast Guard, each of whom would be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to appoint a Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense from among persons who have an extensive management or business background and experience with diversity and inclusion. The Chief Diversity Officer would report directly to the Secretary of Defense and be responsible for providing advice on policy, oversight, guidance, and coordination for all matters of the Department of Defense related to diversity and inclusion. Further, the amendment would require the Secretary of each military department and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to appoint a Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion.

Limitation on consolidation or transition to alternative content delivery methods within the Defense Media Activity (sec. 914)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 919) that would limit consolidation or transition to alternative content delivery methods from occurring within the Defense Media Activity until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report with a detailed certification that a transition to alternative content delivery methods poses no security vulnerabilities or increase monetary costs to servicemembers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the report to change the detailed certification requirement to instead identify the business case for any alternative content delivery methods as well as identify risks and associated risk mitigation actions.

SUBTITLE C—SPACE FORCE MATTERS

Office of the Chief of Space Operations (sec. 921)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 922) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to clarify in

existing law the function and composition of the Office of the Chief of Space Operations and the general duties of the Chief of Space Operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Clarification of Space Force and Chief of Space Operations authorities (sec. 922)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 931) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to clarify in existing law the authorities of the United States Space Force and the Chief of Space Operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Amendments to Department of the Air Force provisions in title 10, United States Code (sec. 923)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 932) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to incorporate the United States Space Force in Department of the Air Force provisions in title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the technical amendment to section 9017 of title 10, United States Code, to adjust the placement of the Chief of Space Operations on the list of officials slated to perform the duties of the Secretary of the Air Force, should the Secretary die, resign, be removed from office, or be absent or disabled.

Amendments to other provisions of title 10, United States Code (sec. 924)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 933) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to incorporate the United States Space Force in certain provisions of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would clarify Space Force contributions to the Joint Staff.

Amendments to provisions of law relating to pay and allowances (sec. 925)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 934) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to incorporate

the United States Space Force in certain provisions of law pertaining to military pay and allowances.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Amendments to provisions of law relating to veterans' benefits (sec. 926)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 935) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to incorporate the United States Space Force in certain provisions of law relating to veterans' benefits.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Amendments to other provisions of the United States Code and other laws (sec. 927)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 936) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to incorporate the United States Space Force in certain other sections of the United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would amend to section 1(a) of the Act of August 12, 1946 (Public Law 79-772) to include the Chief of Space Operations or the Chief's designee as a member of the board established to advise the Smithsonian Institution on the administration of the National Air and Space Museum.

Applicability to other provisions of law (sec. 928)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 937) that would define the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force with regard to members of the United States Space Force and the benefits for which members of the United States Space Force would be eligible with regard to any provision of law not addressed by the technical and conforming amendments enacted in this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment to section 958 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) that would ensure, unless otherwise specified in law, that members and civilian employees of the Space Force are treated commensurate with members and civilian employees of the Air Force and that the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the

Air Force may exercise the same authorities vis-à-vis the Space Force as they do with regard to the Air Force.

Temporary exemption from authorized daily average of members in pay grades E-8 and E-9 (sec. 929)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 925) that would exempt the United States Space Force from the limitation on the number of military personnel in the grade of E-8 and E-9 contained in section 517 of title 10, United States Code, until October 1, 2023.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 945).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Limitation on transfer of military installations to the jurisdiction of the Space Force (sec. 930)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 943) that would prohibit the transfer of any military installation to the jurisdiction or command of the Space Force unless the Secretary of the Air Force conducts a business case analysis on the transfer and provides a briefing on such analysis to the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Organization of the Space Force (sec. 931)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 517) that would not allow the Secretary of the Air Force to transfer or relocate any personnel or asset, or dissolve any unit, of the Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve until the latter of the following occurs: (1) The day that is 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits the report under subsection (b); or (2) The Chief of Space Operations certifies in writing to the Secretary of the Air Force that plans of the Secretary to establish the reserve components of the Space Force shall not diminish space capability of the Department of the Air Force. Subsection (b) of the provision would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit, not later than January 31, 2021, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding the plan of the Secretary to establish the reserve components of the Space Force. The report shall identify the following: (1) The assumptions and factors used to develop the plan; (2) The members of the team that issued recommendations regarding the

organization of such reserve components; (3) The recommendations of the Secretary regarding the mission, organization, and unit retention of such reserve components; (4) The final organizational and integration recommendations regarding such reserve components; (5) The proposed staffing and operational organization for such reserve components; (6) The estimated date of implementation of the plan; and (7) Any savings or costs arising from the preservation of existing space-related force structures in the Air National Guard.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 941) that would not allow the Space National Guard to be established as a reserve component of the Space Force until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that a Space National Guard is the organization best suited to discharge in an effective and efficient manner the missions intended to be assigned to the Space National Guard.

The Senate recesses with a modifying amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees legislative recommendations that would consider the preferred organizational structure and integration of the reserve components and a consideration of the full time and part-time permeability that may best leverage the human capital of the Space Force, including a single integrated force.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Establishment of Deputy Assistant Secretaries for Sustainment

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 913) that would require the military departments to each establish a position of a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Sustainment and would outline the responsibilities of each position.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees continue to be disappointed by the lack of emphasis the military departments place on sustainment in the acquisition process. This lack of foresight continues to unnecessarily burden budgets that are already stressed to meet the Department's modernization and recapitalization requirements. The conferees note that the Department of the Navy has already established a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Sustainment. As fifth generation and other advanced platforms are fielded alongside legacy systems, the conferees believe that additional emphasis must be placed on sustainment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of each military department to submit an assessment not later than March 1, 2021 to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives determining if each respective military department believes it should establish a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Sustainment. If the Secretary concerned determines a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Sustainment is warranted, the report should include an implementation plan, to include a timeline for establishment.

Redesignation of the Joint Forces Staff College

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 916) that would amend title 10, United States Code, to rename the Joint Forces Staff College to the Joint Forces War College.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that elsewhere in this bill the Secretary of Defense is required to conduct a thorough review of professional military education and to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that contains recommendations for possible reforms. It would be premature to begin renaming Department of Defense academic institutions before the results of the Secretary's review are delivered to the Congress.

Comptroller General report on vulnerabilities of the Department of Defense resulting from offshore technical support call centers

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 918) that would direct a Comptroller General of the United States review of the vulnerabilities created by foreign call centers supporting the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5951).

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

The conferees are concerned about the nature and extent of reliance on offshore technical support call centers and the vulnerabilities they pose for the Department and its personnel. The conferees direct the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees no later than October 1, 2021 on vulnerabilities in connection with the provision of services by offshore technical support call centers to the Department of Defense, to include a description of the nature, extent, and location of such call

centers, and a description of activities to reduce vulnerabilities. The conferees note that "offshore technical support call centers" are physically located outside the United States; employ individuals who are foreign nationals; and may be contacted by personnel of the Department to provide technical support relating to technology used by the Department.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space and Strategic Deterrence Policy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 921) that would change the existing requirement for an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy into a requirement for an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space and Strategic Deterrence Policy. The provision would detail the responsibilities of the position and make certain conforming amendments to existing U.S. Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision. The House recedes.

The conferees agree that both space and strategic deterrence play an important role in national defense policy. Both space and deterrence policy should be coordinated and the conferees encourage the Department to work to ensure deterrence policy is adequately addressed as space is elevated in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Space Force Medal

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 923) that would authorize the President to award a decoration called the "Space Force Medal" to any person who, while serving with the Space Force, distinguishes himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 947) that would supersede the current "Airman's Medal," with an "Air and Space Force Medal."

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

The conferees understand that an assessment of the naming conventions and precedence of Space Force-unique awards and decorations is ongoing. Once the Secretary of the Air Force has decided these issues, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Armed Service of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the names and precedence of Space Force-unique awards and decorations. The conferees encourage the Secretary of the Air Force to consider the independent culture being developed within the Space Force, as well as the

principles underlying the Department of Defense military decorations and awards program, in choosing a name and design for the medal intended to recognize the service, sacrifice, and actions of Space Force personnel who have distinguished themselves through heroism not involving actual conflict with the enemy.

Rank and grade structure of the United States Space Force

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 927) that would require the Space Force to use a system of ranks and grades that is identical to the system of ranks and grades used by the Navy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees understand that the Space Force is currently undertaking an assessment of the future rank structure of the members of the Space Force. The conferees assume the Space Force will be comprised of members transferring from all services across the Department and strongly encourage the consideration of all the military services historic rank structures. Once a decision by the Secretary of the Air Force has been made the Secretary will submit the findings and decision to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the final rank structure of the officer and enlisted force of the Space Force at least 15 days prior to implementation.

Report on the role of the Naval Postgraduate School in space education

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 928) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the future role of the Naval Postgraduate School in space education.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the future role of the Naval Postgraduate School in space education. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) An overview of the Naval Postgraduate School's existing space-focused education and research capabilities, programs, products, and outputs;

(2) An identification and evaluation of additional space-focused educational requirements that may be fulfilled by

the Naval Postgraduate School, including any requirements resulting from the establishment of the Space Force or otherwise necessitated by the evolving space-related needs of the Department of Defense; and

(3) A plan for meeting the requirements identified under paragraph (2), including a description of the types and amounts of additional resources that may be needed for the Naval Postgraduate School to meet such requirements over the period of 5 fiscal years following the date of the report.

Office of the Chief of Space Operations

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 931A) that would provide technical and conforming amendments to clarify in existing law the function and composition of the Office of the Chief of Space Operations and the general duties of the Chief of Space Operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Transfers of military and civilian personnel to the Space Force

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 942) that would prohibit the transfer of any servicemember or civilian employee of the Department of Defense without the consent of the transferred individual and place certain restrictions on such transfers.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Application of acquisition demonstration project to Department of the Air Force employees assigned to acquisition positions within the Space Force

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 946) that would make applicable a demonstration project, relating to certain acquisition personnel policies, to civilian employees of the Department of the Air Force assigned to the Space Force.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees acknowledge that the Space Force requires innovative personnel authorities, but agree the authorities in question are already vested in the Secretary of Defense. The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to utilize these authorities to the maximum extent practical.

Annual report on establishment of field operating agencies

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 951) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31 of each year, identifying any field operating agency established by the Department of Defense or a component thereof during the preceding calendar year. The report would list: (1) The name of such field operating agency; (2) The agency's location; (3) The title and grade of the head of the agency; (4) The chain of command, supervision, or authority by which the agency head reports to the Office of the Secretary of Defense or the military department concerned; (5) The agency's mission; (6) The number of personnel authorized and assigned to the agency; (7) The purpose underlying the agency's establishment; and (8) Any cost savings or other efficiencies expected to accrue to the Department in connection with the establishment and operation of the agency.

The Senate intended this provision to substitute for a long-recurring provision of defense appropriations acts, last enacted in section 8041 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-93).

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

General transfer authority (sec. 1001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1001) that would allow the Secretary of Defense, with certain limitations, to make transfers between amounts authorized for fiscal year 2021 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to \$4.0 billion.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1001).

The House recedes.

Budget materials for special operations forces (sec. 1002)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1004) that would modify section 226 of title 10, United States Code, by requiring additional budgetary information related to special operations forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Application of Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan to fiscal years following fiscal year 2020 (sec. 1003)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1002) that would require the Department of Defense Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan to ensure that an annual audit of the Department's financial statements for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2020 occurs by not later than March 31 following such fiscal year.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Incentives for the achievement by the components of the Department of Defense of unqualified audit opinions on the financial statements (sec. 1004)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1003) that would require that the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) develop and issue guidance for personnel and components of the Department of Defense to incentivize the achievement of an unqualified audit opinion.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment clarifying that incentives established under this section would apply to both personnel and components of the Department of Defense, and adds a reporting requirement on such incentives.

Audit readiness and remediation (sec. 1005)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1005) that would amend the requirements for the Department of Defense audit remediation plan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report on unfunded priorities related to audit readiness and remediation not later than 10 days after submission of the annual budget request.

The conferees are encouraged that the Department of Defense has successfully completed an independent annual financial audit three times in accordance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The conferees are also encouraged that a number of organizations within the Department have received an unmodified opinion. However, there are still several organizations that have not received an unmodified

opinion. While not required by law, an unmodified opinion on an independent annual financial audit is critical to identifying areas for reform and improving readiness.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to continue to take appropriate steps and apply sufficient resources to build upon the recent excellent progress towards achieving an unmodified opinion on the Department's independent annual financial audit. The conferees believe that this is an important step to earn the Congress' and public's confidence in the Department's ability to be a responsible steward of taxpayer funds.

Addition of Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the list of officers providing reports of unfunded priorities (sec. 1006)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1742) that would add the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the list of officers required to provide unfunded requirements to the congressional defense committees under section 222a of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would clarify that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's addition to the list of covered officers is only in that position's capacity and responsibilities as defined in section 10502(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code. The amendment would add restrictions on the new unfunded requirements list, including exclusion of items that have appeared on existing unfunded requirements lists over the past 5 years or those items not exclusively related to the role of non-federalized National Guard forces in support of the homeland defense or civil support missions.

The conferees strongly urge the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to use this unfunded requirements list judiciously in support of non-warfighting domestic support missions, such as disaster response. While the National Guard's performance in support of such missions represents a significant contribution to broader national security needs, the conferees also note that the U.S. Air National Guard and the U.S. Army National Guard are components of the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army and, as such, their nominations of items for unfunded priorities lists are already considered in the unfunded priorities lists submitted by the chiefs of those services.

SUBTITLE B—COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Quarterly reports on Department of Defense support provided to other United States agencies for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime (sec. 1011)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1012) that would amend section 284 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to notify specified congressional committees not later than 15 days before providing support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime under subsection (b) of such section.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 284 of title 10, United States Code to require the Secretary to provide quarterly reports to specified congressional committees on support provided under subsection (b) of such section.

SUBTITLE C—NAVAL VESSELS

Limitation on availability of certain funds without naval vessels plan and certification (sec. 1021)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1021) that would amend section 231(e) of title 10, United States Code, by restricting 75 percent of certain operation and maintenance funds for the Secretary of Defense until the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan has been delivered to the Congress.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would change the submitter of the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan to the Secretary of the Navy and change the funding restriction to 75 percent of specified funds not yet obligated or expended as of the date the plan was required to be submitted.

The conferees are troubled that the Department of Defense has not submitted the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan for fiscal year 2021 as required by section 231 of title 10, United States Code, despite repeated requests from the congressional defense committees. Timely submission of this plan is critical for the committees to perform their statutory oversight roles and provide the necessary authorities and resources for the Department of the Navy to meet requirements under the National Defense Strategy. As peer competitors make increased investments in naval capacity and capability, it is critical that the

committees receive an accurate and complete report on the Navy's requirements to execute the National Defense Strategy.

In past years, the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan has been submitted by the Department of the Navy, and in general the submission has coincided with the submission of other budget materials as required by law.

This year, Department of Defense officials stated that they were undertaking their own review of the Navy's long-range shipbuilding requirements, a review that still has not been shared with the Congress, forcing the committees to draft the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 without complete awareness of the Navy's long-range shipbuilding requirements. Not only are the conferees concerned with the Department's refusal to comply with a long-standing statutory requirement, the conferees are equally concerned that responsibilities that belong with Navy leadership have been subsumed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Therefore, this provision would amend section 231 of title 10, United States Code, to provide the Secretary of the Navy with the authority and responsibility to develop the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan and submit this plan with each fiscal year's budget materials to the Congress.

Limitations on use of funds in the National Defense Sealift Fund for purchase of foreign constructed vessels (sec. 1022)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1022) that would amend section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, by authorizing the purchase of a total of nine used foreign built ships and four used foreign-built ships prior to the Navy initiating an acquisition strategy for a sealift recapitalization plan.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1021).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the anticipated delivery of the lead ship in a new class of U.S.-built vessels to be not later than 2028 and make a technical amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a business case analysis of acquisition strategies for the new U.S.-built sealift ship program described in section 2218(f)(3)(E) of title 10, United States Code, and submit such analysis and the Secretary's intended course of action to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2021.

In conducting this business case analysis, the Secretary shall consider, at a minimum, the following options and associated acquisition strategies: (1) Current Navy acquisition

processes for acquiring Combat Logistics Force ships; (2) The use of a commercial executive agent or vessel acquisition manager, similar to the acquisition of the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel; and (3) A commercial-government hybrid acquisition biased toward maximum commerciality in both specifications and process.

Use of National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund for incrementally funded contracts to provide full funding for Columbia class submarines (sec. 1023)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1023) that would amend section 2218a(h)(1) of title 10, United States Code, by authorizing the use of incremental funding for the full funding of the first two *Columbia*-class submarines.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 121).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit funds authorized for the full funding procurement of the *Columbia*-class program to be obligated or expended for the construction of SSBN-827 in fiscal years 2021, 2022, or 2023 and make technical edits.

Preference for United States vessels in transporting supplies by sea (sec. 1024)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1024) that would amend section 2631 of title 10, United States Code, to increase compliance with military cargo preference requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Restrictions on overhaul, repair, etc. of naval vessels in foreign shipyards (sec. 1025)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1025) that would provide limited exceptions for the repair of Navy vessels in shipyards outside the United States when damage occurred by hostile actions. This section would also provide limited authority for maintenance work to be performed by foreign workers if U.S. personnel cannot perform the work for health or safety reasons.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1022).

The Senate recedes.

Biennial report on shipbuilder training and the defense industrial base (sec. 1026)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1026) that would amend chapter 863 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, to submit reports to Congress on the state of defense industrial base training, hiring, and the ability to meet the requirements of the 30-year shipbuilding plan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the reports to be submitted by the Secretary of the Navy and based on the Navy's most recent Force Structure Assessments.

Modification of waiver authority on prohibition on use of funds for retirement of certain legacy maritime mine countermeasure platforms (sec. 1027)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1023) that would modify the waiver authority germane to the prohibition on the use of funds for retirement of certain legacy maritime mine countermeasure platforms contained in section 1046 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) to include concurrence by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Extension of authority for reimbursement of expenses for certain Navy mess operations afloat (sec. 1028)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1024) that would further amend section 1014(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), as most recently amended by section 1023(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), by striking September 30, 2020, and inserting September 30, 2025, thereby extending the Secretary of Defense's authority to fund the cost of meals for non-military personnel on U.S. naval and naval auxiliary vessels.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Working group on stabilization of Navy shipbuilding industrial base workforce (sec. 1029)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1026) that would establish a shipbuilding industrial base working group.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Limitation on naval force structure changes (sec. 1030)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1029) that would prohibit the retirement of any Navy ship in fiscal year 2021 until 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense has delivered the Integrated Naval Force Structure Assessment to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE D—COUNTERTERRORISM

Extension of prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States (sec. 1041)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1031) that would extend until December 31, 2021, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1042)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1032) that would extend until December 31, 2021, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to certain countries (sec. 1043)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1031) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2021, to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Libya, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1033).

The Senate recesses.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds to close or relinquish control of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1044)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1034) that would extend through fiscal year 2021 the prohibition on the use of funds provided to close or abandon United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba; or to implement a material modification to the Treaty between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C., on May 29, 1934, which modification would constructively close United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Support of special operations to combat terrorism (sec. 1051)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1041) that would modify section 127e of title 10, United States Code, by establishing procedural requirements for the planning, development, and cessation of activities under such authority, and clarifying notification requirements for both the modification and termination of extant activities under such authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senates recedes with an amendment that would make various modifications to the notification requirements as well as include a construction of authority.

The conferees expect the Department to keep the congressional defense committees fully and currently informed regarding the use of the authority found in section 127e of title 10, United States Code. While the authority includes a number of requirements for formal notifications at specified thresholds, the conferees require more detailed and frequent updates on the use of the authority that do not trigger formal notification requirements or fall between specified reporting periods. The conferees believe the delivery of such critical information updates can be provided informally to ensure timely congressional awareness. Further, conferees also emphasize that such information requirements include, but are not limited to, significant operations, modifications to the fiscal amount or operational or advisory type of support provided, as well as any plans to terminate or transition a partner force supporting U.S. special operations forces in executing counterterrorism missions.

Therefore, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and brief the congressional defense committees on the processes to be used by the Department to ensure the committees remain fully and currently informed of such developments outside of formal notifications and specified reporting requirements regarding the use of the authority found in section 127e of title 10, United States Code.

Expenditure of funds for Department of Defense clandestine activities that support operational preparation of the environment (sec. 1052)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1042) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to expend up to \$15.0 million in any fiscal year for clandestine activities for any purpose the Secretary determines to be proper for preparation of the environment for operations of a confidential nature.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would increase the amount of expenditures for which the Secretary of Defense may not delegate the authority from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Sale or donation of excess Department of Defense personal property for law enforcement activities (sec. 1053)

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 1041 and 1054) that would amend section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, to permit the transfer of excess property, to include high-water vehicles, for use in disaster-related emergency preparedness activities. The provisions would also amend section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, to require additional training of recipient agency personnel.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recesses.

Prohibition on retirement of nuclear powered aircraft carriers before first refueling (sec. 1054)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1042) that would amend section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, by prohibiting the retirement of any aircraft carrier prior to its first reactor refueling.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Reauthorization of National Oceanographic Partnership Program (sec. 1055)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1744) that would amend chapter 893 of title 10, United States Code, on the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. This section would also establish an Ocean Policy Committee and require the Committee to provide an annual report and briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives; the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives by March 1 of each year on the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Modification and technical correction to Department of Defense authority to provide assistance along the southern land border of the United States (sec. 1056)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1044) that would modify the authority under section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the provision of assistance for securing the southern land border of the United States will not negatively affect military training,

operations, readiness, or other military requirements and that the tasks associated with the support provided align with the mission or occupational specialty of any members of the Armed Forces that are deployed. This provision would also add a new notification requirement to the Congress and modify the reporting requirements related to the support the Department provides along the southern land border.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment on the requirement for the provision of assistance, congressional notification, and reporting elements.

Limitation on use of funds for retirement of A-10 aircraft (sec. 1057)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1047) that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring, preparing to retire, or placing in storage or on back-up aircraft inventory status any A-10 aircraft during fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 155) that would require the Secretary of Defense to not divest or retire any A-10 aircraft during fiscal year 2021.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees expect the Secretary of the Air Force to fully comply with the limitations and requirements contained in sections 134 and 135 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to ensure capability and capacity is preserved to counter violent extremism and provide close air support and combat search and rescue in accordance with the National Defense Strategy.

Considerations relating to permanently basing United States equipment or additional forces in host countries with at-risk vendors in 5G or 6G networks (sec. 1058)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1051) that would require the Secretary of Defense, prior to basing a major weapons system or additional permanently assigned forces to a host country with at-risk 5th generation (5G) or sixth generation (6G) wireless network equipment, software, and services, to take into consideration and notify the congressional defense committees about the risks and steps being taken by the host country to mitigate potential risks, including defense mutual agreements between the host country and the United States intended to allay the costs of risk mitigation. It would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide the

congressional defense committees an assessment of the risks posed by the current or intended 5G or 6G telecommunications architecture in host countries and measures required to mitigate such risks.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6046).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Public availability of Department of Defense legislative proposals (sec. 1059)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1006) that would require the Secretary of Defense to make Department of Defense (DOD) legislative proposals publicly available on a DOD website not later than 7 days after transmission of such proposals to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to make official DOD legislative proposals publicly available on a DOD website not later than 21 days after such proposals are transmitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Arctic planning, research, and development (sec. 1060)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1045) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to begin planning and implementing changes that may be necessary for requirements, training, equipment, doctrine, and capability development of the Armed Forces should an expanded role of the Armed Forces in the Arctic be determined to be in the national security interests of the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Authority to establish a movement coordination center Pacific in the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1061)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1757) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to establish a Movement Coordination Center Pacific and participate in an Air Transport and Air-to-Air refueling and other Exchanges of Services program of the Center.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1256).

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2021, that contains:

(1) A summary of the coordination structure of the center and program, and details related to its formation and implementation;

(2) A list of the military services, by country, participating or seeking to participate in the program;

(3) For each country on the list under paragraph (2), a description of completed agreements and those still to be completed with host nations, as applicable; and

(4) Any other relevant matters that the Secretary determines should be included.

Limitation on provision of funds to institutions of higher education hosting Confucius Institutes (sec. 1062)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1797) that would prohibit an institution of higher education or other postsecondary educational institution from being eligible to receive federal funds from the Department of Defense, other than educational assistance funds that are provided directly to students, unless the institution submits any contract or agreement between the institution and a Confucius Institute to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine issues a written determination that the contract or agreement includes clear provisions that protect academic freedom at the institution, prohibit the application of any foreign law on any campus of the institution, and grant full managerial authority of the Confucius Institute to the institution, including full control over what is being taught, the activities carried out, the research grants that are made, and who is employed at the Confucius Institute.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1090).

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees believe that the academic liaison established in this section should manage the waiver process. The waivers should include that the institution of higher education has taken steps to:

(1) Protect academic freedom at the institution;

(2) Prohibit the application of any foreign law on any campus of the institution;

(3) Grant full managerial authority of the Confucius Institute to the institution, including full control over what is being taught, the activities carried out, the research grants that are made, and who is employed at the Confucius Institute; and

(4) Engage with the Academic Liaison Officer in the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and take appropriate measures to safeguard defense-funded fundamental research activities.

The Department of Defense academic liaison should work with academic stakeholders to the extent possible in implementing this provision and in the creation of a certification process.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees on the establishment of the waiver process, including the institutions for which the waiver has been invoked, within 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Support for national maritime heritage grants program (sec. 1063)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1777) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to contribute up to \$5.0 million to support the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

Requirements for use of Federal law enforcement personnel, active duty members of the Armed Forces, and National Guard personnel in support of Federal authorities to respond to civil disturbances (sec. 1064)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1055) that would amend section 253 of title 10, United States Code to require Federal civilian law enforcement officers to display his/her name and agency of employment on his/her uniform or clothing while engaged in such activities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend chapter 41 of title 10, United States Code, to require each member of a Federal law enforcement agency, the Armed Forces, or National Guard who provides support to Federal authorities to respond to a civil disturbance to display visibly: (1) The individual's name or other identifier unique to that individual; and (2) The name of the Federal law enforcement agency, Armed

Force, or other organization by which such individual is employed or of which such individual is a member. The provision would exempt from these requirements individuals or members who do not wear a uniform or other distinguishing clothing or equipment in the regular performance of official duties or who are engaged in undercover operations in the regular performance of their official duties.

SUBTITLE F—STUDIES AND REPORTS

FFRDC study of explosive ordnance disposal agencies (sec. 1071)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1702) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into an arrangement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study that identifies and evaluates the roles and responsibilities of the military services involved in the Explosive Ordnance Disposal program. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit a report on the findings of the study to the congressional defense committees not later than August 31, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Study on force structure for Marine Corps aviation (sec. 1072)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1063) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide for the performance of three separate studies on the force structure for Marine Corps aviation through 2030.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to perform one study on the force structure for Marine Corps aviation through 2030 and submit the results of the study to the congressional defense committees not later than September 1, 2021.

Report on joint training range exercises for the Pacific region (sec. 1073)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1704) that would require a report containing a plan to integrate combined, joint, and multi-domain training and experimentation in the Pacific region to test operational capabilities and weapon systems, validate joint operational concepts, and integrate allied and partner countries into national-level exercises.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Reports on threats to United States forces from small unmanned aircraft systems worldwide (sec. 1074)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 953) that would express the sense of Congress that: (1) United States military forces face an ever increasing and constantly evolving threat from small unmanned aerial systems in operations worldwide, whether in the United States or abroad; and (2) The Department of Defense is already doing important work to address the threats from small unmanned aerial systems worldwide but the need for engagement in that area continues.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) reports on improving the budget justification and related materials of the Department of Defense (sec. 1075)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6001) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to submit annually through 2025 a report to the congressional defense committees on proposed ideas for modernizing congressional budget justification materials.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Quarterly briefings on Joint All Domain Command and Control effort (sec. 1076)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1746) that would require the Director of the Joint All Domain Command and Control Cross Functional Team, in consultation with the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives quarterly briefings on the progress of the Department's Joint All Domain Command and Control concept.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment that would require the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, and a senior military representative for each service to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of

Representatives quarterly briefings on the progress of the Department's Joint All Domain Command and Control concept.

Report on civilian casualty resourcing and authorities (sec. 1077)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1747) that would require a report on the resources required to implement the Department of Defense policy on civilian casualties in connection with United States military operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the elements of the required report.

The conferees commend the Department for progress made towards allocating resources to address civilian casualty matters. However, the conferees note that the initial estimates provided in the report required by section 923 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) regarding resources required to implement the civilian casualty policy of the Department of Defense lack the specific detail required to appropriately and accurately resource each geographic combatant command with the necessary personnel and technology.

Therefore, in order to facilitate the fulfillment of the requirements in section 936, the conferees direct the Department to provide a report on current and projected resources, inclusive of personnel and technology, required to implement the civilian casualty policy of the Department of Defense.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense efforts to prevent resale of goods manufactured by forced labor in commissaries and exchanges (sec. 1078)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1810) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to issue rules to require each company that produces or imports manufactured goods sold in the military commissary and exchange systems to file an annual report with the Secretary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the policies and processes of the Department of Defense governing the purchase of goods for resale in the commissaries and exchanges of the Department that are produced in, or imported from, areas where forced labor may be used, including the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

Comptroller General report on Department of Defense processes for responding to congressional reporting requirements (sec. 1079)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710J) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to deliver a report to the Congress containing an analysis of the Department of Defense processes for responding to congressional reporting requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add a reference to another provision in the conference report that requires the Department of Defense to assess its processes and systems for responding to congressional reporting requirements and recommend to the congressional defense committees a path forward to modernize those processes and systems.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Technical, conforming, and clerical amendments (sec. 1081)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1741) that would make a number of technical, conforming, and clerical amendments of a non-substantive nature to existing law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with technical amendments.

Reporting on adverse events relating to consumer products on military installations (sec. 1082)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1048) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that any adverse event that occurs on a military installation relating to consumer products is reported on saferproducts.gov.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate guidance that encourages the reporting of any adverse event that occurs on a military installation relating to consumer products is reported on saferproducts.gov.

The Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the guidance given to the Secretaries of the military departments regarding the reporting of adverse events relating to consumer products.

Modification to First Division monument (sec. 1083)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 627) that would authorize modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in President's Park in the District of Columbia in order to honor the members of the First Infantry Division who paid the ultimate sacrifice during United States operations, including Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom and New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6081).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Sense of Congress regarding reporting of civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations (sec. 1084)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1748) that would express the sense of Congress regarding measures taken to prevent, mitigate, track, investigate, learn from, respond to, and report civilian casualties resulting from U.S. military operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that makes modifications to the sense of Congress.

Deployment of real-time status of special use airspace (sec. 1085)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1750) that would require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of the military services, including the National Guard and Air National Guard, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to initiate, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a program to enable public dissemination of information.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report regarding air space utilization to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The report shall:

(1) Describe whether the Department of Defense has submitted the utilization reports required under section 73.19

of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations for the prior fiscal year, and, if so, to what extent such reports have been submitted; and

(2) Provide, if the Secretary discovers that all such reports have not been submitted in a timely and complete manner—(a) an explanation for the failure to submit any such reports in the manner prescribed by regulation; and (b) a plan to ensure the timely and complete submission of all such reports.

Duties of Secretary under uniformed and overseas citizens absentee voting act (sec. 1086)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1751) that would require the Secretary of Defense to take actions as necessary to ensure absent uniformed services voters who are absent from the United States by reason of Active Duty or service at a diplomatic and consular post are able to receive and transmit balloting materials in the same manner as a uniformed services voter absent by reason of Active Duty or service at a military installation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to take actions that are necessary, feasible, and practical to ensure a servicemember stationed at an overseas diplomatic or consular post is able to receive and transmit balloting materials in the same manner as a servicemember stationed at an overseas military installation.

Mitigation of military helicopter noise (sec. 1087)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1765) that would require the Secretary of Defense mitigate helicopter noise, and receive, track, and analyze complaints on an ongoing basis from individuals in the National Capital Region.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The conferees believe that, in addition to use of the public website, the Secretary of Defense should take steps to convene community noise roundtables in the National Capital Region to facilitate meetings, at least twice per year, along with the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, for the purpose of discussing and identifying trends in community noise complaints associated with helicopter operations in the National Capital Region.

Furthermore, the conferees direct that not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of

Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives. The briefing shall address the coordination occurring between the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority and Federal agencies and the proposed way-ahead for the use of the existing noise inquiry websites, and other such actions taken by the Secretary of Defense related to helicopter noise concerns in the National Capital Region.

Congressional expression of support for the designation of National Borinqueneers Day (sec. 1088)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1775) that would express the sense of Congress for support of the designation of "National Borinqueneers Day," recognizing the bravery, service, and sacrifice of the Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would that would express support for the designation of "National Borinqueneers Day."

The conferees applaud the extraordinary service of the 65th Infantry Regiment in World War I, when the unit was still designated the "Puerto Rico Regiment of Infantry," in World War II in North Africa and Europe, and in South Korea when the nickname the "Borinqueneers" was created. The conferees recognize the bravery, service, and sacrifice of the Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment.

Ted Stevens Center for Arctic Security Studies (sec. 1089)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1811) that would require, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to establish a Department of Defense Regional Center for Security Studies for the Arctic. The provision would also provide the Secretary with the discretionary authority to establish and administer such a Center following the submission of the required plan.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1208) that would require, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a plan to

establish a Department of Defense Regional Center for Security Studies for the Arctic. The provision would also provide the Secretary with the discretionary authority to establish and administer such a Center following the submission of the required plan.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make modifications to the elements of the required plan and the authority for the Secretary of Defense to establish the Center.

Consistent with the assessment required by subsection (a)(2)(D), the Secretary may consider Alaska as a potential location for the establishment of the Center.

Establishment of vetting procedures and monitoring requirements for certain military training (sec. 1090)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1758) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to vet covered individuals for eligibility for physical access to Department of Defense installations and facilities within the United States not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. It would also require a report on the implementation and effects of this section.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1047).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would make modifications to the requirement for establishment of vetting procedures, additional security measures, and the associated reporting requirements.

Personal protective equipment matters (sec. 1091)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1046) that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to each submit a report on the fielding of the newest generations of personal protective equipment (PPE) to the Armed Forces and a description and assessment of the barriers, if any, to the development and fielding of such generations of equipment. This section would also require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to develop and maintain a system for tracking data on injuries among servicemembers and for the Periodic Health Assessment of members of the Armed Forces to include one or more questions on whether members incurred an injury in connection with ill-fitting or malfunctioning PPE.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1082).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Pandemic Preparedness and Resilience National Security Fund

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1003) that would establish a Pandemic Preparedness and Resilience National Security Fund, authorize the appropriation of \$1.0 billion for that fund, and authorize the transfer of amounts in that fund for execution elsewhere at the Department of Defense, subject to certain restrictions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime affecting flow of drugs into the United States

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1011) that would modify section 284 of title 10, United States Code, regarding the authority to provide support to other agencies for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Codification of authority for joint task forces of the Department of Defense to support law enforcement agencies conducting counterterrorism or counter-transnational organized crime activities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1011) that would establish a new section 285 in title 10, United States Code, to codify section 1022 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136), as most recently amended by section 1022 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), which authorizes the expenditure of funds from the drug interdiction and counter-drug activities account to enable joint task forces that support law enforcement agencies conducting counter-drug activities to also provide support to law enforcement agencies conducting counterterrorism or counter-transnational organized crime activities. The provision would also eliminate the geographic limitations on the use of the authority to better reflect the global nature of the threat.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Sense of Congress on actions necessary to achieve a 355-ship Navy

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1025) that would express the sense of Congress on actions necessary to implement the national policy of the United States to have available, as soon as practicable, not fewer than 355 battle force ships.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Prohibition on use of funds for retirement of certain littoral combat ships

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1027) that would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from retiring LCS-3 and LCS-4 until the Secretary has submitted a certification that all operational tests have been completed on all mission modules.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on implementation of Commandant's Planning Guidance

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1028) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report regarding the implementation of the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Planning Guidance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees support the Commandant's Planning Guidance and recognize the potential of the transformational initiatives embodied in this approach. The conferees believe that better Marine Corps integration with the Navy is essential to operating in a denied environment as a stand-in force. The conferees further believe it is essential for the Marine Corps to reduce the overall weight of force elements and return to a more expeditionary, temporal posture that is more agile and decisively lethal.

To better examine Marine Corps future force structure and Navy integration requirements to support this effort, the conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2021, that provides a detailed description of each of the following:

(1) The specific number and type of manned littoral ships required to execute such Guidance;

(2) The role of unmanned surface vessels (USVs), particularly long-range USVs, in the execution of such Guidance;

(3) How platforms referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) interact with ground-based Marine Corps units, including cruise missile units, deployed throughout the Indo-Pacific region;

(4) The integrated naval command and control architecture required to support the platforms referred to in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3); and

(5) The projected cost and any additional resources required to deliver the platforms and capabilities described in paragraphs (1) through (4) by not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified report shall be made publicly available.

Annual report on use of social media by foreign terrorist organizations

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1032) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to specified congressional committees an annual report on the use of online social media platforms by entities designated as foreign terrorist organizations and an assessment of the threat posed to the national security of the United States by the online radicalization of terrorists and violent extremists.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Affairs the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations the Senate a report on the use of social media by foreign terrorist organizations as designated by the Department of State. The report shall include:

(1) An assessment of the use of online social media platforms by such foreign terrorist organizations for recruitment, fundraising, and the dissemination of information; and

(2) An assessment of the threat posed to the national security of the United States by the online radicalization.

The conferees note that the mission of the Global Engagement Center (GEC) of the Department of State is to direct,

lead, synchronize, integrate, and coordinate efforts of the Federal Government to recognize, understand, expose, and counter foreign state and non-state propaganda and disinformation efforts aimed at undermining or influencing the policies, security, or stability of the United States, its allies, and partner nations. The conferees believe the GEC provides unique insight and capabilities to track and understand the use of social media by terrorist organizations and encourages the Secretary to coordinate closely with the GEC in the preparation of the required report.

Clarification of authority of military commissions under chapter 47A of title 10, United States Code, to punish contempt

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1043) that would amend subchapter IV of chapter 47A of title 10, United States Code, to permit a judge of the United States Court of Military Commission Review or a military judge detailed to a military commission to punish contempt. The provision also would provide that the punishment for contempt may not exceed confinement for 30 days, a fine of \$1,000, or both, and would establish the conditions under which punishment for contempt is reviewable.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on actions to infringe upon First Amendment rights of peaceable assembly and petition for redress of grievances

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1044) that would prohibit the use of amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act for any program, project, or activity, or for any use of personnel to conduct actions against United States citizens that infringe upon their rights under the First Amendment of the Constitution peaceably to assemble and/or to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Battlefield airborne communications node certification requirement

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1045) would require the Secretary of the Air Force take no action that would prevent the Air Force from maintaining or operating the fleets of EQ-4 aircraft in the configurations and capabilities in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, or in improved

configurations and capabilities, prior to the submission of particular certifications and analysis to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees remain concerned regarding the potential decrease in airborne network communications capacity and capability resulting from the Air Force decision to divest EQ-4B platforms, and the impacts this could have on the geographical combatant commands, specifically U.S. Central Command. Therefore, the conferees expect the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the associated U.S. air component commanders for each relevant geographical combatant command areas of responsibility, to provide equal or greater capability and capacity for battlefield airborne communications and networking, noting the Secretary's planned inventory quantity increases of manned E-11 aircraft systems that was similarly provided by both the unmanned EQ-4B and the E-11A aircraft systems combined.

Consideration of security risks in certain telecommunications architecture for future overseas basing decisions of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained two provisions (sec. 1046 and sec. 6046) that would require the Secretary of Defense to take security risks posed by at-risk vendors such as Huawei and ZTE into account when making overseas stationing decisions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note the importance of consideration of telecommunications architecture while making overseas stationing decisions is addressed elsewhere in this report.

Limitation on use of funds pending public availability of top-line numbers of deployed members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1049) that would limit the availability of specified funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the date on which the Secretary makes publicly available the top-line numbers of deployed members of the Armed Forces pursuant to section 595 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Inclusion of United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps among youth and charitable organizations authorized to receive assistance from the National Guard

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1049) that would amend section 508 of title 32, United States Code, to add the United States Navy Sea Cadet Corps to the list of organizations authorized to receive assistance from the National Guard.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

Limitation on physical move, integration, reassignment, or shift in responsibility of Marine Forces Northern Command

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1050) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from taking any action to execute the physical move, integration, reassignment, or shift in responsibility of the Marine Forces Northern Command until 60 days after submitting a detailed report on the proposed action.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

The conferees note that the report required in sec. 1050 in the House bill was submitted to the Congress.

Sense of Congress on the basing of KC-46A aircraft outside the contiguous United States

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1051) that would articulate the sense of Congress on what the Secretary of the Air Force should consider during the strategic basing process for the KC-46A aircraft outside the continental United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

The conferees remain concerned of the continuous delays on the projected plan for strategic basing of the KC-46A aircraft outside the continental United States.

Curtailing Insurrection Act violations of individuals' liberties

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1052) that would amend sections 251, 252, and 253 of title 10, United States Code, to require that prior to invoking the Insurrection Act, the President and the Secretary of Defense must certify to the Congress that a State is unable or unwilling to suppress an

insurrection or domestic violence, or that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress an unlawful rebellion against the authority of the United States; provide "demonstrable evidence" of same; and detail the mission, scope, and duration of the proposed use of members of the Armed Forces. Further, the provision would require the President, in every possible instance, to consult with the Congress before invoking the Insurrection Act. Finally, the provision would prohibit direct participation by military personnel in a search, seizure, arrest, or similar activity, unless expressly authorized by law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Inclusion of explosive ordnance disposal in special operations activities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1054) that would amend section 167(k) of title 10, United States Code, by adding explosive ordnance disposal to the list of special operations activities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on deactivation, unmanning, or selling of Army watercraft assets pending comprehensive analysis of mobility requirements and capabilities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1056) that would extend and modify the limitation on use of funds for the inactivation of Army watercraft units in section 1058 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that section 1058 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 required the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center for the review of the Army's ability to meet the watercraft requirements of the combatant commanders and the effects on preparedness to provide support to States and Territories in connection with natural disasters, threats, and emergencies. The conferees further note that the Secretary anticipates that this study will be complete in the summer of 2022.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees an interim briefing on the federally funded research and development

center's findings by March 1, 2021. In addition to this interim briefing, the conferees direct the Secretary to provide not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act the following: (1) The Army Watercraft future force laydown by unit and location; (2) Required support to implement the future force laydown; (3) Personnel gaps at the time of the briefing; and (4) Efforts the Secretary intends to use to close these personnel gaps.

Study on unemployment rate of female veterans who served on active duty in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1064) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study of post-9/11 female veteran unemployment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Report on the Chemical and Biological Defense Program of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1066) that would require, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the Chemical and Biological Defense Program of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct that not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a classified report with an unclassified summary on the Chemical and Biological Defense Program of the Department of Defense. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the role of the Chemical and Biological Defense Program within the 2018 National Defense Strategy;

(2) A description and assessment of the threats the Chemical and Biological Defense Program is designed to address;

(3) An assessment of the capacity of current Chemical and Biological Defense Program infrastructure to accomplish their missions if funding levels for the Program are reduced;

(4) An estimate of the length of time required to return the Chemical and Biological Defense Program to its current capacity if funding levels reduced for the Program as described in paragraph (3) are restored;

(5) An assessment of the threat posed to members of the Armed Forces as a result of a reduction in testing of gear for field readiness by the Chemical and Biological Defense Program by reason of reduced funding levels for the Program;

(6) A description and assessment of the necessity of Non-Traditional Agent Defense Testing under the Chemical and Biological Defense Program for Individual Protection Systems, Collective Protection Systems, field decontamination systems, and chemical agent detectors; and

(7) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Department of Defense strategic Arctic ports

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1081) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the updated assessment of the estimated cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating a strategic port in the Arctic at each potential site evaluated pursuant to section 1752(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2021, a report setting forth an updated assessment of the estimated cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating a strategic port in the Arctic at each potential site evaluated in the report pursuant to section 1752(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020. The report shall include, for each potential site, an estimate of the number of days per year that such port would be usable by vessels of the Navy and the Coast Guard. The Secretary of Defense may, in consultation with others, designate one or more ports identified in the report as Department of Defense Strategic Arctic Ports.

The conferees note that the similar report, pursuant to section 1752(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which was due in June 2020 still has not been submitted to the congressional defense committees.

Sense of Senate on Gold Star Families Remembrance Week

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1085) that would express the sense of the Senate that the week of September 20 through September 26, 2020 is designated as "Gold Star Families Remembrance Week" to honor and recognize the

sacrifices made by the families of servicemembers who gave their lives to defend freedom and encourage the observance of "Gold Star Families Remembrance Week" by performing acts of service and good will in each community and by celebrating the lives of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice so that others could continue to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Review of support of special operations to combat terrorism

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1701) that would direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of the history, currency, processes and procedures for transitioning or terminating the programs provided by such authority, and the potential future use of the authority under section 127e of title 10, United States Code, in continued support of special operations to combat terrorism.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of support provided pursuant to section 127e of title 10, United States Code, and provide, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the findings of such review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The review shall include an assessment of:

(1) The strategic alignment between support provided or planned to be provided pursuant to such authority and relevant Executive Orders, global campaign plans, theater campaign plans, execute orders, and other guiding documents;

(2) United States Special Operations Command's (SOCOM) processes and procedures to manage, integrate, and synchronize such activities;

(3) SOCOM's processes and procedures to assess such activities against measures of effectiveness;

(4) SOCOM's processes and procedures to manage the sunset, termination, or transition of such activities;

(5) SOCOM's processes and procedures to report to the Congress biannually on such matters and notify the Congress with respect to the intent to sunset, terminate, or transition activities carried out pursuant to such authority; and

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

Report on the Human Rights Office at United States Southern Command

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1703) that would express the sense of Congress regarding the role of the Human Rights Office at the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and require that the Secretary of Defense provide, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report to the congressional defense committees on the activities and associated resourcing requirements of the Office.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees believe that the promotion of human rights and the protection of civilians is in the strategic interests of the Department of Defense and believes that the Human Rights Office at SOUTHCOM plays an important role in supporting these efforts in the SOUTHCOM area of responsibility. The conferees, however, are concerned that resourcing challenges are impacting the ability of the Human Rights Office to fulfill its mission and to meet the demands of our partners in the region. Therefore, the conferees direct the Commander of SOUTHCOM to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives as part of the fiscal year 2022 budget request that identifies the resourcing requirements of the Human Rights Office and a plan to mitigate any resourcing shortfalls for the Human Rights Office.

Sense of Congress and strategy on catastrophic critical infrastructure failure response

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1706) that would express the sense of Congress that catastrophic critical infrastructure events, regardless of whether they are caused by natural or man-made events, constitute a significant threat to national security and public welfare.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has yet to promulgate a holistic strategy for identifying and addressing foreseeable risks from catastrophic critical infrastructure failure events. Accordingly, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than December 15, 2021. The report shall include at a minimum the following: (1) A description of current policies, plans, and resources that have been directed towards addressing catastrophic infrastructure failure events; (2) Analysis of the

gaps in these existing plans and efforts that present risk to national security and public welfare, to include gaps in authorities that prevent full coverage of the risks posed by catastrophic critical infrastructure failure; (3) The extent to which current plans and policies address the risk posed by magnetic disturbance or electromagnetic pulse events; and (4) Strategies to increase preparedness for catastrophic critical infrastructure failure events.

Report on recognition of African American servicemembers in Department of Defense naming practices

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report describing current Department of Defense naming conventions for military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems; a list of such currently named after African Americans who served in the Armed Forces; and an explanation of the steps being taken to increase the number of military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems named after deserving African American servicemembers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding the recognition of African American and Native American servicemembers in Department of Defense naming practices. At minimum, the report should include the following elements: (1) A description of current Department of Defense naming conventions for military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems; (2) A list of all military installations (including reserve component facilities), infrastructure (including reserve component infrastructure), vessels, and weapon systems that are currently named after African Americans or Native Americans who served in the Armed Forces; and (3) An explanation of the steps being taken to recognize the service of African Americans and Native Americans who have served in the Armed Forces with honor, heroism, and distinction by increasing the number of military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems named after such deserving members of the Armed Forces.

Report on transforming business processes for revolutionary change

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710L) that would require the Department of Defense to report on efforts to implement recommendations from a 2015 Defense Business Board study and provide alternative solutions for certain items from those recommendations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that other provisions of this Act direct the Secretary of Defense to improve the efficient, effective, and economical administration and operation of the Department; to eliminate unnecessary redundancies; and to incorporate these improvements into various planning materials. The conferees emphasize the importance of a strategic approach to these efforts and caution the Department against arbitrary cuts to force structure or the civilian workforce, as such actions could introduce serious long-term risks.

Report on agile program and project management

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710N) that would require a report on agile program and project management.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to direct the Acquisition Innovation Research Center established by section 2361a of title 10, United States Code, to study and develop policy options and recommendations on how the Department of Defense and the services can use agile program and project management concepts in non-software acquisition programs.

The conferees expect the study to review all statutory provisions enabling the use of agile program and project management within the Department of Defense; evaluate the implementation of statutory provisions enabling the use of agile program and project management within the Department of Defense and the services; evaluate the agile program and project methodologies used within the Department of Defense and the services; evaluate how agile program and project methodologies have enabled efforts to prepare the Department of Defense and the services for the future of work; evaluate the enterprise scalability of the agile program and project methodologies used within the Department of Defense and the services, including how well agile methods are integrated into the enterprise when used at scale; analyze the impediments to the further adoption and enterprise scalability of agile program and project management including statutory impediments, as well as existing policy, guidance, and instruction of the Department of Defense and the

services; analyze the impact of further adoption and enterprise scalability of agile program and project management on the future of work within the Department of Defense and the services; and any other topics the Under Secretary deems appropriate.

The conferees direct that the study, accompanied by an assessment and plan for the Under Secretary to implement the recommended policy options, if appropriate, should be delivered to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2022.

Publicly available database of casualties of members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1752) that would require the Secretary of Defense to publish on a publicly available website a database of all casualties of members of the Armed Forces that occurred during military operations that took place during 1990 or any subsequent year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Department of Defense support for certain sporting events

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1766) that would amend section 2564 of title 10, United States Code, to limit support to certain sporting events to providing technical, contracting, and specialized equipment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the Department of Defense has broad authority to provide support to the Olympics and other sporting events provided certain requirements and certifications are satisfied. The Department is encouraged to submit a legislative proposal to the Congress if the existing laws governing the Department's support of sporting events require an update to ensure a safe and secure environment for event participants and attendees.

Hemp products

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1773) that would prevent the Secretary of Defense from prohibiting the possession, use, or consumption of a product containing hemp or any ingredient derived from hemp, if the use or consumption of such product or ingredient complies with applicable Federal, state, and local laws.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Integration of members of the Armed Forces who are minorities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1785) that would require each Secretary of a military department to share lessons learned and best practices regarding the integration of members of the Armed Forces who identify as belonging to a minority group, and strategically communicate progress in this matter with the public.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Protections for pregnant members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1787) that would require the Secretary of a military department to develop policies to ensure that the career of a servicemember is not negatively affected by pregnancy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Release of Department of Defense documents on the 1981 El Mozote massacre in El Salvador

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1788) that would require the Secretary of Defense, not more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to direct all Defense agency bureaus, departments, agencies, and entities to identify and release to Salvadoran judicial authorities, including to the Salvadoran presiding judge investigating and prosecuting the El Mozote massacre case, all materials that might be relevant to the El Mozote massacre that occurred in December of 1981.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1795) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities, to authorize the

inclusion, on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia, of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that there is an established process for adding the names of servicemembers to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall. The conferees believe this process should be followed to preserve the integrity of the Wall.

Increased realism and training effectiveness for airborne anti-submarine warfare training at offshore training ranges

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1799) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide for greater training effectiveness for aircrews by procuring contract services that would realistically simulate real-world, manned submersible, diesel-powered vessels that are very similar to third-world and near-peer adversaries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than November 1, 2021, on the requirements for and potential benefits of realistically simulating real-world, manned submersible, diesel-powered vessels that are very similar to third-world and near-peer adversaries' submarines. The report shall include the associated: (1) Requirements; (2) Potential benefits; (3) Market survey of potential offerors that could meet requirements; (4) On-demand availability of services by such offerors; (5) Ability to meet the demand for scalable, highly relevant, and robust training assets for use by fixed and rotary-wing Navy anti-submarine communities in the Navy's Second and Third Fleets; and (6) Dependence on foreign naval vessels to meet requirements.

Review of use of innovative wood product technology

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1800) that would require the Secretary of Defense to review the potential to incorporate innovative wood technologies, such as mass timber and cellulose nanomaterials, in military construction projects or the sustainment and renovation of existing Department of Defense facilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that these materials have potential for use by the Department of Defense. Accordingly, the conferees

direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2021. The report shall include, at a minimum, a description of potential uses for innovative wood technologies, such as mass timber and cellulose nanomaterials, in new military construction; the sustainment and renovation of existing facilities; and an analysis of any barriers to incorporating these innovative wood product technologies into these areas.

Modernization of congressional reports process

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5372) that would increase by \$2.0 million funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense to modernize its processes for responding to congressional reporting requirements. The provision would also reduce by \$2.0 million funds authorized to be appropriated for Army service-wide transportation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The funding outcome is reflected in the budget tables. The conferees agree on the importance of modernizing Department of Defense processes for responding to congressional reporting requirements.

Report on pandemic preparedness and planning of the Navy

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6062) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, a report that describes the Department of the Navy's plans to prepare for and respond to future pandemics, including future outbreaks of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the pandemic preparedness and planning of the Navy. The briefing should include a description of the Navy's comprehensive plan to prepare for and respond to future pandemics and detail its plan to protect the health and safety of military personnel on naval vessels and civilian personnel at public and private shipyards.

Modification of Estimate of damages from Federal Communications Commission Order 20-48

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6082) that would modify section 1083 of the Senate amendment. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense to distribute the estimate required by section 1083 to entities operating in the frequency band authorized to be used by Federal Communications Commission Order 20-48, grant the Secretary the authority to work directly with such entities to seek recovery of costs incurred by the Department as a result of the Order, and require the Secretary to establish a process for the recovery and use of such funds.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Department of Defense policy on unclassified workspaces and job functions of personnel with pending security clearances (sec. 1101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 243) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to ensure, to the extent practicable, that all Department of Defense facilities have unclassified workspaces for employees who have applied for, but have not yet received, a security clearance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a policy to allow certain military and civilian personnel to occupy positions that require a security clearance and to perform unclassified work while they await a final security clearance determination.

Enhancement of public-private talent exchange programs in the Department of Defense (sec. 1102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 249) that would amend section 1599g of title 10, United States Code, to increase conflict of interest and financial disclosure requirements for participants in the Department of Defense (DOD) public-private talent exchange program. The provision would also require

military promotion boards to treat participation in a public-private talent exchange program as equivalent to attending resident professional military education. Additionally, the provision would require the establishment of a public-private exchange program billet office. The provision would direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that public-private talent exchange authority is used to exchange personnel with private sector experience working on artificial intelligence applications.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would amend section 1599g of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that DOD participants in public-private talent exchange programs may not use knowledge related to DOD acquisition or procurement for the benefit of a participating private-sector organization. The provision would also prohibit private-sector participants from performing work that is considered inherently governmental.

The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to expand the existing talent exchange program to private sector entities that are working on the various DOD modernization priorities. The Secretary of Defense would also be required to implement a system to identify, mitigate, and manage any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of an individual participating in a public-private talent exchange. For military personnel participating in a talent exchange program, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, would be required to develop practices that consider participation in a talent exchange program when deciding subsequent military assignments.

The conferees urge the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to take steps to ensure that military participation in public-private talent exchange programs is viewed favorably by promotion boards and other competitive selection boards. Additionally, the conferees urge the DOD public-private talent exchange program to leverage the Air Force Education with Industry Program Office to assist in expanding the DOD talent exchange program.

Lastly, the conferees note that the public-private talent exchange program may be a valuable experience for many different DOD organizations. In particular, the use of these exchange authorities would be valuable to DOD efforts toward building artificial intelligence expertise and capabilities.

Paid parental leave technical corrections (sec. 1103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1101) that would make technical corrections relating to parental leave for Federal employees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Authority to provide travel and transportation allowances in connection with transfer ceremonies of certain civilian employees who die overseas (sec. 1104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1103) that would amend subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the military department concerned, the agency head of a Defense Agency or Department of Defense Field Activity, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide round-trip travel and transportation allowances and accompaniment services in connection with ceremonies for the transfer of a Department of Defense or Coast Guard civilian employee who dies while located or serving overseas.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would allow family members of deceased civilian employees of the Coast Guard to be provided with round-trip travel and associated expenses when the Coast Guard is operating as a service of the Navy.

One-year extension of authority to waive annual limitation on premium pay and aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas (sec. 1105)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1104) that would amend would amend section 1101 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), as most recently amended by section 1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), to extend through 2021 the authority of heads of executive agencies to waive the limitation on the aggregate of basic and premium pay of employees who perform work in an overseas location that is in the area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), or in a location that was formerly in CENTCOM but has been moved to the area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. Africa Command, in support of a military operation or an operation in response to a declared emergency.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1112).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

One-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone (sec. 1106)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1104) that would extend by 1 year the discretionary authority of the head of a Federal agency to provide allowances, benefits, and gratuities comparable to those provided to members of the Foreign Service to the agency's civilian employees on official duty in a combat zone.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1111).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Civilian faculty at the Defense Security Cooperation University and Institute of Security Governance (sec. 1107)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1107) that would amend section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, to add the Defense Security Cooperation University and the Defense Institute for Security Governance to the list of covered institutions for which the Secretary of Defense may employ and compensate civilian faculty as the Secretary considers necessary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the Congress knows relatively little about Department of Defense (DOD) policies and practices for administratively determined civilian personnel positions. Therefore, the conferees direct the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2021. The briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) A description and summary of administratively determined positions in the DOD;
- (2) A list and explanation of the various policies pertaining to administratively determined positions;
- (3) An explanation of the significant differences in law and policy between administratively determined positions and other civil service positions within the Department of Defense; and
- (4) Any other matters the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness considers relevant.

Temporary authority to appoint retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense (sec. 1108)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1108) that would amend section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to appoint recently retired servicemembers as civilian employees in the Department of Defense at industrial base facilities, provided the Secretary concerned certifies a lack of qualified applicants.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1108).

The House recedes with an amendment that would provide temporary authority to the Secretary of Defense to appoint retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense for GS-13 and below positions at a defense industrial base facility, provided the Secretary of the military department concerned certifies a lack of qualified applicants.

Fire fighters alternative work schedule demonstration project for the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Fire and Emergency Services (sec. 1109)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1109) that would require the Commander of Navy Region Mid-Atlantic to establish and carry out a 5-year fire fighter alternative work schedule demonstration project. The demonstration project would require tours of duty to be scheduled at least 2 weeks in advance and that tours of duty use a regularly recurring pattern of 48-hour shifts followed by 48 or 72 consecutive non-work hours. The provision would also require the Commander of Navy Region Mid-Atlantic to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on effects of the demonstration project not later than 180 days after the demonstration project is terminated.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1110A).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Special rules for certain monthly workers' compensation payments and other payments for Federal Government personnel under chief of mission authority (sec. 1110)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1110) that would amend section 901 of title 9 of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94) by

authorizing the head of any Federal agency to provide an additional monthly payment to any Federal employee who is injured while detailed to a duty station in the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of China, or another foreign country designated by the Secretary of State. The provision would also prevent the duplication of benefits for individuals receiving compensation under section 19A of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-110).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6091).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Temporary increase in limitation on accumulation of annual leave for Executive branch employees (sec. 1111)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1111) that would amend section 6304 of title 5, United States Code, to require the service of a Federal employee during a pandemic be deemed an exigency of the public business and to require the restoral of annual leave that is lost as a result of a service during a pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to allow non-Senior Executive Service and equivalent level employees to increase their accrued leave balance by up to 25 percent over current annual limits for calendar year 2021. The provision would prohibit any accrued leave in excess of an employee's ordinary annual limit from being included in a lump-sum payment upon retirement or separation.

Telework travel expenses program of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (sec. 1112)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1113) that would amend section 5711 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize permanently a telework travel expenses program within the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Extension of rate of overtime pay authority for Department of the Navy employees performing work aboard or dockside in support of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier forward deployed in Japan (sec. 1113)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1114) that would amend section 5542 of title 5, United States Code, to extend until September 30, 2026, the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to pay overtime rates to civilian employees performing temporary duty in Japan in support of the forward deployed nuclear aircraft carrier.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1104).

The Senate recesses.

Enhanced pay authority for certain acquisition and technology positions in the Department of Defense (sec. 1114)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1101) that would amend subchapter I of chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code, to permanently authorize an enhanced pay authority for acquisition and technology positions in the Department of Defense. The provision would authorize up to 20 total positions within the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments that may have a maximum pay rate set at 150 percent of level 1 of the Executive Schedule.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Enhanced pay authority for certain research and technology positions in the science and technology reinvention laboratories of the Department of Defense (sec. 1115)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1102) that would amend chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, to permanently authorize an enhanced pay authority for research and technology positions in the Department of Defense. The provision would authorize up to 15 total positions within the military departments that may have a maximum pay rate set at 150 percent of level 1 of the Executive Schedule.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of enhanced appointment and compensation authority for civilian personnel for care and treatment of wounded and injured members of the armed forces (sec. 1116)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1103) that would amend section 1599c(b) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the enhanced appointment and compensation authority for civilian personnel for the care and treatment of

wounded and injured members of the Armed Forces through December 31, 2025.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Expansion of direct hire authority for certain Department of Defense personnel to include installation military housing office positions supervising privatized military housing (sec. 1117)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1105) that would amend section 9905 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize direct hire authority for installation military housing office positions responsible for supervising privatized military housing projects.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of sunset of inapplicability of certification of executive qualifications by qualification certification review board of office of personnel management for initial appointments to senior executive service positions in department of defense (sec. 1118)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1106) that would amend section 1109 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), to extend by 3 years the sunset date of the Department of Defense's temporary exemption from Office of Personnel Management qualification certification review boards for individuals appointed to senior executive service positions within the Department.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Pilot program on enhanced pay authority for certain high-level management positions in the Department of Defense (sec. 1119)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1107) that would authorize the Department of Defense to establish a pilot program to offer higher compensation than normally allowed by the executive schedule for a limited numbers of positions requiring extremely high levels of experience managing complex organizations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Recruitment incentives for placement at remote locations (sec. 1120)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1109) that would amend chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, to provide a temporary direct hire authority to positions in the competitive service in geographically remote locations and locations with extreme climate conditions. The provision would also provide a relocation incentive to positions covered by the direct hire authority.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Department of Defense to provide a recruitment incentive to individuals appointed to positions at geographically remote locations and locations with extreme climate conditions.

Technical amendments regarding reimbursement of Federal, State, and local income taxes incurred during travel, transportation, and relocation (sec. 1121)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1113) that would amend section 5724b of title 5, United States Code, to make a technical correction to authority provided by section 1114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) relative to the reimbursement of Federal, State, and local income tax expenses incurred by Federal civilian employees incident to Government-directed travel, transportation, and relocations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE B—ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ANTIDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2020

Elijah E. Cummings Federal Employee Antidiscrimination Act of 2020 (secs. 1131-1138)

The House bill contained several provisions (sec. 1121-1128) that would amend various sections of title 5, United States Code, and the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-174) to modify reporting, notification, and appeals procedures associated with Federal agency equal opportunity violations.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6047).

The Senate recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Limitation on authority to exclude employees from chapter 71 of title 5

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1102) that would prohibit the use of funds to exclude the Department of Defense or any agency thereof from collective bargaining rights in fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limiting the number of local wage areas defined within a pay locality

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1106) that would amend section 5343 of title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) from defining more than one Federal Wage System (FWS) local wage area within a General Schedule (GS) pay locality.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that OPM is responsible for overseeing the implementation and administration of the FWS in consultation with other agencies, appropriate labor organizations, and the advice of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee (FPRAC). Since 2010, the FPRAC has voted three times to recommend that OPM align FWS wage areas with GS locality pay areas across the country. OPM has not implemented these recommendations. The conferees encourage OPM to address this longstanding issue as soon as possible.

Modification of direct hire authority for certain personnel involved with Department of Defense maintenance activities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1110) that would amend section 9905 of title 5, United States Code, to provide direct hire authority for positions that perform support functions for depot-level maintenance and repair.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note the Department of Defense already possesses extensive direct hire authority for a variety of civilian personnel positions. Section 9905 of title 5, United States Code, provides general direct hire authority for any position involved with Department maintenance activities and Major Range and Test Facilities Bases. The conferees encourage

the Secretary of Defense to utilize fully all available direct hire authority provided by section 9905.

The conferees emphasize that future requests for additional direct hire authority must be justified by objective data that demonstrates consistent difficulty filling certain vacant positions within a reasonable amount of time.

Report by Comptroller General of the United States on diversity and inclusion within the civilian workforce of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1110B) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the Congress on issues related to diversity and inclusion within the Department of Defense (DOD).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the diversity and inclusion of the civilian workforce of the DOD. The report shall include: (1) A description of the demographic composition of the civilian workforce of the DOD; (2) An assessment of any differences in promotion outcomes among demographic groups of the civilian workforce of the Department; (3) An assessment as to whether the Department has identified barriers to increasing diversity in its civilian workforce; and (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate. The conferees further direct that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives describing the Comptroller General's preliminary findings, and submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Vacancy of Inspector General positions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1115) that would amend the Federal Vacancies Reform Act (5 U.S.C. 3345) to require that when there is a vacancy in an Inspector General position that requires appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the first assistant to the Inspector General shall perform the functions and duties of the Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity. If the first assistant is not available to serve, the President would be required to appoint an acting Inspector General from among

persons serving in an office of any Inspector General who met particular time in service and pay grade requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Authority to build capacity for additional operations (sec. 1201)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1201) that would modify section 333 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct or support programs to provide training and equipment to the national security forces of one or more foreign countries by adding cyberspace operations to the list of authorized functional areas in which such support may be provided.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to add air domain awareness operations and cyberspace security and defensive cyberspace operations to the list of authorized support. The conferees intend the authority for air domain awareness operations to authorize Department of Defense programs to conduct or support training and equipping of foreign national security forces in order to build their capacity to detect, track, and identify threats to territorial airspace and includes associated airfield operations.

Further, the conferees intend for the authority for cyberspace security operations to authorize Department of Defense programs to conduct or support training and equipping for foreign national security forces in order to build their capacity to conduct cyberspace security operations as defined in Joint Publication 3-12 as operations taken within protected cyberspace to prevent unauthorized access to, exploitation of, or damage to, computers, electronic communications systems, and other information technology, including platform information technology, as well as the information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation.

The conferees also intend for the authority for defensive cyberspace operations to authorize Department of Defense programs to conduct or support training and equipping for

foreign national security forces in order to build their capacity to conduct defensive cyberspace operations as defined in Joint Publication 3-12 as operations to preserve the ability to utilize cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, cyberspace-enabled devices, and other designated systems by defeating on-going or imminent malicious cyberspace activity. The conferees intend for any cyberspace security or defensive cyberspace operation program to build capacity to defend national cyberspace against foreign threats.

Participation in European program on multilateral exchange of surface transportation services (sec. 1202)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1202) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to participate in the Surface Exchange of Services Program of the Movement Coordination Centre Europe.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1240).

The House recesses.

Participation in programs relating to coordination or exchange of air refueling and air transportation services (sec. 1203)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1241) that would codify permanently the authority of the Secretary of Defense to participate in programs relating to coordination or exchange of air refueling and air transportation services.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Reciprocal patient movement agreements (sec. 1204)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1281) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to enter into a bilateral or multilateral memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement with one or more governments of certain partner countries concerning reciprocity with respect to patient movement including matters concerning personnel, services, and equipment. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, before entering into a memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement, to certify in writing that the professional credentials, certifications, licenses, and approvals for patient movement personnel and patient movement equipment of the partner country meet or exceed the equivalent standards of the United States for similar personnel and equipment and provide for a

level of care comparable to, or better than, the level of care provided by the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification to the Inter-European Air Forces Academy (sec. 1205)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1203) that would modify section 350(b) of title 10, United States Code, to expand eligibility for military education and training at the Inter-European Air Forces Academy to military personnel of countries that are within the United States Africa Command area of responsibility and eligible for assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification of authority for participation in multinational centers of excellence (sec. 1206)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1206) that would amend section 344 of title 10, United States Code, by modifying the authority for participation in multinational centers of excellence.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification and extension of support of special operations for irregular warfare (sec. 1207)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1201) that would modify section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), as most recently amended by section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), by extending the authority through 2025 and increasing the annual limitation of funding to \$15.0 million from \$10.0 million. This provision would also expand notification elements related to human rights violations and violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1204).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that increases the annual limitation on funding to \$15.0 million and makes modifications to the notification requirements and the construction of authority.

Extension of authority to transfer excess high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles to foreign countries (sec. 1208)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1203) that would modify and extend by 2 years section 1276 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) that requires excess high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs) that are to be transferred or granted to a foreign country to have modernized powertrains and modernized armored or armored-capable crew compartments.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend section 1276 by 1 year and allow delegation of the waiver authority under the section to the Secretary of Defense.

The conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to periodically provide updates to the congressional defense committees on the Department's efforts to engage and collaborate with the industrial base. The conferees expect the Department and the industrial base to coordinate and share information in order to develop a long-term approach that considers both the needs of the industrial base as well as the excess defense article transfer needs of our foreign partners, consistent with United States national security interests. The conferees expect the Department to fully comply with the transfer authority in section 2321j of title 22, United States Code.

Modification and extension of update of Department of Defense Freedom of Navigation Report (sec. 1209)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1204) that would amend section 1275 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to extend and modify the Department of Defense Freedom of Navigation Report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Extension and modification of authority to support border security operations of certain foreign countries (sec. 1210)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1205) that would modify section 1226 of the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), as most recently amended by section 1213 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), to extend the authority to support border security operations of certain foreign countries through December 31,

2023. The provision would also clarify the source of funds available for support pursuant to this authority in order to improve oversight of such expenditures.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of Department of Defense support for stabilization activities in national security interest of the United States (sec. 1210A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1207) that would extend until December 31, 2021, section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) for Department of Defense support to stabilization activities in the national security interest in the United States.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1283).

The Senate recesses.

Extension of report on workforce development (sec. 1210B)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1205) that would extend for 5 years the requirement in section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to provide a report on Department of Defense security cooperation workforce development efforts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Plan to increase participation in international military education and training programs (sec. 1210C)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1801) that would require, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to increase the number of foreign female participants receiving training under the International Military Education and Training program authorized under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) and any other military exchange program offered to foreign participants, with the goal of doubling such participation over the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

*Mitigation and prevention of atrocities in high-risk countries
(sec. 1210D)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299E) that would require the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on its efforts to prevent atrocities in covered foreign countries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

*Implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017
(sec. 1210E)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1759) that would express the sense of Congress regarding Department of Defense annual funding for implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68). The section would further specify the activities the Department of Defense would be required to undertake to implement the Women, Peace, and Security Act and would require a one-time briefing on security cooperation capacity building and an annual report on such activities through January 1, 2025.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1207).

The House recesses with an amendment that would amplify the requirements associated with implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act program by the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

*Extension and modification of authority for reimbursement of
certain coalition nations for support provided to United States
military operations (sec. 1211)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1211) that would extend through December 31, 2021, the authority to make Coalition Support Fund payments under section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) as most recently amended by section 1217 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1211).

The House recesses.

Extension of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program (sec. 1212)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1212) that would extend the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-8) as well as extend an expiring report.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1214).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to increase the number of special immigrant visas.

The conferees note that the special immigrant visa program for Afghan allies is critical to the mission in Afghanistan and the long-term interests of the United States. Maintaining a robust special immigrant visa program for Afghan allies is necessary to support United States Government personnel in Afghanistan. Afghan allies routinely risk their lives to assist United States military and diplomatic personnel. Honoring the commitments made to Afghan allies with respect to the special immigrant visa program is essential to ensuring the continued service and safety of such allies, and the willingness of other like-minded individuals to provide similar services in any future contingency.

The conferees further note that the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) states that all Government-controlled processing of applications for special immigrant visas under that Act should be completed not later than 9 months after the date on which an eligible alien submits all required materials to complete an application for such visa. Any backlog in processing special immigrant visa applications should be addressed as quickly as possible so as to honor the United States commitment to Afghan allies as soon as possible. The failure to process such applications in an expeditious manner puts lives at risk and jeopardizes a critical element of support to United States operations in Afghanistan. To prevent harm to the operations of the United States Government in Afghanistan, the conferees urge the Administration to make additional visas available to principal aliens who are eligible for special immigrant status under that Act.

Extension and modification of support for reconciliation activities led by the Government of Afghanistan (sec. 1213)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1213) that would extend the authorization for the Department of Defense to provide support for Government of Afghanistan-led reconciliation activities. The provision would modify the existing authority in section 1218 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require that covered support can only be provided for reconciliation activities that occur in Afghanistan, include the participation of the Government of Afghanistan, and do not restrict the participation of women. The provision would also prohibit Taliban members' receipt of reimbursement for travel or lodging expenses and stipends or per diem payments. Finally, the provision would prohibit the Department from providing covered support until it provides the implementation framework required by section 1218 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020, due to the Congress on March 19, 2020.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension and modification of Commanders' Emergency Response Program (sec. 1214)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1212) that would extend the authorization for the Commanders' Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan through December 31, 2021, would authorize \$2.0 million, and would provide a quarterly report on the allocation and use of funds for the program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Limitation on use of funds to reduce deployment to Afghanistan (sec. 1215)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1213) that would require the Administration to submit a comprehensive, interagency report and certification prior to obligating or expending funds to draw down U.S. military personnel in Afghanistan below troop levels of 8,000 and 4,000. The provision would provide that the Secretary of Defense may waive the funding limitation required by this provision if it is determined to be vital to the national security interests of the United States or necessary due to an imminent and extraordinary threat to members of the United States Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1215).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would adjust the troop level thresholds, modify certain reporting requirements, and adjust the waiver available to the Secretary of Defense.

The conferees reaffirm that it is in the national security interests of the United States to deny terrorists safe haven in Afghanistan, protect the United States homeland, uphold the

United States partnership with the Government of Afghanistan, and protect the hard-fought gains for the rights of women, girls, and other vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. The conferees note the South Asia strategy emphasizes the importance of a conditions-based United States presence in Afghanistan in support of ongoing diplomatic efforts to secure a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict. The conferees further note that any decision to reduce the Armed Forces of the United States in Afghanistan should be done in an orderly manner and in coordination with United States allies and partners and the Government of Afghanistan. Additionally, prior to withdrawal, the United States should seek to secure the release of any United States citizens being held against their will in Afghanistan. The Administration has a constitutional obligation to provide the Congress and the American people with regular, timely, and comprehensive information on the status of security operations and diplomatic efforts in Afghanistan and across the globe.

Modifications to immunity from seizure under judicial process of cultural objects (sec. 1216)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1215) that would protect from seizure works of art or objects of cultural significance that have been imported from Afghanistan under certain conditions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes with an amendment.

Congressional oversight of United States talks with Taliban officials and Afghanistan's comprehensive peace process (sec. 1217)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1217) that would require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees materials relevant to the February 29, 2020 Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan Between the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban and the United States of America. The provision would also require the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees, within 5 days of conclusion and on an ongoing basis thereafter, any future agreement or arrangement involving the Taliban in any manner, as well as materials relevant to any future agreement or arrangement involving the Taliban in any manner. The provision

would also include a detailed reporting and briefing requirement.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6211).

The House recesses with an amendment to strike the briefing requirement and modify elements of the report.

Strategy for post-conflict engagement on human rights in Afghanistan (sec. 1218)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1216) that would require, not later than 120 days after a final Afghan reconciliation agreement is reached between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban, the Secretary of State to submit a strategy for post-conflict engagement by the United States in Afghanistan to support the protection and promotion of basic human rights and the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls in Afghanistan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment.

Modification to report on enhancing security and stability in Afghanistan (sec. 1219)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1218) that would require the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State to submit an annual report on civilian casualties caused by the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and the Taliban. The House bill additionally contained provisions (secs. 1299S-1, 1299S-2, and 1299S-3) that would require, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense to make publicly available all data pertaining to measures of performance of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces. The provisions also would require the Secretary of Defense to resume the production of district-level stability assessments of Afghan government and insurgent control and influence that were discontinued in 2018, to include district, population, and territorial control data.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recesses with an amendment to modify the semi-annual report on enhancing security and stability in Afghanistan required by section 1225 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ``Buck`` McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 128 Stat. 3550) to include reporting on current training and advisory efforts to improve the Government of Afghanistan's capability to minimize civilian casualties and a description of any plans to transition existing

U.S. or coalition investigatory mechanisms and reporting channels to the Government of Afghanistan. The amendment also requires the Secretary of Defense to resume the production of district-level stability assessments of Afghan government and insurgent control and influence.

The conferees note that issues pertaining to prevention and mitigation of civilian casualties by U.S. forces are addressed in multiple provisions elsewhere in this Act.

Report on Operation Freedom's Sentinel (sec. 1220)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1214) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report and to submit annual budget justifications on Operation Freedom's Sentinel that include specific direct war requests, costs that occur inside and outside the geographical boundaries of Afghanistan, activities that fund the services, as well as transportation and logistical support.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees note that prior to fiscal year 2021, data regarding costs related to Operation Freedom's Sentinel was routinely provided as part of the President's annual budget request.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO SYRIA, IRAQ, AND IRAN

Extension and modification of authority to provide assistance to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (sec. 1221)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1221) that would modify section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) to provide assistance to the security forces of the Government of Iraq to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and extend the authority through December 31, 2021. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report detailing the weapons and equipment purchased using the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund, as well as the incremental costs for operations and maintenance for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) in the previous fiscal year. This section would also require the Department to submit annual budget justifications for OIR for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1221) that would extend and modify section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would extend and modify the authority and require a report and budget details regarding OIR.

Extension and modification of authority to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups and individuals (sec. 1222)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1222) that would extend and modify section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), under which support is provided to vetted Syrian groups.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1222).

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Extension and modification of authority to support operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq (sec. 1223)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1223) that would extend and modify the authority under section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81) to support the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1223).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would extend and modify the authority and associated reporting requirements.

Prohibition on provision of weapons and other forms of support to certain organizations (sec. 1224)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1224) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2021 to provide weapons or any form of support to al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, Jabhat Fateh al Sham, Hamas, Hizballah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, al-Shabaab, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, or any individual or group associated with these organizations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Report and budget details regarding Operation Spartan Shield (sec. 1225)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1225) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report and to submit annual budget justifications for Operation Spartan Shield for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

SUBTITLE D—MATTERS RELATING TO RUSSIA

Extension of limitation on military cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation (sec. 1231)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1232) that would extend through fiscal year 2021 section 1232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), as most recently amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92). This section would limit the use of fiscal year 2021 funds for bilateral military-to-military cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation unless certain waiver conditions are met.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1231).

The Senate recesses.

Matters relating to United States participation in the Open Skies Treaty (sec. 1232)

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 1234 and sec. 1237) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to provide to the congressional defense committees certain notifications relating to prior warning of observation flights conducted under the Open Skies Treaty over states that host United States military forces and assets. If agreements with host nations relating to prior notification of observation flights have been reached, the provisions would require the submission of such agreements to the appropriate congressional committees. The provisions would also require the Secretaries, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the effects of a potential withdrawal of

the United States from the Treaty and detail certain required elements for the report.

The provisions would also express the sense of Congress that withdrawal from the Treaty did not comply with certain requirements for notification enacted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), that the withdrawal was made without asserting material breach of the Treaty, and was made over the objections of partners and allies. The provisions would further express the sense of Congress that confidence- and security-building measures remain vital to the interests of our allies and partners and that international engagement and diplomatic action should be prioritized in response to Russian treaty violations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the provisions, retain the sense of Congress with some modifications, retain the required notifications from the Secretaries of Defense and State, and retain the report requirement with modifications to certain required elements.

Prohibition on availability of funds relating to sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea (sec. 1233)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1231) that would prohibit the use of fiscal year 2021 funds to implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of Russia over Crimea. This section would also allow the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to waive the prohibition if the Secretary of Defense determines that doing so would be in the national security interest of the United States and submits a notification to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1232).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Annual report on military and security developments involving the Russian Federation (sec. 1234)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1239) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on all threats to the United States Armed Forces and

personnel of the United States from the Russian Federation and associated agents, entities, and proxies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand and extend the annual report on military and security developments involving the Russian Federation, as previously enacted in section 1245 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), as amended by section 1235 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) (the "Russian Military Power" report).

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, at the time the report under this section is submitted, to provide a briefing on the Fiscal Year 2021 Russia Military Power Report to the congressional defense committees highlighting any major changes to the disposition of Russian military forces or major improvements to military capabilities as well as any force protection measures required to address efforts by the Russian Federation and associated agents, entities, or proxies to support or encourage attacks against Armed Forces and personnel of the United States engaged in named contingency operations or combat. The conferees encourage the Administration to emphasize to the Government of the Russian Federation that the United States will not tolerate threats to the Armed Forces and military operations of the United States, the allies of the United States, or the diplomats of the United States.

Modification and extension of Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (sec. 1235)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1233) that would extend by 1 year section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), most recently amended by section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide security assistance and intelligence support to the Government of Ukraine, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. This section would also authorize \$250.0 million to carry out this authority in fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1233).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the categories of appropriate assistance, broaden the types of reforms intended to decrease corruption, increase accountability, and maintain sustainability of combat capability enabled by such assistance, and make \$75.0 million available

only for lethal assistance as described in the authority as amended.

The conferees believe that lethal assistance, including as modified in this provision, contributes to building Ukraine's capability to defend and preserve its sovereignty and enhances Ukraine's role as a regional Black Sea security partner. Furthermore, the Government of Ukraine has demonstrated reliable stewardship and effective employment of more advanced capabilities enabled with U.S. assistance.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the U.S. European Command, to brief the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2021, on the Department of Defense's planning and capacity to provide lethal assistance to the Government of Ukraine given the current structure of this authority. The briefing shall include: (1) A description of defense articles and services to be provided; (2) Timelines associated with acquisition and delivery of such articles and services; (3) A description of any challenges in meeting execution timelines such as acquisition authority limitations, funding availability and mechanisms, production and delivery schedules, statutory requirements, or other factors, and the steps taken to mitigate such challenges; (4) Items considered for acquisition but not in the plan due to execution timeline concerns; and (5) Any other matter determined relevant by the Under Secretary of Defense.

Report on capability and capacity requirements of military forces of Ukraine and resource plan for security assistance (sec. 1236)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299Q-4) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to jointly submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on the capability and capacity requirements of the military forces of the Government of Ukraine.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1234).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Report on Russian Federation support of racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists (sec. 1237)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1239) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation

with the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on Russian support to racially- and ethnically-motivated violent extremist groups and networks.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, to submit jointly a report to the appropriate congressional committees on Russian support to foreign racially- and ethnically-motivated violent extremist groups and networks, consistent with the authorities of the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence in this matter. The amendment would also require an assessment of the threat that Russian support to these groups and networks poses to U.S. counterterrorism and national security interests.

The conferees note that foreign state involvement with racially- and ethnically-motivated violent extremist groups and networks threatens global security. The conferees strongly condemn foreign and domestic racially- and ethnically-motivated violent extremism and support interagency efforts to counter these groups and networks.

Authorization of rewards for providing information on foreign election interference (sec. 1238)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299Q-2) that would amend section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) to authorize the Secretary of State to pay a reward to any individual who furnishes information leading to the identification or location of a foreign person that knowingly engaged or is engaging in foreign election interference. The provision would further define the terms "foreign person" and "foreign election interference" for purposes of the reward program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify the definition of the term "foreign election interference."

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATING TO EUROPE AND NATO

Determination and imposition of sanctions with respect to Turkey's acquisition of the S-400 air defense system (sec. 1241)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1292) that would determine that the acquisition by the Government of Turkey of the S-400 air and missile defense system from the Russian Federation shall constitute a significant transaction as described in Section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525), and require imposition of sanctions within 30 days of the enactment of this Act with certain exceptions. The provision would allow termination of sanctions if the President certifies certain conditions are met.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Clarification and expansion of sanctions relating to construction of Nord Stream 2 or TurkStream pipeline projects (sec. 1242)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1248) that would amend subsection (a)(1) of section 7503 of the Protecting Europe's Energy Security Act of 2019 (title LXXV of Public Law 116-92) to clarify and expand sanctions relating to the construction of Nord Stream 2 or Turkstream pipeline projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6231).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would allow the President to waive the application of sanctions to a person if the President determines that the waiver would be in the national interests of the United States. The amendment also adds an exception clause and a requirement to consult with certain countries and makes other technical amendments.

Extension of authority for training for Eastern European national security forces in the course of multilateral exercises (sec. 1243)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1236) that would extend through December 31, 2023, the authority provided in section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), as amended by section 1247 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Sense of Congress on support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1244)

The House bill included a provision (section 1242) that would express the sense of Congress reaffirming the commitment of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that in addition to reaffirming the commitment of the United States to NATO, would additionally express the sense of Congress on the importance of NATO and need for further cooperation on issues impacting national security.

Limitation on United States force structure reductions in Germany (sec. 1245)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1241) that would restrict reductions in the levels of military personnel serving on Active Duty stationed in Germany or Europe until certain conditions are met.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that expresses the sense of Congress on the importance of the relationship with Federal Republic of Germany and of the presence of U.S. force structure in Germany. The amendment prohibits the reduction in the number of members of the Armed Forces serving on Active Duty stationed in Germany until 120 days after an assessment is submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress with certain analyses and descriptions.

Report on United States military force posture in Southeastern Europe (sec. 1246)

The House bill included a provision (section 1280) that would, among other things, require a feasibility study of increased rotational deployments to Greece.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report that would include an assessment of the value, cost, and feasibility of increased U.S. military presence in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea regions, to include assessments of force posture in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, and other relevant locations.

The conferees note the importance of increased coherence in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance posture and capabilities, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense, in concert with efforts of NATO allies and partners, to consider options for increasing U.S. presence in the region as

part of a more effective posture to promote regional stability, deter Russian aggression, and address Russian and Chinese malign activity.

Sense of Congress on support for coordinated action to ensure the security of Baltic allies (sec. 1247)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1243 and 1244) that would express the sense of Congress regarding support for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1242).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress on the importance of the security of Baltic allies to U.S. national interests and the need for continued calibrated efforts to maintain the security of Baltic allies.

Sense of Congress on the role of the Kosovo Force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1248)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1237) that would express the sense of the Senate on matters relating to Kosovo and the role of the Kosovo Force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE F—MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Pacific Deterrence Initiative (sec. 1251)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1251) that would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should pursue an integrated program of activities to reassure partners and prioritize activities in the Indo-Pacific region. The provision would express the sense of Congress that such program should be funded at a base funding level of \$3.6 billion in fiscal year 2021. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to implement a program, named the Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative, that would include a set of objectives and activities in the region. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a future years plan on activities and resources of the Initiative.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1251) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) to ensure the effective implementation of the National Defense Strategy with respect to the Indo-Pacific region. The provision would describe the activities to be carried out under the PDI: (1) Activities to increase the lethality of the Joint Force in the Indo-Pacific region; (2) Activities to enhance the design and posture of the Joint Force in the Indo-Pacific region; (3) Activities to strengthen alliances and partnerships; and (4) Activities to carry out a program of exercises, experimentation, and innovation for the Joint Force in the Indo-Pacific region. The provision would authorize \$1.4 billion to be appropriated for the Secretary to carry out PDI in fiscal year 2021, as specified in the funding table in section 4502, and \$5.5 billion for fiscal year 2022.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out the Pacific Deterrence Initiative to prioritize activities in support of enhancing U.S. deterrence and defense posture, reassuring allies and partners, and increasing readiness and capability in the Indo-Pacific region, primarily west of the International Date Line. The provision delineates five purposes or lines of effort and authorizes \$2.2 billion in fiscal year 2021. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of Indo-Pacific Command, to deliver annually a report to the Congress that comprehensively describes ongoing and proposed PDI activities in the Indo-Pacific region, including a detailed budget display and subsequent briefings. The conferees believe that the availability of budgetary data organized according to regional missions and the priorities of the combatant commands is critical for the ability of the Department and the Congress to assess the implementation of the National Defense Strategy. Furthermore, a budgetary display is included elsewhere in this Act that captures spending related to the PDI. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to continue working with the Congress to improve budgetary transparency in support of its oversight responsibilities.

The conferees appreciate the report submitted by the Commander, Indo-Pacific Command, required by section 1253 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), which included the commander's independent assessment of requirements in the area of operations. Therefore, the conferees direct the Commander, Indo-Pacific Command, to deliver to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an updated section 1253 briefing covering fiscal year 2022 and the five succeeding fiscal years

not later than March 1, 2021. Additionally, the conferees direct the chiefs of the military services to deliver a coordinated briefing on the respective services' ongoing contributions to the purposes outlined under PDI and independent assessments of their requirements in the Indo-Pacific region, primarily west of the International Date Line. The briefing by the chiefs of the military services shall be provided to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2021. The conferees strongly urge the Department of Defense to prioritize the Initiative and submit a budget request for fiscal year 2022 that includes additional activities identified as meeting the objectives of the initiative, and believe \$5.5 billion is appropriate for the PDI in fiscal year 2022.

The conferees recognize that the spending levels between base and Overseas Contingency Operations funding in the President's budget for fiscal year 2021 were determined by the Congress in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37). However, the conferees remain concerned that several activities identified by the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives as meeting the definition of the Pacific Deterrence Initiative were funded in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget for fiscal year 2021, such as Pacific Defender 2021. The conferees expect the Department of Defense's budget submission for Pacific Deterrence Initiative activities to be fully supported from base budget accounts beginning in fiscal year 2022. The activities necessary to fulfill the purpose of the Initiative are anticipated and ongoing and should be the result of the optimized planning processes that inform the base budget. As with the European Deterrence Initiative, the combatant commanders—along with U.S. allies and partners—require the stability of planning and funding reinforced in those processes.

The conferees also note that the House Report accompanying H.R. 6395 (H. Rept. 116-442) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 directed the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the activities and resources necessary to achieve the objectives of the Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative, including a plan to resource U.S. force posture and capabilities and to identify and assess the required infrastructure, military construction investments, and logistics needs for the region, not later than February 1, 2021. The conferees strongly urge the Department to provide such an infrastructure master plan on time to ensure the congressional defense committees are able to meet their oversight responsibilities and ensure the Department's resource requirements are forward-looking and driven by strategy.

PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Name	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	House Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
MODERNIZE AND STRENGTHEN PRESENCE						
Other Procurement, Army						
164	PDI: Theater watercraft (incl. OPA lines 166, 183)	43,025	0	0	0	43,025
165	PDI: Theater MSV-L ships	76,576	0	0	0	76,576
Procurement, Marine Corps						
22	Intelligence Support Equipment: MARFORPAC ISR Enhancements	1,730	0	0	0	1,730
25	DCGS-MC MARFORPAC ISR Enhancements	11,937	0	0	0	11,937
Operations and Maintenance, Army						
121	PDI: INDOPACOM Army UFR MDTF #1	0	45,000	0	45,000	45,000
411	Security Programs: USARPAC Theater ISR Fusion and Dissemination	10,565	0	0	0	10,565
411	Security Programs: USARPAC C2 of ISR Common Operations Picture/Command Intelligence Picture	9,023	0	0	0	9,023
411	Security Programs: USARPAC End-to-End ISR to Support Targeting ..	20,875	0	0	0	20,875
411	Security Programs: USARPAC Persistent Deep Look Intelligence	64,196	0	0	0	64,196
Operations and Maintenance, Navy						
1A1A	Mission and Other Flight Operations: PACFLEET MIP	14,748	0	0	0	14,748
1C3C	Space Systems and Surveillance: PACFLEET MIP	31,495	0	0	0	31,495
1C6C	Combat Support Forces: PACFLEET MIP	388	0	0	0	388
1CCS	INDOPACOM MISO	8,810	17,700	0	0	8,810
Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps						
1A1A	Operational Forces: Marine Rotational Force-Darwin	54,074	0	0	0	54,074

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	Operations and Maintenance, Air Force					
11C	Combat Enhancement Forces: PACAF	977	0	0	0	977
12C	Other Combat Operations Support: PACAF	4,794	0	0	0	4,794
	Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide					
011A	MDA: Guam THAAD Battery & AN/TPY-2 Radar	14,322	0	0	0	14,322
011A	MDA: USFK THAAD Battery & AN/TPY-2 Radar	15,032	0	0	0	15,032
011A	MDA: Japan FBM TPY-2 (Radar 1 and 2)	24,910	0	0	0	24,910
	Research and Development, Defense-Wide					
0604880C	PDI: Guam Defense System—systems engineering	0	76,800	0	0	0
0605125J	PDI: Guam Defense System J8 AoA	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
0603881C	THAAD: INDOPACOM THAAD/Patriot integration	28,200	0	0	0	28,200
0603890C	BMD Enabling Programs: USINDOPACOM THAAD/Patriot integration ..	10,679	0	0	0	10,679
0603914C	BMD Test: INDOPACOM THAAD/Patriot integration	47,164	0	0	0	47,164
0603915C	BMD Test Targets: INDOPACOM THAAD/Patriot integration	6,564	0	0	0	6,564
	Subtotal, MODERNIZE AND STRENGTHEN PRESENCE	501,084	139,500	0	45,000	546,084
	EXERCISES, TRAINING, EXPERIMENTATION					
	Operations and Maintenance, Army					
111	Defender 2021 home station training	150,000	0	0	0	150,000
111	Defender 2021 expanded Pacific deployment exercise	214,000	0	0	0	214,000
121	Defender 2021 support transportation/personnel	12,793	0	0	0	12,793
121/441/442	USARPAC Other Exercises & Security Cooperation Program, including Pacific Pathways & ORF	51,808	0	0	0	51,808
	Operations and Maintenance, Navy					
1CCH	PDI: Range study/program review	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
	PACFLEET Fleet training ops, etc.	77,750	0	0	0	77,750

PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Name	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	House Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps					
1A1A	MARFORPAC Training and Exercises	50,319	0	0	0	50,319
	Operations and Maintenance, Air Force					
11D	PACAF Exercise Program—Air Operations	27,333	0	0	0	27,333
44A	PACAF Exercise Program—International Support	3,033	0	0	0	3,033
	Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide					
8PL1	INDOPACOM Joint Staff CE2T2 Joint Exercise Program	128,452	0	0	0	128,452
	Subtotal, EXERCISES, TRAINING, EXPERIMENTATION	716,488	0	0	0	716,488
	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS					
	Military Construction, Navy					
N/A	PDI: Joint Communication Upgrade (FY21 authorized appropriations at \$22M for increment)	166,000	0	0	0	166,000
N/A	PDI: INDOPACOM Posture Initiatives	0	0	5,000	7,500	7,500
	Military Construction, Air Force					
N/A	PDI: Guam Stand Off Weapons Complex, MSA 2	56,000	0	0	0	56,000
N/A	PDI: Tinian Airfield Development Phase 1 (Inc 2)	20,000	19,500	0	19,500	39,500
N/A	PDI: Tinian Fuel Tanks with Pipeline & Hydrant Sys (Inc 2)	7,000	0	0	-7,000	0
N/A	PDI: Parking Apron (Inc 2)	15,000	0	0	6,500	21,500
N/A	PDI: INDOPACOM Posture Initiatives	0	0	5,000	7,500	7,500
	Military Construction, Defense-Wide					

N/A	PDI: Planning and Design, INDOPACOM	0	15,000	0	0	0
	Subtotal, INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	264,000	34,500	10,000	34,000	298,000
	LOGISTICS AND PREPOSITIONING OF EQUIPMENT					
	Other Procurement, Army					
150	PDI: Bulk fuel distribution	4,271	0	0	0	4,271
	Operations and Maintenance, Navy					
1CCH	PDI: Movement Coordination Center	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
2A1F	PACFLEET funding for maritime prepositioning ships and forces/ surge	124,500	0	0	0	124,500
1B2B	PACFLEET funding for fleet ordnance support/receipt, segregation, storage, and issue of ammunition	61,509	0	0	0	61,509
	Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps					
1B1B	MARFORPAC Maritime Prepositioning Force—MARCORLOGCOM	87,171	0	0	0	87,171
	Operations and Maintenance, Air Force					
21D	PACAF pre-positioning support	3,633	0	0	0	3,633
	Subtotal, LOGISTICS AND PREPOSITIONING OF EQUIPMENT	282,084	0	0	0	282,084
	DEFENSE AND SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF ALLIES AND PARTNERS					
	Other Procurement, Air Force					
14	PDI: Mission Partner Environment BICES-X	0	1,500	0	1,500	1,500
49	PDI: Mission Partner Environment PACNET	0	14,000	0	14,000	14,000
	Operations and Maintenance, Air Force					
12A	PDI: Mission Partner Environment implementation	0	30,800	13,500	30,800	30,800

PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Name	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	House Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Research and Development, Air Force						
0305600F	PDI: Mission Partner Environment BICES-X Project 675898	0	3,680	0	3,680	3,680
Operations and Maintenance, Navy						
1CCM	PDI: Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific (SOCAPAC)	0	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
1CCM	PDI: Singapore CTIF fusion center	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1CCH	PDI: Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative	10,000	4,600	0	4,600	14,600
4GTD	PDI: Pacific Partnership	5,830	0	0	0	5,830
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide						
4GTE	PDI: Joint Interagency Task Force—West Project 3309	0	13,000	0	13,000	13,000
4GTE	PDI: Joint Interagency Task Force—West Project 9202	0	2,800	0	2,800	2,800
4GTD	PDI: Defense Security Cooperation Agency Sec. 333	254,662	-163,000	0	0	254,662
4GTD	PDI: Capacity building (Maritime Security Initiative)	37,000	163,000	0	0	37,000
N/A	National Guard/State Partnership Program	6,130	0	0	0	6,130
Subtotal, DEFENSE AND SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF ALLIES AND PARTNERS		313,622	78,680	21,800	78,680	392,302
Total, PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE		2077278	252,680	31,800	157,680	2,234,958

Extension and modification of prohibition on commercial export of certain covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force (sec. 1252)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260E) that would direct the President to prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered defense articles and services and covered munitions items to the Hong Kong police.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1263).

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Authority to transfer funds for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup (sec. 1253)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1253) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than \$15.0 million in fiscal year 2021 to the Secretary of State to be used by the United States Agency for International Development for the Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Cooperative program with Vietnam to account for Vietnamese personnel missing in action (sec. 1254)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1254) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a cooperative program with the Ministry of Defense of Vietnam to assist in accounting for Vietnamese personnel missing in action.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Sense of Congress on the United States-Vietnam defense relationship (sec. 1255)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1252) that would commemorate the 25th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam and express support for deepening defense cooperation between the United States and Vietnam, including with respect to maritime security, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, information sharing, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, military medicine, peacekeeping operations, defense trade, and other areas.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Pilot program to improve cyber cooperation with Vietnam, Thailand, and Indonesia (sec. 1256)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6251) that would allow the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to establish a pilot program in Vietnam, Thailand, and Indonesia to enhance their cyber security, resilience, and readiness.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Report on the costs most directly associated with the stationing of the Armed Forces in Japan (sec. 1257)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1287) that would express the sense of Congress regarding Japan and Special Measures Agreement report draft.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees note the United States-Japan alliance has been the cornerstone of peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific for more than seven decades and reaffirm the United States commitment to Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan. The conferees commend Japan for its significant contributions to regional and global security and the substantial financial commitments of Japan to the maintenance of United States forces in Japan. The conferees believe it is in the national security interest of the United States that the United States and Japan conclude a new Special Measures Agreement, negotiated based on the principles of mutual respect, equity, and our shared national security interests, prior to the expiration of the current agreement.

Limitation on use of funds to reduce the total number of members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who are deployed to South Korea (sec. 1258)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1252) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to reduce the number of members of the Armed Forces serving on Active Duty in the Republic of Korea below 28,500 until 180 days after the date that the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such a reduction is in the national security interest of the United States, will not significantly undermine the security of the United States' allies in the region, is commensurate with a

reduction in the threat posed by North Korea, that South Korea is capable of deterring a conflict, and the Secretary has appropriately consulted with allies of the United States regarding such a reduction.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1260).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Implementation of GAO recommendations on preparedness of United States forces to counter North Korean chemical and biological weapons (sec. 1259)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1253) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act to the congressional defense committees to address the recommendations in the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) report on "Preparedness of U.S. Forces to Counter North Korean Chemical and Biological Weapons" (GAO-20-79C). The provision would also require the Secretary to begin implementation of the plan not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary may decide not to implement one of report's recommendations but must justify such a decision to the congressional defense committees along with planned alternative actions to address the conditions underlying the recommendation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Statement of policy and sense of Congress on the Taiwan Relations Act (sec. 1260)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1258) that would express the sense of Congress that Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States and, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301), the United States should continue to strengthen defense and security cooperation in support of Taiwan maintaining a sufficient self-defense capability.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 1258 and 1259).

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Annual briefing on Taiwan arms sales (sec. 1260A)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1264) that would require, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary

of Defense, or their designees, to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the efforts to implement section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 3301 note).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

*Report on United States-Taiwan medical security partnership
(sec. 1260B)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on a U.S.-Taiwan medical security partnership. The report would include the Department of Defense's assessment of the goals, objectives, and feasibility of establishing such partnership and an evaluation of the two countries' cooperation and collaboration on research and production of vaccines and medicines, joint scientific conferences, exchanges of medical supplies and equipment, and use of U.S. naval hospital ships.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of establishing a medical security partnership with the Ministry of Defense of Taiwan.

*Establishment of capabilities to assess the defense
technological and industrial bases of China and other foreign
adversaries (sec. 1260C)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1255) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the defense industrial base of the People's Republic of China.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 805) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a process for assessing foreign industrial bases, to integrate that process with other industrial base analysis activities, and to report to the congressional defense committees on that approach by March 15, 2021.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would combine the requirements of both provisions to establish a continuous assessment activity for industrial bases of foreign adversaries; direct an update on the status of establishing that capability by March 15, 2021; and direct that the first assessment, on China, cover certain additional topics and be submitted by August 1, 2021.

The Department of Defense's September 2018 report on "Assessing and Strengthening the Manufacturing and Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain Resiliency" identifies industrial policies of competitor nations as one of the five macro forces driving risk into the United States industrial base, noting "the erosion of parts of our industrial base[] is, in part, attributable to the industrial policies of major trading partners that have created an unfair and non-reciprocal trade environment." The report also cites China's behavior in particular, to include Chinese economic aggression, as a contributing factor. The conferees remain concerned not only about the United States' overreliance on China for key components of national security capabilities but also about how China's own industrial policy has facilitated this dynamic.

The conferees note the respective roles for the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) and the Industrial Policy office outlined in section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, as part of a framework for modernizing acquisition processes to ensure the integrity of the industrial base. The conferees acknowledge the increased demands levied on the DCSA and believe that cooperation between these two organizations on this activity will help to anchor a strategic vision for expeditiously identifying and countering evolving threats to the defense industrial base.

Extension of annual report on military and security developments involving the People's Republic of China (sec. 1260D)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299D) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with relevant Federal departments and agencies, to prepare an assessment on the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China's 2035 modernization targets.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would extend the termination date for the reporting requirement in Section 1202(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65) from January 31, 2021 to January 31, 2022.

Sense of Congress on the aggression of the Government of China along the border with India and its growing territorial claims (sec. 1260E)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1260B and 1282) that would express the sense of Congress on cross-border violence between the People's Republic of China and India and the growing territorial claims of China.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Assessment of National Cyber Strategy to deter China from engaging in industrial espionage and cyber theft (sec. 1260F)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1256) that would require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a whole-of-government strategy, in classified and unclassified forms, to impose costs on the People's Republic of China (PRC) or appropriate PRC persons or entities in order to deter industrial espionage and the large-scale theft of personal information conducted by the PRC, PRC persons or entities, or persons or entities acting on behalf of the PRC against the United States or United States persons.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Report on United Front Work Department (sec. 1260G)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260A) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the extent to which the United Front Work Department of the People's Republic of China poses a threat to the national defense and national security of the United States and an evaluation of which actions, if any, the United States should take in response to the threat and activities of the United Front Work Department.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Public reporting of Chinese military companies operating in the United States (sec. 1260H)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1254) that would require a list of each entity determined to be directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or beneficially owned by the

People's Liberation Army, or identified as a military-civil fusion contributor to the Chinese defense industrial base, engaged in providing commercial services, manufacturing, producing, or exporting, and operating directly or indirectly in the United States. It would also require the Secretary to publish such list in the Federal Register.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Report on directed use of fishing fleets (sec. 1260I)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1265) that would direct the Office of Naval Intelligence to conduct an assessment of fishing fleets as the so-called "third arm" of foreign navies, the geopolitical challenge posed by China's hybrid warfare activities, and the national security threat to U.S. interests and those of our partners in the region posed by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and other illegal activity at sea.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation as a report recipient.

SUBTITLE G—SUDAN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND FISCAL TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2020

*Sudan Democratic Transition, Accountability, and Fiscal
Transparency Act of 2020 (secs. 1261-1270E)*

The House bill contained within title XII a subtitle M that included the Sudan Democratic Transition, Accountability, and Fiscal Transparency Act of 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provision.

SUBTITLE H—UNITED STATES ISRAEL SECURITY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020

Short title (sec. 1271)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6290) that delineates that the subtitle may be cited as the "United States-Israel Security Assistance Authorization Act of 2020."

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on United States-Israel relationship (sec. 1272)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6292) that expressed the policy of the United States to provide assistance to the Government of Israel.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress on the United States-Israel relationship, including on assistance to the Government of Israel.

Security assistance for Israel (sec. 1273)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6293) that would amend section 513(c) of the Security Assistance Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-280; 114 Stat. 856).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Extension of war reserves stockpile authority (sec. 1274)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6294) that would amend section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287; 118 Stat. 1011) and Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Rules governing the transfer of precision-guided munitions to Israel above the annual restriction (sec. 1275)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6296) that would exempt transfers of precision-guided munitions (PGMs) to Israel from certain requirements under section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make technical modifications and direct certain determinations and certifications by the Secretary of Defense that, among other requirements, any transfer under this authority would not harm

U.S. combat capabilities. The amendment would also require an assessment and a report on Israeli PGM stockpiles and operational requirements as well as of U.S. stockpiles and operational requirements.

The conferees recognize the importance of Israel maintaining adequate Israeli PGM stockpiles to support its security needs and urge the Government of Israel to make substantive, recurring investments in acquiring and maintaining an adequate PGM stockpile for their self-defense. The conferees understand that adequate U.S. PGM stockpiles are needed to fulfill a range of U.S. national security objectives, including the execution of critical U.S. military operation plans, and believe that before any transfers of PGMs from U.S. stockpiles are made, the administration must consider the risks and impact to U.S. combat capability and capacity.

The conferees strongly encourage that any precision-guided munition transfers to Israel, as stated in this section, occur only if they are necessary for Israel to respond to an imminent attack and if Israel's current supply or stockpile of precision-guided munitions does not allow it to appropriately respond to the threat. The conferees expect the administration to take concrete and expeditious steps to mitigate any increased risk to U.S. warfighter requirements of such transfers. The conferees also expect that the administration will consult to the maximum extent practicable at the earliest opportunity with the appropriate congressional foreign policy and defense committees before making transfers of PGMs to any partner or ally.

Eligibility of Israel for the strategic trade authorization exception to certain export control licensing requirements (sec. 1276)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6298) that would require the President to brief appropriate congressional committees, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on steps taken to include Israel on a list of countries eligible for the strategic trade authorization exception under section 740.20(c)(1) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

United States Agency for International Development memoranda of understanding to enhance cooperation with Israel (sec. 1277)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299) that would authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to enter into memoranda of understanding with Israel to advance common goals in certain areas.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees encourage the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to continue to cooperate with Israel to advance common development goals in third countries across a wide variety of sectors including energy, agriculture, food security, democracy, human rights, governance, economic growth, trade, education, environment, global health, water, and sanitation.

Cooperative projects among the United States, Israel, and developing countries (sec. 1278)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299A) that would amend section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151d).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Joint cooperative program related to innovation and high-tech for the Middle East region (sec. 1279)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299B) that would authorize the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to establish a program between the United States and appropriate regional partners in the Middle East to support projects related to innovation and advanced technologies.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Cooperation on directed energy capabilities (sec. 1280)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299D) that would require establishment of a program on research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, on directed energy capabilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a report on the evaluation of potential areas for directed energy cooperation and allow the Department of Defense to establish a cooperative program if the United States-Israel Defense

Acquisition Advisory Group determines there are viable areas of mutual benefit to the combat capabilities of the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of Israel.

Other matters of cooperation (sec. 1280A)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299F) that would authorize activities of cooperation between the United States and Israel, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and aligned with the National Security Strategy of the United States and other Federal agency strategies.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Appropriate congressional committees defined (sec. 1280B)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6290A) that would define the term "appropriate congressional committees" for the United States-Israel Security Assistance Act subtitle.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE I—GLOBAL CHILD THRIVE ACT OF 2020

Global Child Thrive Act of 2020 (secs. 1281-1285)

The House bill contained within Title XII a subtitle H that included the Global Child Thrive Act of 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provision.

SUBTITLE J—MATTERS RELATING TO AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Briefing and report relating to reduction in the total number of United States Armed Forces deployed to United States Africa Command area of responsibility (sec. 1291)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1267) that would require a report to the Congress 60 days after the enactment of this Act on the average total number of United States Armed Forces under the direct authority of the Commander of United States Africa Command and deployed to the United

States Africa Command area of responsibility and a follow up report not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act should the Department reduce the total number of United States Armed Forces under the direct authority of the Commander of United States Africa Command and deployed to the United States Africa Command area of responsibility.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 30 days of the Department of Defense reducing the number of specified United States Armed Forces in fiscal year 2021 below 80 percent of the number of such forces deployed in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility on the date of the enactment of this Act. The provision would also require, not later than 120 days after the date of such a reduction, the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Notification with respect to withdrawal of members of the Armed Forces participating in the Multinational Force and Observers in Egypt (sec. 1292)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1270) that would express the sense of Congress regarding United States military support for and participation in the Multinational Force and Observers.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1284) requiring a report 30 days before the reduction of the total number of the Armed Forces deployed to the Multinational Force and Observers in Egypt to fewer than 430 such members of the Armed Forces.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The conferees note that the mission of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is to supervise implementation of the security provisions of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, signed at Washington on March 26, 1979, and employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms. The MFO was established by the Protocol to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, signed on August 3, 1981, and remains a critical institution for regional peace and stability. As a signatory to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and subsequent Protocol, the conferees strongly support and encourage continued United States military support for and participation in the MFO.

Report on enhancing security partnerships between the United States and African countries (sec. 1293)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1268) that would require a report on the activities and resources required to enhance security and economic partnerships between the United States and African countries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify the elements of the required report.

Plan to address gross violations of human rights and civilian harm in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Niger (sec. 1294)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1277) that would require, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on gross violations of human rights and civilian harm in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, as well as civilian harm that may occur during United States-supported advise, assist, and accompany operations in the Sahel region.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would direct, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to submit to specified congressional committees a plan to engage with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Niger to prevent civilian harm and address allegations of gross violations of human rights by the security forces of these countries and non-state armed groups, and ensure accountability for such violations.

Statement of policy and report relating to the conflict in Yemen (sec. 1295)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1275) that would make a statement of policy regarding Yemen. This section would also require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States policy in Yemen. This provision would also require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States military support to countries that are members of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen since March 2015.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment. The conferees note that elements of the House provision requiring a report by the Comptroller General of the United States are addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Report on United States military support of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen (sec. 1296)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1271) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report that includes a description of the military support, training, and defense articles provided by the Department of Defense to Saudi Arabia, the Government of the United Arab Emirates, and other countries participating in the Saudi-led coalition since March 2015.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the elements required by the report.

Sense of Congress on payment of amounts owed by Kuwait to United States medical institutions (sec. 1297)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1295) that would express the sense of Congress regarding payment amounts owed by Kuwait to United States medical institutions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE K—OTHER MATTERS

Provision of goods and services at Kwajalein Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands (sec. 1299A)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1261) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide goods and services to the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and to other eligible patrons at Kwajalein Atoll. It would also authorize the Secretary of the Army to collect reimbursement from the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Island or eligible patrons for such goods and services in an amount that does not exceed the costs to the United States for providing such goods or services and does not exceed \$7.0 million annually.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1255).

The House recesses.

Report on contributions received from designated countries (sec. 1299B)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1272) that would modify section 2350j of title 10, United States Code, by requiring an annual report on burden sharing contributions received from designated countries under this authority and the purposes for which such contributions were used.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make modifications to the elements of the required report.

Modification to initiative to support protection of national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats (sec. 1299C)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 228, 233, and 1264) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to maintain a list of foreign talent recruitment programs that present a threat to the United States and publish the list in the Federal Registrar; require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to designate an official to work with the academic and research communities to protect academic research funded by the Department of Defense from undue foreign influences and threats; and modify requirements of the initiative to support protection of national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats.

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 1285 and 6282) that would amend section 1286 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to include requirements for briefings to appropriate senior officials of institutes of higher education on the espionage risks posed by near-peer strategic competitors, among other things.

The House recesses with an amendment that would amend section 1286 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 to incorporate these provisions into the initiative to protect national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats, with technical edits.

The modified provision mandates the designation of a government official to act as an academic liaison with principal responsibility for working with academia to develop and execute initiatives to protect Department-sponsored academic research

from undue foreign influence and threats; clarifies that the initiatives are intended to be developed and executed with all appropriate academic research institutions; mandates establishment of requirements for briefings on espionage risks to appropriate senior academic officials; clarifies requirements on the development of a list of foreign talent programs that pose a threat to U.S. national security interests; establishes additional procedures, consistent with government best practices and overseen by the designated academic liaison, for enhanced information sharing between the government and academic institutions with respect to fundamental research programs; and mandates additional reporting on lists of academic institutions and foreign threat programs of concern to the Congress and the public.

Extension of authorization of non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities (sec. 1299D)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1282) that would modify section 943(g) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), as most recently amended by section 1282(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), by extending for 3 years the authority of the Department of Defense to engage in non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR) activities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would extend the authority of the Department of Defense to engage in non-conventional assisted recovery activities for 2 years.

The conferees note the importance of NAR activities to support the strategic planning and execution of military operations by the Department. Therefore, the conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, not later than February 1, 2021, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed briefing on the Department's use of the authority to engage in NAR activities. The briefing should address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Current and anticipated NAR requirements and associated funding;
- (2) Mechanisms used to ensure appropriate coordination of NAR activities with other related activities of the Department and other relevant entities of the U.S. Government; and
- (3) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Assistant Secretary.

Annual briefings on certain foreign military bases of adversaries (sec. 1299E)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1262) that would direct the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide an annual assessment of covered foreign military bases, including such bases of China, Russia, and Iran, identifying the activities and capabilities at such base and the impact on U.S. national security interests.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would sunset the requirement after 5 years.

Countering white identity terrorism globally (sec. 1299F)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1274) that would require, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State to develop and submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a strategy for countering white identity terrorism globally, and designate the State Department Coordinator for Counterterrorism to coordinate implementation of the strategy. The provision would require the Secretary of State to develop the strategy in coordination with the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center and in consultation with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of any other relevant Federal departments or agencies. Further, development of the strategy would include consultation with representatives of United States and international civil society and academic entities with experience researching or implementing programs to counter white identity terrorism. Further, the provision would require the Secretary of State to begin implementing the strategy within 3 months of its submission to the Congress. Finally, the provision would require that not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to map the global white identity terrorism movement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Report on progress of the Department of Defense with respect to denying the strategic goals of a competitor against a covered defense partner (sec. 1299G)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1263) that would require a report, not later than April 30, 2021, and annually thereafter until 2026, on improving the ability of the United States Armed Forces to conduct combined joint operations to deny the ability of a strategic competitor to execute a fait accompli against a covered defense partner.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Comparative studies on defense budget transparency of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the United States (sec. 1299H)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6281) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a study and enter into contracts for two additional studies to provide comparative analysis of the defense budgets of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would eliminate one of the three studies and clarify the research tasks for the remaining studies conducted by the Department of Defense and a federally funded research and development center.

The conferees note the importance to national security policymakers of a standardized, comprehensive methodology for measuring the defense-related expenditures and financial levels of effort of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, particularly given the extremely opaque budgeting practices of those countries. The conferees understand the difficulty of this research question and appreciate the attempts made to date by think tanks and federally funded research and development centers to provide further fidelity on the Chinese and Russian defense-related budgets. However, the conferees believe that further work remains necessary to better understand the Chinese and Russian defense-related budgets. Therefore, the conferees strongly urge the Department of Defense to expeditiously initiate its study and to award a contract for the independent study at the earliest opportunity.

Assessment of weapons of mass destruction terrorism (sec. 1299I)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299J) that would make it the policy of the United States to prevent the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction by malicious non-state actors. The provision would also express the sense of Congress that various means of international outreach are essential to the completion of this important mission. The provision would require the President, acting through the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare a report on the risks associated with weapons of mass destruction terrorism and provide a 5-year strategy for reducing said risks. The provision would further express the sense of Congress that the United States should expand international nuclear security programs as far as practicable. The provision would also require a separate report from the National Academy of Sciences on the prevention of weapons of mass destruction terrorism and authorize to be appropriated an additional \$1.0 million for the conduct of such a report. Finally, the provision would require the President to provide a report on all ongoing United States Government cooperative threat reduction programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the statement of policy, both senses of Congress, the reporting requirement on weapons of mass destruction terrorism, and the reporting requirement on ongoing cooperative threat reduction programs. The National Academy of Sciences reporting requirement would be retained without the additional funding and with modifications to the timing of said reporting requirement.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of Energy and State and in further consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees, no later than June 30, 2021, on efforts to implement the policies described in subsection (a) of the House provision as well as the approximate budget required to implement each such line of effort effectively over the next 5 years.

The briefing should consider an assessment of nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical terrorism and foreign state risks and other emerging risks facing the United States and its allies by foreign state, state-affiliated, and non-state actors efforts. In particular, the briefing should consider the risk of biological threats, including the proliferation of biological weapons and the risk of accidental release of dangerous pathogens due to unsafe practices and facilities, as well as the risk of uncontrolled, naturally occurring disease outbreaks that may pose a threat to the United States or its Armed Forces or allies. The briefing shall address the status

of national efforts to meet obligations to provide effective security and accounting for nuclear weapons and for all weapons-useable nuclear materials in foreign states that possess such weapons and materials.

The briefing shall propose a strategy to reduce the risk of nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical terrorism over the next 5 years including a plan to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, and expertise, which shall include activities that facilitate detection and reporting of highly pathogenic diseases or other diseases that are associated with or that could be used as an early warning mechanism for disease outbreaks.

The conferees note that the United States, to the extent practicable, should continue to work with international partners to reduce:

(1) Terrorist organization and other violent non-state actor access to the agents, precursors, and materials needed to produce weapons of mass destruction;

(2) The number of foreign states that possess weapons of mass destruction; and

(3) The global quantity of weapons of mass destruction.

Review of Department of Defense compliance with "Principles Related to the Protection of Medical Care Provided by Impartial Humanitarian Organizations During Armed Conflicts" (sec. 1299J)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1297) that would provide a statement of Congress and a statement of policy regarding the protection of medical care provided by impartial humanitarian organizations during armed conflicts. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees the results of the review requested on October 3, 2016, by the Secretary of Defense, of compliance of all relevant Department of Defense orders, rules of engagement, directives, policies, practices, and procedures with the "Principles Related to the Protection of Medical Care Provided by Impartial Humanitarian Organizations During Armed Conflicts."

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives any available results of such review requested by the Secretary. The provision would require the Secretary to ensure that all orders, rules of engagement, directives, regulations, policies,

practices, and procedures, including any guidance, training, or standard operating procedures, relating to the protection of healthcare during armed conflicts are consistent with the principles referenced above.

Certification relating to assistance for Guatemala (sec. 1299K)

The House bill contained a provision (sec.1299K) that would require, prior to the transfer of any vehicles by the Department of Defense to a joint task force of the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala during fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of Defense to certify to specified congressional committees that such ministries have made a credible commitment to use such equipment only for the uses for which they were intended. The provision would also require, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, to issue regulations related to the recovery of Department of Defense assistance in specified circumstances.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require, prior to the transfer of any vehicles by the Department of Defense to a joint task force of the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala during fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of Defense to certify to specified congressional committees that such ministries have made a credible commitment to use such equipment only for the uses for which they were intended.

The conferees urge the Guatemala security forces to continue to emphasize the importance of human rights and adherence to international law. The conferees note that existing law and related policy requires that recipients of Department of Defense assistance use it for the purposes for which the assistance was provided and consistent with human rights and international law. The conferees expect that the Secretary will seek to ensure that any such assistance provided to the Government of Guatemala is compliant with such requirements and the conferees expect that the Secretary will promptly notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any confirmed misuse of Department of Defense-provided assistance.

The conferees direct that, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Department of

Defense security cooperation relationship with the Government of Guatemala. The briefing shall address Department of Defense objectives with regards to its security relationship with Guatemala, ongoing efforts by the Department of Defense to strengthen adherence to human rights and international law by Guatemalan national security forces that receive Department of Defense security sector assistance, and a description of any efforts by the Department of Defense to seek to ensure that equipment transferred from the Department of Defense to Guatemalan national security forces use such equipment for the purposes for which they were intended.

*Functional Center for Security Studies in Irregular Warfare
(sec. 1299L)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1209) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that assesses the merits and feasibility of establishing and administering a Department of Defense Functional Center for Security Studies in Irregular Warfare. Further, not earlier than 30 days after the submission of the required plan and subject to the availability of appropriations, the provision would provide discretionary authority to the Secretary to establish and administer such a center.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make modifications to the elements of the required plan and the authority for the Secretary to establish the Center.

Consistent with the assessment required by subsection (a)(2)(F), the Secretary may consider the McCain Institute at the Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona as a potential location for the establishment of the Center.

*United States-Israel operations-technology cooperation within
the United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group
(sec. 1299M)*

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 1286 and 6286) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group to evaluate potential options to develop combined United States-Israel plans for cooperative research and development to meet common capability requirements of the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of Israel.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense, under the United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group, to evaluate potential areas of cooperation of mutual benefit between the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of Israel. The amendment would also require an annual report to appropriate committees of the Congress on such evaluations and the resulting recommendations. Finally, it would allow the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with appropriate heads of other Federal agencies, to establish under the vice chairman of the United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group a working group on operations technology issues to facilitate such evaluations and recommendations.

Payment of passport fees for certain individuals (sec. 1299N)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299) that would amend section 214 of title 22, United States Code, to waive passport fees for the purpose of allowing family members of seriously wounded or ill military personnel stationed overseas to travel and provide aid in the health and welfare of the sick or injured servicemember.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 452 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Department of Defense to provide reimbursement of or advanced payment for passport and visa fees, as required.

Resumption of Peace Corps operations (sec. 12990)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299F) that would require, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Peace Corps to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the Peace Corps to:

(1) Offer a return to service to each Peace Corps volunteer and trainee whose service ended on March 15, 2020 (or earlier, in the cases of volunteers who were serving China and Mongolia), due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(2) Obtain approval from countries, as is safe and appropriate, to return volunteers and trainees to countries of service, predicated on the ability for volunteers and trainees to return safely and legally;

(3) Provide adequate measures necessary for the safety and health of volunteers and trainees and develop

contingency plans in the event overseas operations are disrupted by future COVID-19 outbreaks;

(4) Develop and maintain a robust volunteer cohort;
and

(5) Identify the need for anticipated additional appropriations or new statutory authorities and changes in global conditions that would be necessary to achieve the goal of safely enrolling 7,300 Peace Corps volunteers during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which Peace Corps operations resume.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Establishment of the Open Technology Fund (sec. 1299P)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1294) that would amend the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) by authorizing the establishment of an Open Technology Fund for the purposes specified in such section.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1210).

The Senate recesses.

United States Agency for Global Media (sec. 1299Q)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1291) that included the U.S. Agency for Global Media Reform Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provision.

Leveraging information on foreign traffickers (sec. 1299R)

The House bill contained within Title XII a subtitle O that included the Leveraging Information on Foreign Traffickers Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provision.

Rule of construction relating to use of military force (sec. 1299S)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1273) that would clarify that nothing in this Act or any amendment made by

this Act may be construed to authorize the use of military force.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Authority to build capacity for air sovereignty operations

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1202) that would modify section 333 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct or support programs to provide training and equipment to the national security forces of one or more foreign countries by adding air sovereignty operations to the list of authorized functional areas in which such support may be provided.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that elsewhere in this Act is a provision that would modify section 333 of title 10, United States Code to add air domain awareness operations to the list of authorized support.

Report on human rights and building partner capacity programs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1206) that would require, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying units of national security forces of foreign countries that have participated in programs pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, during any of fiscal years 2017 through 2020 and are subject to United States sanctions relating to gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on Peshmerga forces as a partner in Operation Inherent Resolve

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1226) that would express the sense of Congress regarding Peshmerga forces as a partner in Operation Inherent Resolve.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Peshmerga of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, as a partner in Operation Inherent Resolve, have made, and continue to make, significant contributions to the security of Northern Iraq by defending nearly 650 miles of critical terrain and conducting operations to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Iraq. Although ISIS has been severely degraded, the terrorist group's ideology and combatants still linger and pose a threat of resurgence if regional security is not sustained. A strong Peshmerga and Kurdistan Regional Government is critical to maintaining a stable and tolerant Iraq in which all faiths, sects, and ethnicities are afforded equal protection under the law and full integration into the Government and society of Iraq. Continued security assistance, as appropriate, to the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in support of counter-ISIS operations, in coordination with the Government of Iraq, is critical to United States national security interests. Continued United States support to the Peshmerga, coupled with security sector reform in the region, will enable them to partner more effectively with other elements of the Iraqi Security Forces, the United States, and other coalition members to consolidate gains, hold territory, and protect infrastructure from ISIS and its affiliates in an effort to deal a lasting defeat to ISIS and prevent its reemergence in Iraq.

Report on the threat posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1227) that would require, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. The report should include a detailed description of acts of violence and intimidation that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq have committed against Iraqi civilians during the previous 2 years; a detailed description of the threat that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq

pose to United States persons in Iraq and in the Middle East, including United States Armed Forces and diplomats; a detailed description of the threat Iranian-backed militias in Iraq pose to United States partners in the region; a detailed description of the role that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq play in Iraq's armed forces and security services, including Iraq's Popular Mobilization Forces; and an assessment of whether and to what extent any Iranian-backed militia in Iraq, or member of such militia, had illicit access to United States-origin defense equipment provided to Iraq since 2014 and the response from the Government of Iraq to each incident.

Sense of Congress on support for Ukraine

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1235) that would express the sense of Congress reaffirming support for an enduring strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, including support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and both lethal and non-lethal security assistance to build resiliency, bolster deterrence against Russia, and promote stability.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that continued strong support for Ukraine is reaffirmed elsewhere in this report, including extension and modification of the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.

Sense of Senate on North Atlantic Treaty Organization enhanced opportunities partner status for Ukraine

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 1235 and 6235) that would express the sense of the Senate that the United States should support the designation of Ukraine as an enhanced opportunities partner as part of the Partnership Interoperability Initiative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that as of June 2020, Ukraine has achieved enhanced opportunities partner status with NATO, enabling the country to benefit from enhanced access to interoperability programs and exercises, as well as increased sharing of information.

Report on the threat posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1227) that would require, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. The report shall include a detailed description of acts of violence and intimidation that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq have committed against Iraqi civilians during the previous 2 years; a detailed description of the threat that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq pose to United States persons in Iraq and in the Middle East, including United States Armed Forces and diplomats; a detailed description of the threat Iranian-backed militias in Iraq pose to United States partners in the region; a detailed description of the role that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq play in Iraq's armed forces and security services, including Iraq's Popular Mobilization Forces; and an assessment of whether, and to what extent, any Iranian-backed militia in Iraq, or member of such militia, had illicit access to United States-origin defense equipment provided to Iraq since 2014 and the response from the Government of Iraq to each incident.

Report on presence of Russian military forces in other foreign countries

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1236) that would require a report on the presence of Russian forces in foreign countries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Countering Russian and other overseas kleptocracy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1238) that would establish a program intended to address corruption and kleptocracy in Russia and other foreign governments.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that measures to address corruption and kleptocracy in foreign governments are addressed elsewhere in the bill.

Sense of Senate on strategic competition with the Russian Federation and related activities of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1238) that would express the sense of the Senate that long-term strategic competition with the Russian Federation is a principal priority for the Department of Defense that requires sustained investment due to the magnitude of the threat posed to United States security, prosperity, as well as to U.S. alliances and partnerships. The provision would further express the sense of the Senate concerning steps that the Department of Defense should take to enhance deterrence against Russian aggression and counter Russian activities short of armed conflict.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that long-term strategic competition with Russia is addressed elsewhere in this report.

Sense of Congress on support for Georgia

The House bill included a provision (section 1245) that expressed the sense of Congress reaffirming support for an enduring strategic partnership between the United States and Georgia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Not later than March 1, 2021, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a briefing on measures the Department of Defense is taking to strengthen defense cooperation with allies and partners in the Black Sea region, including the Government of the Republic of Georgia. The briefing should include measures to build resiliency and bolster deterrence against Russian aggression; promote regional stability; improve interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces; and enhance security cooperation and engagement with and between Black Sea regional partners.

Sense of Congress on burden sharing by partners and allies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1246) that would express the sense of Congress regarding burden sharing by United States partners and allies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees highlight that the 2018 National Defense Strategy emphasizes that allies and partners are critical to promoting U.S. national security interests and underscore the vital role the military contributions and investments of U.S. partners and allies around the world play in deterring aggression and defeating malign actors, especially in an era of resurgent strategic competition. The conferees believe that the United States should focus defense investments in forward presence, joint bilateral and multilateral exercises, enhanced interoperability, and commitments that contribute to the security of the United States as well as collective security. Additionally, the conferees urge allies and partners to continue to increase their investments in military capacity and capability to enhance their ability to contribute to global peace and security and urge the U.S. Government to adopt a comprehensive approach in evaluating U.S. security relationships with allies and partners. The conferees believe the U.S. must continue to strengthen its alliances and security partnerships.

The conferees note that the importance for U.S. national security and significant impact of the military capabilities and capacities of specific U.S. alliances and security partnerships are addressed elsewhere in this report.

Sense of Congress on NATO's response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The House bill included a provision (sec. 1247) that would express the sense of Congress regarding response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is addressed elsewhere in this report.

Coordination of stockpiles with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1249) that would amend title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 5411 et seq.) to direct that if President of the United States invokes the Defense Production Act in the context of a global pandemic, that the United States shall coordinate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allied countries to address supply chain gaps and promote access to vaccines and other remedies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on pandemic response is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Report on China's One Belt, One Road Initiative in Africa

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1257) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act on China's One Belt, One Road Initiative in Africa. Such report shall include a strategy to address impacts on United States military and defense interests in Africa.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the military implications of China's One Belt, One Road Initiative in Africa and a description of its strategy to address impacts on United States defense interests in Africa. The briefing shall include:

(1) An assessment of Chinese dual-use investments in Africa, including those associated with People's Liberation Army cooperation with African countries, and an identification of which investments are of greatest concern to the Department of Defense;

(2) An assessment of the potential military, intelligence, and logistical threats facing United States' key regional military infrastructure, supply chains, and freedom of maneuver due to such investments;

(3) A description of the Department of Defense's strategy and associated efforts to mitigate the risk posed by such investments and any anticipated expansion of such investments; and

(4) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has compiled various reports and intelligence products in recent years on China's One Belt, One Road Initiative in Africa and expect that these products will be incorporated as supplemental material to the required briefing.

Training of ally and partner air forces in Guam

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1257) that would require the Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the merit and feasibility of entering into agreements similar to the aforementioned memorandum of understanding with other United States allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, to include Japan, Australia, and India.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees commend the December 6, 2019, memorandum of understanding agreed to by the United States and the Republic of Singapore to establish a fighter jet training detachment in Guam. The agreement is a manifestation of the strong, enduring, and forward-looking partnership of the United States and the Republic of Singapore, and the permanent establishment of a fighter detachment in Guam will enhance the interoperability of the air forces of the United States and the Republic of Singapore and provide training opportunities needed to maximize their readiness.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the merit and feasibility of entering into similar agreements with other United States allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, including Japan, Australia, and India.

Report on supply chain security cooperation with Taiwan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1259) that would require a report on the feasibility of establishing a United States-Taiwan working group for supply chain security, the Department's current and future plans to engage with Taiwan on activities ensuring supply chain security, and obstacles for conducting such activities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal department and agency, to submit to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act a report on supply chain security cooperation with Taiwan. The report shall include: (1) The feasibility of establishing a high-level, interagency United States-Taiwan working group for coordinating cooperation related to supply chain security; (2) A discussion of the Department of Defense's current and future plans to engage with Taiwan with respect to activities ensuring supply chain security; (3) A

discussion of obstacles encountered in forming, executing, or implementing agreements with Taiwan for conducting activities to ensure supply chain security; and (4) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

Sense of Congress on United States commitments to Pacific allies

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260C) that would express the sense of Congress on United States commitments to Pacific allies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Restrictions on export, reexport, and in-country transfers of certain items that provide a critical capability to the Government of the People's Republic of China to suppress individual privacy, freedom, and other basic human rights

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260D) that would require, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the President to identify those items that provide a critical capability to the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any person acting on behalf of such Government, to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Southeast Asia Strategy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260F) that would require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, to develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for engagement with Southeast Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on strategic security relationship between the United States and Mongolia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1260G) that would express the sense of Congress on the strategic security relationship between the United States and Mongolia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on co-development with Japan of a long-range ground-based anti-ship cruise missile system

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1261) that would express the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should prioritize consultations with the Ministry of Defense of Japan to determine whether a ground-based, long-range anti-ship cruise missile system would meet shared defense requirements of the United States and Japan and, if so, that the United States and Japan should consider co-development of such a system.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Statement of policy on cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1262) that would state that the policy of the United States is to strengthen alliances and partnerships with like-minded countries to effectively compete with the People's Republic of China.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Expanding the state partnership program in Africa

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1266) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to seek to build partner capacity and interoperability in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility through increased partnerships with countries on the African continent, military-to-military engagements, and traditional activities of the combatant commands.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Sense of Congress with respect to Qatar

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1269) that would express the sense of Congress regarding Qatar.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Prohibition on support for military participation against the Houthis

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1272) that would prohibit funds to provide logistical support for Saudi-led coalition strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would prohibit funds from being made available for any civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense or contractors of the Department to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of the Saudi and United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces engaged in hostilities against the Houthis in Yemen or in situations in which there exists an imminent threat that such coalition forces become engaged in such hostilities, unless and until the President obtained specific statutory authorization, in accordance with section 8(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)). This prohibition would not apply to United States Armed Forces engaged in operations against al-Qaeda and associated forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on risk to personnel, equipment, and operations due to Huawei 5G architecture in host countries

The Senate amendment contained two provisions (secs. 1273 and 6273) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains an assessment of the risk to personnel, equipment, and operations of the Department of Defense in host countries as well as measures required to mitigate such risk posed by the current or intended use of a 5G telecommunications architecture provided by Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note the importance of the assessment of the risk to personnel, equipment, and operations of the Department of Defense in host countries, as well as measures required to mitigate such risk posed by telecommunications architecture provided by at-risk vendors such as Huawei and ZTE, is addressed elsewhere in this report.

Allied burden sharing report

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1274) that would require, not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies as deemed necessary, to submit to specified congressional committees a report containing a description on the annual defense spending and the activities of each country described to contribute to military or stability operations in which the Armed Forces of the United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party. The countries described are each member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Establishment of the Office of Subnational Diplomacy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1276) that would amend section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) to establish the Office of Subnational Diplomacy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Assessment of effectiveness of United States policies relating to exports of United States-origin Unmanned Aerial Systems that are assessed to be "Category I" items under the Missile Technology Control Regime

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1278) that would require not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through December 31, 2025, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to conduct and submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the effectiveness of United States policies to export United States-origin Unmanned Aerial Systems that are assessed to be "Category I" items under the Missile Technology Control Regime.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on the United States-Israel relationship

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1279) that would express the sense of Congress regarding the United States-Israel relationship.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that the United States-Israel relationship is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Report on internally displaced peoples in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and Azerbaijan

The House bill included a provision (sec. 1281) that would require a report on the status of internally displaced persons in Ukraine, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Enhancing Engagement with the Caribbean

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1283) that would express the sense of Congress that the prosperity and security of the Caribbean region is a matter of significant importance for the United States and that promotion of such should be a component of United States policy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees believe that enhancing partnerships between the United States and Caribbean nations is in our strategic interest. These partnerships in the region are based on shared interests and values, including a strong commitment to the rule of law and human rights, as well as addressing security concerns like transnational organized crime and disaster preparedness. In furtherance of these and other shared interests, the United States should pursue opportunities to strengthen its engagement in the Caribbean region consistent with the objectives of the 2018 National Defense Strategy and the Department of State's Caribbean 2020 Strategy. The conferees believe that these efforts should include a commitment to strengthening security relationships and interoperability, advancing trade and investment, academic exchanges, and other cooperative efforts between the United States and the Caribbean region.

Amendments to Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1284) that would amend section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by adding a reporting requirement related to the status of excessive surveillance and the use of advanced technology.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Establishment of National Commission on U.S. Counterterrorism Policy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1285) that would establish an independent commission within the legislative branch to be known as the "National Commission on U.S. Counterterrorism Policy" to assess United States counterterrorism efforts and make recommendations based on its findings.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Program to prevent, mitigate, and respond to civilian harm as a result of military operations in Somalia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1286) that would require the Department to develop a program that would improve the ability of the Somali National Army, the African Union Mission in Somalia, the U.S. military, and U.S. contractors to prevent, mitigate, and respond to instances of civilian harm as a result of military operations to counter al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees understand that there may be challenges to the ability of the Somali people to report allegations of civilian harm resulting from military operations. The conferees note that section 936 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) requires the development of publicly available means for the submittal to the United States Government of allegations of civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations. The conferees expect the Department of Defense to continuously evaluate and improve current measures and practices to help remove challenges to reporting such allegations in Somalia and other countries where challenges may exist.

Improved coordination of United States sanctions policy

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1287) that would create an office in the Department of State to coordinate U.S. sanctions policy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that this provision is incorporated elsewhere in this Act.

Sense of Congress relating to Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1288) that would express the sense of Congress relating to the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on all comprehensive sanctions imposed on foreign governments

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1289) that would require a report on all comprehensive sanctions imposed on governments of foreign countries under any provision of law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Limitation on assistance to Brazil

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1290) that would establish a limitation that no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to provide any United States security assistance or security cooperation to the defense, security, or police forces of the Government of Brazil to involuntarily relocate, including through coercion or the use of force, the indigenous or Quilombola communities in Brazil.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note the important strategic security relationship between the United States and Brazil and note that the Government of Brazil was designated as a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally in July 2019. The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to seek opportunities to further strengthen the security relationship with Brazil. The conferees understand that there are concerns regarding the potential relocation of certain indigenous groups within Brazil. The conferees note that existing law and Department of Defense policy require that the provision of Department of Defense security sector assistance be consistent with adherence to human rights and international law. The conferees expect that the Secretary will seek to ensure that any security assistance provided to Brazil will be in compliance with such laws and policies.

Report on incidents of arbitrary detention, violence, and state-sanctioned harassment by the Government of Egypt against United States citizens and their family members who are not United States citizens

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1293) that would require, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to submit a report on incidents of arbitrary detention, violence, and state-sanctioned harassment by the Government of Egypt against United States citizens and their family members who are not United States citizens, in both Egypt and in the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are aware of instances of arbitrary detention, violence, and harassment against United States citizens and their family members who are not United States citizens. These actions are deeply disturbing, and undermine the U.S.-Egyptian relationship.

Protection and promotion of internationally recognized human rights during the novel coronavirus pandemic

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1296) that would promulgate a statement of policy and a sense of Congress regarding the novel coronavirus pandemic. The provision would require the Secretary of State to submit to the Congress a report on countering disinformation abroad related to the pandemic and a report on countries that enacted emergency measures or took other legal actions inconsistent with internationally recognized human rights in response to the pandemic. The provision would also amend section 502B(a)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(4)) to require consideration of a nation's violations of internationally recognized human rights during the pandemic in determinations by the United States to engage in security assistance cooperation with that nation. Further, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance that security cooperation programs and intelligence collection include indicators that partner security forces have taken advantage of the pandemic to violate internationally recognized human rights. Finally, the provision would amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to insert reporting requirements regarding human rights violations due to misuse of emergency powers and surveillance technology.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Promoting human rights in Colombia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1298) that would require, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that assesses allegations that United States security sector assistance provided to the Government of Colombia was used by or on behalf of the Government of Colombia for purposes of unlawful surveillance or intelligence gathering directed at the civilian population, including human rights defenders, judicial personnel, journalists, and the political opposition.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees recognize the strategic regional importance of Colombia and the longstanding partnership between the United States and Colombia, and look forward to continuing to strengthen this partnership in order to implement the Colombian peace accords and address shared regional security challenges.

The conferees note with concern allegations of unlawful surveillance or intelligence gathering by the Colombian Armed Forces. The conferees encourage the Government of Colombia to continue to investigate credible allegations of misuse and take corrective actions, as appropriate, to ensure any misuse does not occur in the future. The conferees note that existing law requires that the provision of Department of Defense security sector assistance include programs focused on strengthening institutional capacity, to include adherence to human rights and international law. Additionally, the conferees note that existing law and related policy requires that recipients of Department of Defense assistance use it for the purposes for which the assistance was provided and consistent with human rights and international law.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that describes any credible allegations since 2016 of Department of Defense-provided assistance intended to build the surveillance capabilities of the Colombian Armed Forces that was subsequently used by the Colombian Armed Forces to conduct unlawful surveillance or intelligence gathering. The report shall include a description of any steps taken by the Department in response to such

credible allegations, to include any steps taken to seek to ensure that any misuse does not occur in the future. The report shall also include information on steps taken by the Government of Colombia in response to any credible evidence of misuse of such equipment, including a description of steps taken to hold those responsible accountable, ensure that any misuse does not occur in the future, and any modifications to relevant tactics, techniques, and procedures. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Report on Venezuela

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299A) that would require, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the political, economic, health, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, and its implications for United States national security and regional security and stability.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees recognize that the ongoing crisis in Venezuela undermines regional security and stability. The conferees continue to endorse a whole-of-government approach to support the rule of law, fair elections and self-determination for the Venezuelan people.

Not later than 90 days after the Secretary of State submits the report required by section 123(c) of the Venezuela Emergency Relief, Democracy Assistance, and Development Act of 2019 (title I of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94)), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the contents of the report and provide an update to the political, economic, health, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela and the implications for United States national security and regional security and stability. The brief shall also include an assessment of how the multifaceted crisis in Venezuela and the resulting migration of millions of citizens from Venezuela to neighboring countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, affects regional security and stability.

Prohibition on use of funds for aerial fumigation

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299B) that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to be made available to directly conduct aerial fumigation in Colombia unless there are demonstrated actions by the Government of Colombia to adhere to national and local laws and regulations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that any Department support for counterdrug activities in Colombia should be compliant with Colombia's national and local laws and regulations.

Report on support for democratic reforms by the Government of the Republic of Georgia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299C) that would require a report on analysis of democratic reforms by the government of the Republic of Georgia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that issues related to Georgia are covered elsewhere in the conference report.

Transfer of excess naval vessels to the Government of Egypt

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299G) that would authorize the transfer of excess naval vessels to the Government of Egypt.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Limitation on production of nuclear proliferation assessment statements

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299H) that would prohibit the provision by the Secretary of State to the President or by the President to the Congress of a Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement on a proposed cooperation agreement with a country that has neither signed and implemented an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency nor has already implemented a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153). The provision would allow the waiving of this prohibition in the event that the President submits a report to the relevant congressional committees and the Congress enacts a joint resolution approving the waiver request.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on Mexican Security Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299I) that would require, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, in coordination with other appropriate officials, to jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a comprehensive assessment of ongoing support and a strategy for future cooperation between the United States Government and the Mexican security forces, including the Mexican National Guard, Federal, State, and municipal law enforcement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a comprehensive assessment of ongoing support and a strategy for future cooperation between the United States Government and the Mexican security forces, including the Mexican National Guard, Federal, State, and municipal law enforcement. The report should include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A strategy and timeline for assistance to Mexican security forces, including the amounts of assistance, any defense articles, and training to be provided to each of the Mexican security forces;

(2) A description of the transfer of U.S.-supported equipment, if any, from the Federal Police and Armed Forces to the National Guard;

(3) Department of Defense and Department of State plans for all U.S. training for Mexican security forces, including training in human rights, proper use of force, de-escalation, investigation and evidence-gathering, community relations, and anti-corruption; and

(4) An assessment of the National Guard's adherence to human rights standards to date, including its progress toward the adoption of measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and the development of a human rights training curriculum.

The report may be submitted in classified form with an unclassified summary.

Global Health Security Act of 2020

The House bill contained provisions (Subtitle I, secs. 1299N-1 to 1299N-5), titled the "Global Health Security Act of 2020," which would require the President to establish a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council and to appoint an individual to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, who would be responsible for the coordination of the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies. In addition, the provision would direct the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate the development and implementation of a strategy to advance the aims of the Global Health Security Agenda, among other objectives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Definitions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299N-6) that would define certain terms used in the Global Health Security Act of 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Sunset

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299N-7) that would sunset all sections of the Global Health Security Act of 2020 (except for section 1299N-3) on December 31, 2024.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act

The House bill contained within title XII a subtitle J that included the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act.

The Senate amendment contained in subtitle H of title XII a similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Matters relating to the Northern Triangle

The House bill contained within title XII a subtitle K on matters relating to the Northern Triangle.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The House recesses.

Foreign military loan authority

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299Q-1) that would authorize the President, acting through the Secretary of State, to make direct loans under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) to North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries that joined the alliance after March 1, 1999 and would authorize the President, acting through the Secretary of State, to charge fees for such loans consistent with specified law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on NATO member contributions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299Q-3) that would require a report to assess contributions by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries to the security of the alliance, including defense funding and contributions to NATO-led missions, exercises, and combat and non-combat operations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that a similar report was required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and that the NATO Secretary General, with support from the International Staff, publishes a comprehensive annual report assessing NATO member contributions. The conferees also highlight that burden sharing and the importance of contributions by NATO allies and partners to the security of the United States is addressed elsewhere in this report.

Efforts to counter malign authoritarian influence

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299Q-5) that would require a report on trends of malign influence from the governments of Russia and China in Serbia that discourage progress towards greater integration with Western institutions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are concerned by the growth of efforts by the Governments of Russia and China to influence governments and

public opinion across the Balkans. The spread of malign influence is promoted through the use of social media, propaganda, disinformation, cyber operations, foreign assistance, and the expansion of coercive economic ties. The conferees note that this malign influence is intended to impede progress towards greater integration with Western institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union. Finally, the conferees urge the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to continue efforts to counter the malign influence of the Governments of China and Russia in the Balkans.

Sense of Senate on United States-Israel cooperation on precision-guided munitions

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6283) that would express the sense of Senate on the United States-Israel cooperation on precision-guided munitions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that United States-Israel cooperation on precision-guided munitions is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Blocking deadly fentanyl imports

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6284) that would identify countries that are major producers or traffickers of illicit fentanyl, and penalize those countries that fail to take steps to combat illicit fentanyl trafficking or production by withholding bilateral and multilateral assistance.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Findings

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6291) that would delineate a series of findings concerning the United States-Israel relationship.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Extension of loan guarantees to Israel

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6295) that would extend loan guarantees by amending chapter 5 of title

I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that loan guarantees to Israel have already been extended through 2023.

Sense of Congress on rapid acquisition and deployment procedures

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6297) that would express the sense of Congress on rapid acquisition and deployment procedures.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Sense of Congress on United States-Israel economic cooperation

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299C) that would express the sense of Congress on the United States-Israel economic partnership.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the sense of Congress regarding United States-Israel economic partnership is addressed elsewhere in this Act.

Plans to provide Israel with necessary defense articles and services in a contingency

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6299E) that would require the President to establish plans to provide Israel with defense articles and services in a contingency.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Banking Transparency for Sanctioned Persons Act of 2019

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 19001-19005) that would require a report on any licenses issued by the Secretary of the Treasury benefitting state sponsors of terrorism, and any financial institutions facilitating transactions or financial services benefitting state sponsors of terrorism or certain sanctioned persons.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Funding allocations; specification of cooperative threat reduction funds (sec. 1301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1301) that would specify obligation levels for cooperative threat reduction funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 for specified purposes.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1301).

The House recesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Sense of Congress regarding biological threat reduction and cooperative biological engagement of the cooperative threat reduction program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1302) that would express the sense of Congress that biological threats are a critical emerging threat; continuing to use cooperative threat reduction programs to counter these threats is in the national security interest of the United States; and the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State should make every effort to prioritize and advance these processes in the future.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that:

(1) Keeping Americans safe means ensuring that global health security is prioritized as a national security issue;

(2) As highlighted by the 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States, biological threats, whether ``deliberate attack, accident, or a natural outbreak,`` are growing threats and ``require actions to address them at their source`` through programs carried out by cooperative engagement, such as working ``with partners to ensure that laboratories that handle dangerous pathogens have in place safety and security measures;``

(3) The 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States appropriately affirms the importance of supporting advancements in biomedical innovation while mitigating harm caused by advanced bioweapons and capabilities;

(4) The intrinsically linked nature of biological threats, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberate,

underscores the relationship between the Global Health Security Strategy of the United States and the National Biodefense Strategy, and the national security tools used to prevent and mitigate these threats must be similarly connected;

(5) Biological threats are a critical emerging threat against the United States and addressing these threats through cooperative programs is an opportunity to achieve long-standing nonproliferation goals;

(6) Cooperative programs to address biological threats through improved global capacity in the areas of biosafety, biosecurity, bio-surveillance, research oversight, and related legislative and regulatory frameworks have become even more important as the world faces increasing availability of and advancements in biotechnology, which has broad dual use and proliferation implications;

(7) Under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program of the Department of Defense established under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), the Congress authorized the Secretary of Defense to address such threats through activities to prevent, detect, and report on highly pathogenic diseases or other diseases, ``regardless of whether such diseases are caused by biological weapons;''

(8) In 2014, President Obama declared the Ebola virus disease epidemic a national security priority and exercised the authority under such Program to build capacity that mitigated the imminent threat posed by the Ebola virus disease and established capabilities required to prevent future outbreaks;

(9) Many of the prevention, detection, and response capacities built in response to the Ebola virus disease epidemic are also those used to prevent, detect, and respond to the use of biological weapons abroad;

(10) Continuing to use cooperative engagement programs is in the national security interests of the United States because of the important relationships established between the United States and partner countries, which are based on ideals such as transparency, information sharing, and a shared responsibility in advancing global security;

(11) The recent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic has illustrated the dire consequences resulting from a single disease that knows no boundaries, impacting the United States economy and the health of United States citizens and members of the Armed Forces, both domestically and abroad;

(12) In light of the impacts caused by COVID-19, and following two congressionally-mandated reports that call for better implementation of the biological cooperative engagement

programs of the United States and the National Biodefense Strategy (the report published by the Government Accountability Office on March 11, 2020, titled ``National Biodefense Strategy: Opportunities and Challenges with Early Implementation`` and the report published by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on April 14, 2020, titled ``A Strategic Vision for Biological Threat Reduction: The U.S. Department of Defense and Beyond``), it is of utmost importance that such programs are given due and increased prioritization for national security purposes; and

(13) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State should make every effort to prioritize and advance the determination, concurrence, and notification processes under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act to provide for necessary new country determinations in a timely manner and be responsive to emerging biological threats.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY PROGRAMS

Working capital funds (sec. 1401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1401) that would authorize appropriations for Defense Working Capital Funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1401).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Chemical agents and munitions destruction, defense (sec. 1402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1402) that would authorize appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1402).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, defense-wide (sec. 1403)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1403) that would authorize appropriations for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1403).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Inspector General (sec. 1404)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1404) that would authorize appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1404).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense health program (sec. 1405)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1405) that would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1405).

The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE B—ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home (sec. 1411)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1412) that would authorize an appropriation of \$70.3 million from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for fiscal year 2021 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1411).

The Senate recesses.

Expansion of eligibility for residence at the Armed Forces Retirement Home (sec. 1412)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1413) that would amend section 1512(a) of the Armed Forces Retirement

Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 412 (a)) to expand eligibility for residence at the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Periodic inspections of Armed Forces Retirement Home facilities by nationally recognized accrediting organization (sec. 1413)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1412) that would amend section 1518 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 418) to require the Chief Operating Officer (COO) to request the inspection of each facility by a nationally recognized civilian accrediting organization, in accordance with section 1511(g) of such Act, on a frequency consistent with the standards of the organization. The provision would require the COO and the administrator of a facility under inspection to make, in a timely manner, all staff, other personnel, and facility records available to the civilian accrediting organization for purposes of the inspection. Not later than 60 days after an inspection, the COO would submit a report to the Secretary of Defense, the Senior Medical Advisor, and the Advisory Council containing the results of the inspection and a plan to address recommendations or other matters specified in the report. The provision would remove the requirement for a periodic inspection of the retirement home's facilities by the Department of Defense Inspector General.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Authority for transfer of funds to joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility demonstration fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois (sec. 1421)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1411) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer \$137.0 million from the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84), for the operation of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1421).

The Senate recesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

National Defense Sealift Fund

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1406) that would authorize appropriations for the National Defense Sealift Fund.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose (sec. 1501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1501) that would establish the purpose of this title and make authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized in this Act, to provide for additional authorization of funds due to overseas contingency operations and other additional funding requirements.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1501).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Overseas contingency operations (sec. 1502)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1502) that would designate authorization of appropriations in this section as Overseas Contingency Operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Procurement (sec. 1503)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1502) that would authorize additional appropriations for procurement at the levels identified in section 4102 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1503).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Research, development, test, and evaluation (sec. 1504)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1503) that would authorize additional appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation at the levels identified in section 4202 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1504).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Operation and maintenance (sec. 1505)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1504) that would authorize additional appropriations for operation and maintenance programs at the levels identified in section 4302 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1505).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Military personnel (sec. 1506)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1505) that would authorize additional appropriations for military personnel at the levels identified in section 4402 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1506).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Working capital funds (sec. 1507)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1506) that would authorize additional appropriations for Defense Working Capital Funds at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1507).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, defense-wide (sec. 1508)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1507) that would authorize additional appropriations for Drug Interdiction

and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1508).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Inspector General (sec. 1509)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1508) that would authorize additional appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1509).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Health Program (sec. 1510)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1509) that would authorize additional appropriations for the Defense Health Program at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1510).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

SUBTITLE B—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Treatment as additional authorizations (sec. 1511)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1511) that would state that amounts authorized to be appropriated by this title are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1521).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Special transfer authority (sec. 1512)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1512) that would authorize the transfer of up to \$2.5 billion of additional war-related authorizations in this subtitle among the accounts in this subtitle, except for transfers from the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1522) that would authorize the transfer of up to \$2.0 billion of additional war-related authorizations in this subtitle among the accounts in this subtitle.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (sec. 1521)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1521) that would continue and modify authorities and reporting requirements for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) through fiscal year 2021. The provision would also set a goal of using \$29.1 million to support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to promote the recruitment, training, integration, and retention of Afghan women into the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit an assessment of the Government of Afghanistan's ability to meet shared security objectives and manage, employ, and sustain equipment divested under ASFF. If it is assessed that insufficient progress has been made, the Secretary of Defense would be required to withhold assistance under ASFF.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1531).

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Report on transitioning funding

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1522) that would require the Secretary of Defense to include in the congressional budget justification for fiscal year 2022 a description of all activities and programs authorized and appropriated as Overseas Contingency Operations funding in

fiscal year 2021, along with a plan to transition all such activities and program to the base defense budget.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision. The House recedes.

The conferees remain concerned that the Department of Defense has not transmitted to Congress a detailed plan to budget for overseas contingency operations, including proposed rules to govern the inclusion of activities and programs in overseas contingency-related funding and planning considerations related to transitioning overseas contingency-related funding back into the base budget. With the statutory restrictions of the Budget Control Act set to expire after fiscal year 2021, the conferees expect the Department of Defense to transmit to Congress a new set of proposed governing principles for overseas contingency-related funding. Therefore, the conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to deliver a briefing to the congressional defense committees no later than February 1, 2021 to discuss the future governing principles of overseas contingency-related funding in the fiscal year 2022 budget.

Transition and enhancement of inspector general authorities for Afghanistan reconstruction

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1532) that would provide for the transition of all duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction to the lead Inspector General for Operation Freedom's Sentinel.

The House bill contained no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Space Development Agency development requirements and transfer to Space Force (sec. 1601)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1606) that would require the Director of the Space Development Agency to lead the development of a proliferated low-Earth orbit sensing, tracking, and data transport architecture and the integration of next-generation space capabilities (including a hypersonic and ballistic missile-tracking space sensor payload)

into such an architecture. The provision would also require the transfer of the Space Development Agency from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the United States Space Force not later than October 1, 2022.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would codify the requirement to transfer the Space Development Agency to the Space Force by October 1, 2022, as well as certain authorities, roles, and responsibilities of the Agency.

The conferees understand the value of the establishment of a Space Development Agency (SDA) within the Department of Defense to address emerging threats, leverage new commercial architectures, and provide innovative solutions. The conferees expect the Space Development Agency to develop and preserve an independent culture of innovation and rapid acquisition that is separate and distinct from the more traditional space acquisition within the U.S. Space Force and the Department of the Air Force. The conferees also expect the SDA Director to retain his current hiring authorities, including with respect to hiring highly qualified experts, remain the original classification authority for SDA, and to retain the equivalent position of tier 3 Senior Executive Service or of an officer of the Armed Forces in grade O-9.

In addition, the conferees also direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2021 on how the Department is coordinating the warfighter requirements and capabilities across the Space Development Agency, the Air Force, the U.S. Space Command, and the U.S. Strategic Command for the missile warning layer. Such a review shall also include how the implementation of the missile warning and tracking layer (including the hypersonic and ballistic tracking space sensor and the Wide-Field-Of-View sensors) is being coordinated with the Overhead Persistent Infrared program, and how duplication between planned systems and the need for resilience are being considered when evaluating the requirements for Air Force space programs.

Personnel management authority for Space Development Agency for experts in science and engineering (sec. 1602)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1610A) that would amend section 1599h of title 10, United States Code, to authorize special personnel management authorities related to appointment and compensation for certain civilian positions of the Space Development Agency.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would terminate the Space Development Agency civilian personnel management authority on December 31, 2025.

Requirement to buy certain satellite components from national technology and industrial base (sec. 1603)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1602) that would require the procurement of star trackers for certain national security satellites from the national technology and industrial base.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 813) that would require the use of domestically sourced star trackers in national security satellites. The provision would also include certain conditions under which the requirement could be waived.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Director of National Reconnaissance Office, to submit to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, not later than July 1, 2021, a report on implementation of this provision, including whether and how the waiver authority will be used. In addition, the report shall include an analysis of potential impacts on domestic suppliers of star trackers (including prices, capabilities and production capacity), national security satellite manufacturers, mission capability for these satellites, satellite costs, bus production lines and testing, the likelihood of competition, and potential impacts on relations with U.S. allies and partners.

The conferees also note that another provision in this Act also modifies section 2534(a) of title 10, United States Code.

Conforming amendments relating to reestablishment of Space Command (sec. 1604)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1605) that would make certain conforming amendments to sections of United States Code to reflect the reestablishment of United States Space Command.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Clarification of authority for procurement of commercial satellite communications services (sec. 1605)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 924) that would make the Chief of Space Operations responsible for the procurement of commercial satellite communications services for the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 944) that would make the Secretary of the Air Force responsible for the procurement of commercial satellite communications services for the Department of Defense.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees note that section 1601(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) transferred authority for the procurement of commercial satellite communication (COMSATCOM) services for the Department of Defense from the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency to the Commander of Air Force Space Command in order to improve the acquisition of COMSATCOM and better integrate the delivery of SATCOM services to the warfighter. The conferees expect the Chief of Space Operations and subsequently the Service Acquisition Executive for Space Systems and Programs to continue to procure these services in an efficient and effective manner.

National Security Space Launch program (sec. 1606)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1601) that would prohibit changes to the phase 2 acquisition strategy of the National Security Space Launch program, including with regard to mission performance requirements, acquisition schedule, and the selection of two launch providers. It would also mandate that the period for ordering phase 2 launch missions end by September 2024, cap the Launch Services Agreement funding amount for providers selected for phase 2, and require a termination date for Launch Services Agreements with providers not selected for phase 2.

The provision would also require a certification on reusability of previously-flown launch hardware. In addition, this section would require the Secretary to begin investments toward phase 3 to maintain competition and support innovation by providing up to \$150.0 million for the Secretary to conduct a full and open competition and enter into three agreements to fund certification and infrastructure requirements and transformational technologies. The provision would also include a rule of construction about not delaying phase 2 awards.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 1602 and 1603) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to begin a program to develop technologies and systems to enhance phase 3 of the National Security Space Launch

requirements and enable further advances in launch capabilities for national security payloads. The provision would limit projects initiated under the program to a duration of no more than 3 years and an expense of not more than \$250.0 million.

The provisions would also require the Secretary of Defense, no later than 540 days after the selection of launch providers for phase 2 of the National Security Space Launch acquisition, to complete nonrecurring design validation of previously flown launch hardware for providers offering such hardware for use in the phase 2 acquisition or other national security space missions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from obligating or expending more on launch service agreements than what is appropriated unless the Secretary uses established procedures to reprogram or transfer additional funds. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 18 months after the selection of launch providers for phase 2 of the National Security Space Launch acquisition, to complete nonrecurring design validation of previously flown launch hardware for providers offering such hardware for use in the phase 2 acquisition and complete a report on the progress of the study not later than 210 days after selecting the phase 2 providers.

The conferees expect phase 2 awards to end in fiscal year 2024, to support launches through 2027, and to begin phase 3 awards in fiscal year 2025 per the Air Force plan. The conferees also expect the Secretary of the Air Force to provide the briefings required in this provision to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Finally, the provision would establish funding for technology development for certification, infrastructure, and innovation. The conferees highly encourage the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into at least three agreements with potential National Security Space Launch providers.

Commercial space domain awareness capabilities (sec. 1607)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1603) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to award at least two contracts for commercial space domain awareness services not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The provision would also limit the obligation or expenditure of funds for enterprise space battle management command and control to no more than 75 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 until the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that they have awarded

the required contracts. The provision would also require the Chief of Space Operations to submit to the congressional defense committees an unclassified report on all commercial space domain awareness services purchased in the previous 2 years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Policy to ensure launch of small-class payloads (sec. 1608)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1605) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a small launch and satellite policy to ensure responsive and reliable access to space through the processing and launch of Department of Defense small-class payloads. The provision would detail certain requirements for the policy and require the development and implementation of an acquisition strategy. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing a plan for the required policy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2021, a plan for a 5-year phased acquisition strategy for the small launch and satellite policy. This plan should include steps to provide stability in budgeting and acquisition of capabilities, and flexibility for fair competition. It shall also take into account, as appropriate per competition: (1) The effect of contracts or agreements for launch services or launch capability entered into by the Department with small-class payload launch providers; (2) The Department's requirements; (3) An assessment of mission risk; (4) The cost of integrating a satellite into a launch vehicle; (5) The cost of the launches (whether dedicated or rideshare); (6) The launch performance history; (7) The ability of a launch provider to provide the option of dedicated and rideshare launch capabilities; and (8) Any other matter the Secretary considers appropriate.

Tactically responsive space launch operations (sec. 1609)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1606) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to implement a program for tactically responsive space launch. The provision would require such a program to provide support for such launch operations over the future years defense program, accelerate concepts and procedures for responsive launch, develop related processes, and identify required basing infrastructure.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1604).

The conference agreement contains this provision.

Limitation on availability of funds for prototype program for multi-global navigation satellite system receiver development (sec. 1610)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1607) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of more than 80 percent of those funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 for certain Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. Such restriction would remain in place until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of the Air Force is carrying out a prototype program, required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), to increase the resilience of military position, navigation, and timing; and provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the implementation of such program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment that would shift the limitation on availability of funds from the acquisition of GPS user terminals to the operations funds of the Secretary of the Air Force.

Resilient and survivable positioning, navigation, and timing capabilities (sec. 1611)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1601) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prioritize elements, platforms, and systems most critical for the operational plans of the combatant commands and to field sufficient equipment to ensure resilient positioning, navigation, and timing for such elements, platforms, and systems. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide to the congressional defense committees a plan to carry out the requirements of this provision along with any reprogramming or budget proposals.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that this provision is not intended to negate or contradict the requirements contained in section 1609 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2019 (Public Law 155-232) and in section 1607 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2020 (Public

Law 116-92) related to Global Positioning System user equipment terminals and an M-code based, multi-global navigation satellite system receiver that is capable of receiving covered signals to enhance the resilience and capability of positioning, navigation and timing capacity in order to address threats to the Global Positioning System and to deter the likelihood of attack on the Global Positioning System.

Leveraging commercial satellite remote sensing (sec. 1612)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1609) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) and the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, to leverage commercial satellite imagery and analysis as much as is practicable. The provision would also require the Director of the NRO to include in future analyses of alternatives for geospatial-intelligence systems an assessment of whether commercial alternatives are available that meet any or all of the requirements for the system. The provision would further require the Director to provide the results of such an assessment to the appropriate congressional committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Strategy to strengthen civil and national security capabilities and operations in space (sec. 1613)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1754) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States Government should support activities in space. It would also require the President to develop and maintain a strategy to ensure that the United States, as appropriate, strengthens civil and national security capabilities and operations in space. The provision would also require the Chairperson of the National Space Council to submit a report on the strategy and a plan to implement the strategy, including specific elements, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report that includes an assessment of the capabilities and role of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government to ensure access to launch, communications, and freedom of navigation and other relevant infrastructure and services for civil and national security space programs and activities; identify vulnerabilities that could affect access to space infrastructure; and address financial security and cybersecurity concerns threatening

commercial and Federal Government launch sites of the United States. The report would also include recommendations and costs to improve related capabilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, not later than October 1, 2021, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes an assessment of the capabilities and role of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government to ensure access to launch, communications, and freedom of navigation, while maintaining robust infrastructure and cybersecurity. The report shall give recommendations to improve the capabilities referenced and in particular give recommendations to counter the electronic warfare capabilities and counterspace threats of potential adversaries in space.

Report and strategy on space competition with China (sec. 1614)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1723) that would require the National Space Council to submit a report to the Congress, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter in fiscal years 2022 and 2023, on an interagency assessment of the ability of the United States to compete with foreign space programs and in the emerging commercial space economy. This section would also require the President to develop and submit a strategy to the Congress, not later than 1 year after the submission of the aforementioned report, on ensuring that the United States can: compete with other national space programs; maintain leadership in the emerging commercial space economy; identify market, regulatory, and other means to address unfair competition from the People's Republic of China based on the findings of in the report; leverage commercial space capabilities to ensure United States national security and the security of United States interests in space; protect United States supply chains and manufacturing critical to competitiveness in space; and coordinate with international allies and partners in space.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment to the report and strategy.

SUBTITLE B—DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Safety of navigation mission of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (sec. 1621)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1611 and 1612) that would require the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency to assist the Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commands, and the military departments in establishing, coordinating, consolidating, and validating mapping, charting, geodetic data, and safety of navigation capability requirements through a formal process governed by the Joint Staff.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

National Academies Climate Security Roundtable (sec. 1622)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1613) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to enter into a joint agreement with the National Academies of Sciences to create a new "National Academies Climate Security Roundtable" for the purpose of establishing best practices for identifying and disseminating climate indicators and warnings to ensure that environmental security is included in operational planning and intelligence analysis. This roundtable would support the work of the Climate Security Advisory Council.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Efficient use of sensitive compartmented information facilities (sec. 1623)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1052) that would direct the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to issue revised guidance authorizing and directing Government agencies and their appropriately cleared contractors to process, store, use, and discuss sensitive compartmented information at facilities previously approved to handle such information, without need for further approval by agency or by site.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recedes.

SUBTITLE C—NUCLEAR FORCES

Semiannual updates on meetings held by Nuclear Weapons Council; limitation on availability of funds relating to such updates (sec. 1631)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1645) that would alter the section of United States Code governing the Nuclear Weapons Council to include automatic limitations on the obligation and expenditure of funds by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment in the event that the Council fails to provide to the Congress semiannual updates on the meetings of the Council by the dates established in law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the effect of the provision to those funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 and limit the restriction on obligation or expenditure of funds to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs.

Role of Nuclear Weapons Council with respect to performance requirements and budget for nuclear weapons programs (sec. 1632)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1641) that would require the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy to use appropriate interagency processes during the development of budget materials of the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and to do so not later than the third quarter of the fiscal year preceding the budget request. This section would further require a report describing any transfers made to the NNSA and certifying that such transfers were developed in the manner described in this provision.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 1651, 1652, and 3111) that would modify Nuclear Weapons Council (NWC) roles and responsibilities as they relate to the National Nuclear Security Administration, nuclear weapons programs requirements, and the development of the annual nuclear weapons budget.

The provisions would provide to the NWC the authority to review proposed capabilities and validate requirements for nuclear weapons programs.

The provisions would also clarify the role of the NWC in the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process of the NNSA, including by specifying NWC participation at each stage of the budget process.

The provisions would also make further changes to the budget preparation process of the NNSA. First, the Secretary of Energy would be required to transmit the proposed budget request of the NNSA to the NWC before the request is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The NWC would then review the NNSA budget proposal and determine whether it is adequate to implement Department of Defense (DOD) nuclear weapons objectives. The NWC would submit back to the Secretary of Energy either confirmation of adequacy of the budget proposal or a written description of funding levels and specific initiatives required to make the budget request adequate to implement those objectives.

If the NWC determines that the budget request is inadequate and submits such written description, the Secretary of Energy would be required to include this description of the funding levels and specific initiatives in the proposed budget submitted to the OMB. The Secretary would include in the submission an annex containing a description of changes made to the proposed NNSA budget through this process. The Secretary would also be required to submit that annex to the Congress along with the President's Budget request.

Finally, the Secretary would be required to transmit the complete proposed budget submission to the NWC at the same time as it is submitted to the OMB. After reviewing the submission, the NWC would be required to determine whether it contains the funding levels and initiatives described above and to submit to the Congress either a certification that the budget request is adequate to meet DOD objectives or a statement that it is not.

The House recedes with an amendment that would combine the provisions in sections 1651 and 3111 of the Senate amendment, and strike section 1652 of the Senate amendment.

Modification of Government Accountability Office review of annual reports on nuclear weapons enterprise (sec. 1633)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1653) that would revise the required timing for annual Government Accountability Office reviews of reports submitted pursuant to section 492(a)(c) of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Independent study on nuclear weapons programs of certain foreign countries (sec. 1634)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1643) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract

with a federally funded research and development center to produce an open source analysis of foreign nuclear programs, to be made publicly available. The provision would also extend a requirement for the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to produce a report on foreign and U.S. nuclear weapons capabilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify the timeline of the report to be prepared by the federally funded research and development center and include Iran, to the extent applicable, in the list of foreign countries covered in the report to be prepared by the Secretary and the Director.

Prohibition on reduction of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States (sec. 1635)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1654) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of fiscal year 2021 funds to reduce deployed United States intercontinental ballistic missiles' responsiveness, alert level, or quantity to fewer than 400. The provision would provide an exception to this prohibition for activities related to maintenance and sustainment and activities to ensure safety, security, or reliability.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE D—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Alignment of the Missile Defense Agency within the Department of Defense (sec. 1641)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1655) that would make certain findings related to the activities of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and express the sense of Congress that once the independent review required in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) is complete, the Secretary of Defense should reassess the alignment of the Agency within the Department of Defense (DOD). The provision would also require the Secretary to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the risks and benefits of, as well as the actions required by, such a realignment.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1666) that would repeal the requirement for any particular reporting structure for the Missile Defense Agency.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would strike the findings, repeal the requirement for a specific reporting structure for the Missile Defense Agency, and require the Secretary of Defense to satisfy certain conditions, including a 60-day wait period, before modifying DOD Directive 5134.09. The amendment would also include a review by the Comptroller General of the United States of the compliance of the Secretary of Defense with certain requirements of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 regarding MDA and non-standard acquisition processes, and improvements and benefits of changes proposed to missile defense unique acquisition authorities.

The conferees understand the need to update the current DOD directive 5134.09 to address fact-of-life changes to organizational structures within the Department of Defense. Further, the conferees support codifying best practices for missile defense acquisition, and increasing oversight of critical efforts to address missile defense combatant commander requirements. For the Congress to conduct its oversight duties on Department of Defense efforts with regard to missile defense, the conferees encourage the Department of Defense to maintain open communication with the congressional defense committees as changes are made to overall missile defense acquisition and requirements authorities, responsibilities, and oversight.

Extension of prohibition relating to missile defense information and systems (sec. 1642)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1663) that would extend by 5 years a prohibition on the transfer of certain missile defense technologies and telemetry data to the Russian Federation, as well as the integration of missile defense systems with those of the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of transition of ballistic missile defense programs to military departments (sec. 1643)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1652) that would delay for 2 years the deadline established in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) for the Missile Defense Agency to transfer responsibility for mature missile defense programs to the military departments.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Extension of requirement for Comptroller General review and assessment of missile defense acquisition programs (sec. 1644)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1651) that would extend by 5 years the annual Comptroller General of the United States review of Missile Defense Agency acquisition programs. The provision would also increase the scope of the review by including emergent issues relating to the subject matter in either the reports prepared under the section or in separate briefings to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1665).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Development of hypersonic and ballistic missile tracking space sensor payload (sec. 1645)

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 1653 and sec. 1654) that would find that the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is required to develop the Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor (HBTSS) payload by law and that the President's Budget request for fiscal year 2021 did not include funding for the Missile Defense Agency to continue such activities. The provisions would express the sense of Congress that regardless of the overall architecture, the Director of MDA is responsible for the material development of the HBTSS payload. The provisions would also limit the expenditure or obligation of more than 50 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2021 for the operations and maintenance of the Space Development Agency (SDA) until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Congress that they have assigned the Director of the Missile Defense Agency principal responsibility for the development and deployment of the HBTSS payload.

The provisions would further find and express the sense of Congress that HBTSS is underfunded and should be prioritized within the architecture of SDA. The provisions would also require an annual certification from the Secretary of Defense, without delegation, that the most recent future years defense program adequately resources the development and deployment of the HBTSS payload and that the Commander of United States Space Command has validated both the ballistic- and hypersonic-tracking elements of the program requirements.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1662) that would require the Secretary of Defense to assign primary responsibility for the development and deployment of a HBTSS payload to the Director of MDA through the end of fiscal year 2022. It would also require the Secretary to determine

whether responsibility for the development and deployment of a HBTSS payload should transition to the United States Space Force after fiscal year 2022 and, if such a determination is made, submit a transition plan along with the determination.

The provision would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to submit a certification with the fiscal year 2022 budget request as to whether the HBTSS program is sufficiently funded in the future years defense program and would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of more than 50 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated for travel of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering until that certification is submitted.

The provision would further require the Director of MDA to begin on-orbit testing of a HBTSS payload not later than December 31, 2022. Finally, the provision would require the Chair of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) to submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of whether the various Department of Defense efforts for space-based sensing and tracking are aligned with JROC-validated requirements.

The House recedes with an amendment that would change the determination regarding the transition of HBTSS to the Space Force into a plan for integrating the MDA-developed payload into existing architectures of SDA and the Space Force, delay the date for required on-orbit testing of the payload until 2023, include the limitation on the use of funds, strike the report by the JROC, and include the annual certification of sufficient resourcing and valid requirements.

Ground-based midcourse defense interim capability (sec. 1646)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1667) that would express the sense of Congress that the threat to the United States of ballistic missile attack by rogue nations is increasing and that an interim ballistic missile defense capability should be pursued by the Department of Defense. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through several relevant officials within the Department of Defense, to develop and deploy such an interim missile defense capability no later than 2026. The provision would specify certain capabilities to be included in such a system and would allow the Secretary of Defense to waive the requirement for development and deployment in certain circumstances. The provision would also require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to include in the budget justification materials for the fiscal

year 2022 budget a report on the funding profile necessary for such an interim capability.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress, make development subject to appropriations, include the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering on the list of relevant officials, include an additional grounds for waiving the requirement, and prohibit the delegation of waiver and certification authority to below an Under Secretary of Defense.

Next generation interceptors (sec. 1647)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1657 and 1658) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to notify the congressional defense committees should any changes be made to requirements of the next generation interceptor program and would require a briefing not later than 14 days following any contract award on the next generation interceptor. The provisions would also require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of MDA, the Commander of U.S. Northern Command, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, to submit a report on the ground-based midcourse defense program.

The provisions would also express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should ensure robust oversight and accountability for the next generation interceptor program to avoid similar errors that led to the cancellation of the redesigned kill vehicle program. The provisions would further require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) to conduct an independent cost assessment of the next generation interceptor program and require that the preliminary cost assessment inform the contract award for the next generation interceptor and be provided to the congressional defense committees not later than the date of the contract award. Finally, the provisions would prohibit MDA from making an initial production decision for the next generation interceptor until two successful flight tests have been conducted.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the two provisions, strike the report on the ground-based midcourse defense system, as it is addressed elsewhere in this Act, and strike the findings and sense of Congress relating to the redesigned kill vehicle program. The amendment would also modify the requirement for an independent CAPE assessment to give the Director of MDA, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, and the Under Secretary of Defense

for Research and Engineering access to preliminary findings of the assessment to inform the development of the next generation interceptor and provide technical edits.

Report on and limitation on availability of funds for layered homeland missile defense system (sec. 1648)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1656) that would require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to conduct an analysis of alternatives for the layered homeland defense architecture using the regional terminal high altitude area defense system and the Aegis ballistic missile defense system. The provision would detail certain requirements for the analysis of alternatives and would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees this analysis and a certification that the supporting analysis is sufficient. The provision would also require the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), as well as such other elements of the Intelligence Community as appropriate, to provide to the congressional defense committees an assessment of likely near-peer and rogue state perceptions of such a defense system, along with their likely responses.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1664) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on layered homeland defense and detail certain requirements for said report. The provision would also prohibit the obligation or expenditure by MDA of more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2021 for the purposes of a layered homeland missile defense system until the Director provides the required report to the congressional defense committees.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add several requirements to the report and modify several existing ones. The amendment would also include the requirement for a DIA assessment of near-peer and rogue state perceptions of and reactions to the deployment of such a defense system.

Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system and Israeli cooperative missile defense program co-development and co-production (sec. 1649)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1661) that would authorize funds for the Missile Defense Agency to provide to the Government of Israel to procure components for the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, the David's Sling Weapon System, and the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor

Program, including through co-production of such components in the United States. The provision would also provide a series of certification requirements relating to implementation of the relevant bilateral agreements before disbursement of these funds, consistent with previous legislative requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on defense of Guam from integrated air and missile threats (sec. 1650)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1660) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act containing a study on the defense of Guam from integrated air and missile threats, including ballistic, hypersonic, and cruise missiles.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would include the Commander of United States Strategic Command and the Director of the Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization on a list of officials to be consulted pursuant to this provision.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on any final decisions regarding the development of an integrated air and missile defense architecture for Guam, as well as any decisions on defensive system procurements planned to be made in support of such an architecture, not less than 90 days before such decisions take effect.

Reports on cruise missile defense and North Warning System (sec. 1651)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1661) that would require the Commander of United States Northern Command, in coordination with the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the vulnerability of the contiguous United States to cruise missile threats and a plan to mitigate such vulnerability.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1062) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the North Warning System and detail certain required elements of such report. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the

modernization of the North Warning System and detail required elements for that report as well.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the two provisions and require the coordination of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment of the Joint Staff in the preparation of the two required reports.

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATING TO CERTAIN COMMERCIAL TERRESTRIAL OPERATIONS

Prohibition on availability of funds for certain purposes relating to the Global Positioning System (sec. 1661)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1609) that would prohibit the Department of Defense from taking actions to modify equipment to mitigate interference from terrestrial communications networks operating in certain frequency bands.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the findings of the House provision.

Limitation on awarding contracts to entities operating commercial terrestrial communication networks that cause harmful interference with the Global Positioning System (sec. 1662)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1608) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into or continuing a contract with any entity engaged in commercial terrestrial operations within specified frequency bands. This prohibition may be waived if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that such operations cause no harmful interference to Department of Defense use of the Global Positioning System.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that operation of a terrestrial radio network in frequency bands historically reserved for satellite to ground communications may impact existing commercial satellite communications providers who currently provide services to the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense should ensure that any efforts to mitigate the possible impacts of a terrestrial radio network on Department of Defense operations account for impacts to commercial satellite communications.

*Independent technical review of Federal Communications
Commission Order 20-48 (sec. 1663)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 234) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to undertake an independent technical review of Federal Communications Commission Order 20-48 insofar as the order may impact Department of Defense equipment and operations.

The House bill contains no similar provision.

The House recesses.

*Estimate of damages from Federal Communications Commission Order
20-48 (sec. 1664)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1083) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from using any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2021 to comply with Federal Communications Commission Order 20-48 until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees accurate estimates of the costs associated with compliance.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Conventional prompt strike (sec. 1671)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1671) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to initiate transfer of technologies to DDG-1000 class destroyers by not later than January 1, 2021 and require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit a report on the requirements, authorities, and updates to existing Department of Defense planning that would be needed with the introduction of strategic hypersonic weapons. The report would also need to address basing strategies for land-based launch platforms and the potential of miscalculation and escalation introduced by these weapons. The provision would further require the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Navy to submit annual acquisition documentation to include cost, schedule, and testing, and require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) to certify the services' estimates. This requirement would expire once the respective service programs were transitioned out of section 804

authority to standard Department of Defense acquisition management.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of the Navy to initiate efforts to integrate technologies to DDG-1000 class destroyers in fiscal year 2021. The amendment also would modify requirements of the strategic hypersonic weapon report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and replace the CAPE certification of annual service acquisition reports with CAPE submission of an independent cost estimate for the Army long range hypersonic weapon and Navy conventional prompt strike programs.

Limitation on availability of funds relating to reports on missile systems and arms control treaties (sec. 1672)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1674) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of more than 25 percent of all funds authorized to be appropriated for the immediate office of the Secretary of Defense until two reports required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) are submitted, as required by law.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would shift the limitation on obligation or expenditure of funds to the immediate office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and modify the prohibition to no more than 50 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated.

Submission of reports under Missile Defense Review and Nuclear Posture Review (sec. 1673)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1672) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees, within 30 days of the enactment of the Act, all reports associated with the 2019 Missile Defense Review and 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Responsive satellite infrastructure

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1604) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a domestic responsive satellite manufacturing capability for Department of

Defense space operations and develop a plan to rapidly reconstitute critical capability gaps in the event of destruction or failure of a space asset. It would further require an acquisition strategy for responsive satellite infrastructure to swiftly identify need, develop capability, and launch a responsive satellite to fill a critical capability gap in the event of destruction or failure of a space asset or otherwise determined need. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to submit a related report not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision. The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Space Operations, and the Commander of United States Space Command, to develop an operational plan and strategy for responsive satellite infrastructure to swiftly identify the need, develop capability, and launch a responsive satellite to fill a critical capability gap in the event of destruction or failure of a space asset or otherwise determined need. The plan shall include: (1) A process for determining whether the reconstitution of a space asset is necessary; (2) The timeframe in which a developed satellite is determined to be "responsive;" (3) A plan to leverage domestic commercial entities in the "new space" supply chain that have already demonstrated rapid satellite product development and delivery capability to meet new "mission responsiveness" requirements being passed down by Department of Defense prime satellite contractors in: (a) power systems and solar arrays; (b) payloads and integration features; and (c) buses and structures; (4) An assessment of acquisition requirements and standards necessary for commercial entities to meet Department of Defense validation of supply chains, processes, and technologies while operating under rapid development cycles needed to maintain a responsive time frame as determined by paragraph (2); and (5) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

The conferees also direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit to the Congress a report detailing the plan.

Space launch rate assessment

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1607) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees every 2 years an assessment of the total number of U.S. Government space launches during the preceding 2 years and the number of expected space launches over

the following 3 years, along with certain details on the expected launches.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter for the following 5-year period, submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment that includes: (1) The total number of space launches for all national security and Federal civil agency entities conducted in the United States during the preceding 2-year period; and (2) The number of space launches by the same sponsors projected to occur during the following 3-year period, including: (a) the number of launches, disaggregated by class of launch vehicle; and (b) the number of payloads, disaggregated by orbital destination.

Report on impact of acquisition strategy for the National Security Space Launch Program on emerging foreign space launch providers

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1608) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the Congress a report on the impact of the National Security Space Launch Program, as currently planned, on the potential for foreign commercial space launch providers to enter the global launch market.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the Congress a report on the impact of the acquisition strategy for the National Security Space Launch program on the potential for foreign countries, including the People's Republic of China, to enter the global commercial space launch market.

Report on effect of COVID-19 on space industrial base and space programs of Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1610B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the current and projected effects of COVID-19 on the space industrial base and programs and detail certain requirements for the report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the current and projected effects of COVID-19 on the space industrial base and the space programs of the Department of Defense. The report shall include an assessment of each of the following:

(1) COVID-19 related and associated impacts to cost, timeline, and performance to the space industrial base and the space programs of Department, including with respect to:

(a) procurement and acquisition;

(b) research, development, test, and evaluation;

(c) partnerships with non-Federal governmental entities, such as universities and not-for-profit organizations; and

(d) labor force disruptions;

(2) Regional and sector-specific disruptions and concerns;

(3) Current mitigation strategies by both the Federal Government and industry;

(4) Any supplemental disaster appropriations requirements to mitigate impacts to such programs; and

(5) Recommendations to address risks and threats to the Federal Government and industry relating to such impacts.

Satellite ground network frequency licensing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1610C) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with certain other offices, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on Department of Defense (DOD) processes for identifying and securing frequency licenses for national security space ground assets. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Chief of Space Operations, to review and redesignate certain controlled unclassified information relating to antenna specifications in accordance with "Distribution Statement A" of DOD instruction 5230.24.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Space Operations, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and any other appropriate congressional committee upon request, a report on the Department's processes and procedures for identifying and securing frequency licenses for national security space ground

assets. Such a report shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall address the following: (1) An assessment of current processes, procedures, requirements, timelines, and entities necessary to coordinate and secure frequency licensing for Department of Defense space ground antenna and assets; (2) A plan to address and streamline procedures regarding the ingestion and licensing of commercial industry antenna in support of the augmentation of existing network capacity; (3) A review of FOUO classification requirements for information and specifications related to the items addressed within this report; and (4) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

Report on resilient protected communications satellites

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1610) that would make certain findings related to critical national security space systems and their reliance on protected communications satellites. The provision would also require the Chief of Space Operations to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on Space Force plans for such systems not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Chief of Space Operations, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Space Force will address the need for resilient protected communications satellites during the years 2025 through 2032.

Exercises of nuclear command, control, and communications system

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1642) that would amend chapter 24 of title 10, United States Code, to direct the President, beginning in 2021, to participate in a large scale exercise of the nuclear command, control, and communications system at the beginning of each term of the President. The provision allowed the President to waive this requirement if the President determined that participating in such an exercise was infeasible by reason of a war declared by the Congress, a national emergency declared by the President or the Congress, a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), or other similar exigent circumstance, and submits to the congressional defense committees a notice of the waiver and a description of such determination.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees believe that all Presidents should familiarize themselves with the nuclear command, control and communications systems and nuclear war plans, and should regularly review their nuclear command and control responsibilities as Commander in Chief.

Role of Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy on Nuclear Weapons Council

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1644) that would amend section 179 of title 10, United States Code, to include the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy as members of the Nuclear Weapons Council and to designate the Secretaries as co-chairs of the Council. The provision would also remove the option for the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security to chair a meeting of the Nuclear Weapons Council whenever the matter under consideration is within the primary responsibility or concern of the Department of Energy, as determined by majority vote of the Council.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Briefing on nuclear weapons storage and maintenance facilities of the Air Force

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1646) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing on nuclear weapons storage and maintenance facilities of the Air Force to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing not later than March 1, 2021 on the efforts by the Secretary to harden and modernize the nuclear weapons storage and maintenance facilities of the Air Force to the congressional defense committees. The briefing should include the plans of the Secretary with respect to the following:

(1) Verifying that the Air Force is deploying tested and field-proven physical security designs of such facilities, including with respect to forced entry, blast and ballistic resistant barrier systems, that incorporate multiple reactive countermeasures for protection against the dedicated adversary threat classification level;

(2) Streamlining the procurement of the infrastructure to protect ground-based strategic deterrent weapons by ensuring that the physical security designs of such facilities are appropriately tailored to the threat;

(3) Ensuring that competitive procedures are used in awarding a contract for the physical security design of such facilities that include a fair consideration of such designs that are successfully used at other similar facilities; and

(4) Ensuring that the physical security design for which such contract is awarded:

(a) Meets the security requirements of all planned modernization projects for the nuclear weapons storage and maintenance facilities of the Air Force; and

(b) Does not result in higher and additional costs to shore up existing infrastructure at such facilities.

Sense of the Senate on nuclear cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1655) that would express the sense of the Senate on nuclear cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that:

(1) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) continues to play an essential role in the national security of the United States and the independent nuclear deterrents of other NATO members, such as the United Kingdom, have helped underwrite peace and security;

(2) The nuclear programs of the United States and the United Kingdom have enjoyed significant collaborative benefits as a result of the cooperative relationship formalized in the Agreement for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes, signed at Washington July 3, 1958, and entered into force August 4, 1958 (9 UST 1028), between the United States and the United Kingdom (commonly referred to as the 'Mutual Defense Agreement');

(3) The unique partnership between the United States and the United Kingdom has enhanced sovereign military and scientific capabilities, strengthened bilateral ties, and shared costs, particularly on such programs as the Trident II D5 weapon system and the common missile compartment for the future Dreadnought and Columbia classes of submarines;

(4) Additionally, the extension of the nuclear deterrence commitments of the United Kingdom to members of the NATO alliance strengthens collective security while reducing the

burden placed on United States nuclear forces to deter potential adversaries and assure allies of the United States and the United Kingdom;

(5) As the international security environment deteriorates and potential adversaries expand and enhance their nuclear forces, the extended deterrence commitments of the United Kingdom play an increasingly important role in supporting the security interests of the United States and allies of the United States and the United Kingdom;

(6) It is in the national security interest of the United States to support the United Kingdom with respect to the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom to maintain its nuclear deterrent until global security conditions warrant its elimination;

(7) As the United States must modernize its aging nuclear forces to ensure its ability to continue to field a nuclear deterrent that is safe, secure, and effective, the United Kingdom faces a similar challenge;

(8) Bilateral cooperation on the parallel development of the W93/Mk7 warhead of the United States and the replacement warhead of the United Kingdom, as well as associated components, will allow the United States and the United Kingdom to responsibly address challenges within their legacy nuclear forces in a cost-effective manner that:

(a) preserves independent, sovereign control;

(b) is consistent with each country's obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, (21 UST 483) (commonly referred to as the 'Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty'); and

(c) supports nonproliferation objectives; and

(9) Continued cooperation between the nuclear programs of United States and the United Kingdom, including through the W93/Mk7 program, is essential to ensuring that the NATO alliance continues to be supported by credible nuclear forces capable of preserving peace, preventing coercion, and deterring aggression.

Missile defense cooperation between the United States and Israel

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1659) that would express the sense of Congress supporting U.S. and Israel missile defense cooperation under the current memorandum of understanding, support continued government-to-government information sharing with regard to the potential of using Israeli missile defense systems for U.S. purposes, and also

provide support for the Secretary of Defense to expand missile defense cooperation to include directed energy capabilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that issues relating to future cooperative development and integration of directed energy technologies with Israel are addressed in other provisions of this Act.

Report on consideration of risks of inadvertent escalation to nuclear war

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1673) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the Department of Defense's efforts to develop and implement guidance to ensure that the risks of inadvertent escalation to nuclear war are considered within the decision-making processes of the Department.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense provided a report to respond to the subject area of this provision, however it did not fully address all of the required elements. The conferees strongly urge the Department to provide complete, on-time responses to congressional reporting requirements in the future.

Report on electromagnetic pulse hardening of ground-based strategic deterrent weapons system

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6651) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the requirements for hardening the ground-based strategic deterrent weapons system against electromagnetic pulses and detail certain elements of the report.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees on the requirements to harden the ground-based strategic deterrent against electromagnetic pulses. The briefing would include: (1) The testing protocols the ground-based strategic deterrent program will use for electromagnetic pulse testing; (2) How requirements for electromagnetic pulse hardness will be integrated into the

ground-based strategic deterrent program; (3) Plans for electromagnetic pulse verification tests of the ground-based strategic deterrent weapons system; (4) Plans for electromagnetic pulse testing of nonmissile components of the ground-based strategic deterrent weapons system; and (5) Plans to sustain electromagnetic pulse qualification of the ground-based strategic deterrent weapons system.

TITLE XVII—CYBERSPACE-RELATED MATTERS

Modification of mission of Cyber Command and assignment of cyber operations forces (sec. 1701)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1621) that would alter the requirements for submission of certain cyber-specific budget justification materials and expand the scope of such materials to include the entirety of the cyberspace operations forces.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1621) that would modify the establishing statute for United States Cyber Command to broaden the function of the command and bring force allocation procedures for the command into alignment with those of other unified combatant commands.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the provisions and further specify the submission requirements for cyber-specific budget justification materials.

Modification of scope of notification requirements for sensitive military cyber operations (sec. 1702)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1613) that would modify the requirements for notification of sensitive military cyber operations by clarifying the statutory definition of the term "sensitive military operation."

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modification of requirements for quarterly Department of Defense cyber operations briefings for Congress (sec. 1703)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1614) that would modify several aspects of the quarterly cyber operations briefings required by section 484 of title 10, United States Code. The provision would shift the responsibility to provide the briefings to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Commander of United States Cyber Command, and the

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The provision would also require the inclusion of reporting on clandestine cyber activities, updates on new authorities and presidential directives, and information on critical challenges posed by adversaries or encountered in the course of operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Clarification relating to protection from liability of operationally critical contractors (sec. 1704)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1635) that would amend section 391 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the ability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to react immediately to reports of intrusions that may affect critical DOD data. The committee understands the importance of commercial service providers to the DOD and believes that the security and integrity of these providers are absolutely critical to the effective management of the worldwide logistics enterprise, especially during a contingency or wartime.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the requirements for protection from liability under the provision.

Strengthening Federal networks; CISA cybersecurity support to agencies (sec. 1705)

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 1639 and sec. 1640C) that would authorize the director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct threat hunting on Federal information systems and would require the Secretary to implement such a program not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act. The provisions would also allow, at the discretion of the Secretary, CISA to provide services, information technology, and sensors to other Federal agencies upon request.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would combine the two provisions, provide general authorization for information sharing, and strike the requirement to implement the threat hunting program within 1 year of enactment of the Act.

Improvements relating to the quadrennial cyber posture review (sec. 1706)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1626) that would update the requirements of the Quadrennial Cyber Posture Review. The provision would require the review to include new sections on delegation of authorities, consultations with academia and industry in the review of cyber competition and deterrence strategies, and a comprehensive force structure assessment of the Cyber Operations Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would include capacity-building programs with international partners under the review.

Modification of authority to use operation and maintenance funds for cyber operations-peculiar capability development projects (sec. 1707)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1638) that would modify the authority to use operation and maintenance (O&M) funds for cyber operations-peculiar capability development projects to allow the Secretaries of the military departments to each obligate and expend funds under this authority up to a total of \$20.0 million per year. The provision would also allow the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to use O&M funds for cyber operations-peculiar capability development projects under this authority up to a total of \$6.0 million per year.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would reduce the amount that each service secretary may obligate and expend under this authority to a total of \$10.0 million per year.

Personnel management authority for Commander of United States Cyber Command and development program for offensive cyber operations (sec. 1708)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1639) that would provide to the Commander of United States Cyber Command special personnel management authorities to pay up to 10 computer scientists, data scientists, engineers, mathematicians, and computer network exploitation specialists at rates of basic pay authorized for senior-level positions under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code. The provision would require the Commander of U.S. Cyber Command to establish a new program, or augment an existing one, using such talent to: (1) Develop accesses, tools, vulnerabilities, and tactics, techniques, and procedures fit for military operations; (2) Decrease the reliance of the Command on accesses, tools, and expertise provided by the intelligence community; and (3) Coordinate

development activities with, and facilitate transition of, capabilities from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Strategic Capabilities Office, and the intelligence community.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Applicability of reorientation of Big Data Platform program to Department of Navy (sec. 1709)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1634) that would modify the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to make explicit the applicability of section 1651 of that Act to the Department of the Navy, including the Sharkcage and associated programs. The provision would require certain responsible parties within the Department of the Navy to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the compliance of the Department with this provision no later than January 1, 2021.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would alter the date of the briefing.

Report on Cyber Institutes program (sec. 1710)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1641) that would amend section 1640 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) by requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, by September 30, 2021, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the effectiveness of Cyber Institutes and on opportunities to expand Cyber Institutes to additional institutions of higher learning that have a Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification of acquisition authority of Commander of United States Cyber Command (sec. 1711)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1616) that would make permanent certain special acquisition authorities granted to the commander of United States Cyber Command in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modification of requirements relating to the Strategic Cybersecurity Program and the evaluation of cyber vulnerabilities of major weapon systems of the Department of Defense (sec. 1712)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1630) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish policies and requirements for each major weapon system, and the priority critical infrastructure essential to the proper functioning of major weapon systems in broader mission areas, to be re-assessed for cyber vulnerabilities. The provision would also make a number of amendments to section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note), which required the development of a plan for the establishment of the Strategic Cybersecurity Program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the program to be conducted by a program office of the National Security Agency and give primary responsibility for the program as a whole to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. The amendment would also specify in greater detail the responsibilities of certain relevant parties as they relate to the program.

Modification of position of Principal Cyber Advisor (sec. 1713)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1611) that would amend the position of the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense by removing some restrictions on the designation of the Advisor as well as modifying the scope of the responsibilities of the position.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Cyberspace Solarium Commission (sec. 1714)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1622) that would update the membership of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission and extend the Commission to provide updates to the legislative and executive branches regarding the implementation of the Commission's findings.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1624).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify details of the Commission extension.

Establishment in Department of Homeland Security of joint cyber planning office (sec. 1715)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1640D) that would establish within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency a joint cyber planning office to develop plans for the cyber defense of private and public sector entities. The provision would detail requirements for the development of plans by the office and certain composition and consultation requirements for the office.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify the requirements for the leadership of the office.

Subpoena authority (sec. 1716)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1640A) that would grant the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security the authority to issue administrative subpoenas.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6088).

The Senate recesses.

Cybersecurity State Coordinator (sec. 1717)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6613) that would require the director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to appoint a cybersecurity coordinator for each State.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the duties of the appointed cybersecurity State coordinators.

Cybersecurity advisory committee (sec. 1718)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6614) that would require the establishment within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of an advisory committee and detail several requirements for the composition and responsibilities of such body.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the list of recipients for a required congressional notification.

Cybersecurity education and training assistance program (sec. 1719)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6615) that would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) to authorize the establishment of Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Programs within the Department of Homeland Security.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Framework for cyber hunt forward operations (sec. 1720)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1612) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a framework to enhance the consistency and effectiveness of cyber hunt forward missions. The provision would require the framework to include criteria for initiating a hunt forward operation, the roles and responsibilities of several relevant organizations in the planning and execution of such operations, planning guidelines, metrics to measure effectiveness, and responsibilities for the analysis of mission data. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing not later than March 1, 2021 on the framework developed in accordance with this provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the framework to include discussion of relevant counterintelligence planning, force presentation, and certain personnel policy matters relevant to such operations.

Rationalization and integration of parallel cybersecurity architectures and operations (sec. 1721)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1615) that would require the Commander of United States Cyber Command to conduct a detailed review, in consultation with various relevant parties within the Department of Defense, of the Cybersecurity Service Provider and Cyber Mission Force enterprises in order to identify gaps and redundancies. The provision would also require certain relevant parties to develop recommendations for the Secretary of Defense to support the development of the fiscal year 2023 budget request and provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing no later than March 31, 2021 on the progress made in carrying out this provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the inclusion of the Principal Cyber Advisors and the Chief

Information Officers of the military services in the list of parties supporting the preparation of the required review.

Assessing risk to national security of quantum computing (sec. 1722)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1614) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prepare and submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the current and future risks posed to national security by quantum computing. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide updates on the assessment each quarter until the completion of the assessment.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1633) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prepare an assessment on the threats posed to critical national security systems by quantum computing. The provision would also require the Secretary to brief the congressional defense committees upon the completion of the assessment on the findings and recommendations.

The House recedes with an amendment that would alter the dates of the reporting requirement and briefing, and modified the elements of the assessment.

Tailored cyberspace operations organizations (sec. 1723)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1623) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees a study on the Navy Cyber Warfare Development Group no later than 120 days after the date of enactment. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Navy to designate the group as a screened command and release the study to the other service secretaries and the Commander of United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM). The provision would authorize the creation by the other services and SOCOM of counterpart organizations to Navy Cyber Warfare Development Group with similar size and authorities. Finally, the provision would require each service secretary and the Commander of U.S. SOCOM to brief the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after receipt of the Secretary of the Navy's study on their intent or lack thereof to establish such a counterpart organization.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would alter the requirements of the study, including the addition of a requirement to provide recommendations on the creation of counterpart organizations, modify the timing of the required

briefing from the other service secretaries, and move the responsibility for SOCOM involvement under the provision to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict.

Responsibility for cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection of the defense industrial base (sec. 1724)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1624) that would designate the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense as the Department of Defense's lead official for the Department's roles and functions as assigned under Presidential Policy Directive 21, specifically on support of the critical infrastructure security and resilience of the defense industrial base.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would designate the Principal Cyber Advisor as responsible for coordination of all policies and programs germane to defense industrial base cybersecurity, and would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the complete set of roles and responsibilities of the Department in implementing Presidential Policy Directive 21 and report within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

The conferees note that the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy had not fulfilled its sector specific agency planning responsibilities for National Infrastructure Preparedness under Presidential Policy Directive 21. This led to confusion and delays in determining how to mitigate risks to the defense industrial base. Although not technically responsible to do so under the Department's aforementioned formal roles and responsibilities, the astute attention of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment was successful in mitigating the delays and in getting the defense industrial base back to work. The conferees emphasize the importance of a coherent approach, and strongly recommend the Secretary consider assigning the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment as lead for all the non-cyber responsibilities under Presidential Policy Directive 21.

Pilot program on remote provision by National Guard to National Guards of other States of cybersecurity technical assistance in training, preparation, and response to cyber incidents (sec. 1725)

The Senate amendment contained provisions (sec. 590 and sec. 5590) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to each conduct a pilot program to develop and use a capability within the National Guard through which a National Guard of a State would remotely provide State governments and National Guard units of other States with cybersecurity technical assistance. The provisions would establish the development and exercise activities to be assessed and executed as part of the program, should it be carried out.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would shift responsibility for the pilot program, modify scope, include a termination date for the authority to begin the pilot program, modify certain assessment requirements, strike a requirement relating to demonstration exercises, and modify the term of the pilot program.

Department of Defense cyber workforce efforts (sec. 1726)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1625) that would direct the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (CIO) to study and expand the model used at the National Security Agency (NSA) that authorizes NSA employees to use up to 140 hours of paid time toward NSA cyber education efforts in local communities. The provision would also require the CIO to study and provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the Training With Industry program and the synchronization between NSA GenCyber program and the Centers for Academic Excellence.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Reporting requirements for cross domain incidents and exemptions to policies for information technology (sec. 1727)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1626) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to report monthly to the congressional defense committees on all cross domain compromises within the Department of Defense Information Network and would direct the Secretary of Defense to report biannually to the congressional defense committees on all current exemptions to information technology policies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would revise and further specify the nature of the items being reported.

The conferees' intent is to establish a baseline for legislative oversight on areas where the Department of Defense has accepted risk to its networks and systems.

Assessing private-public collaboration in cybersecurity (sec. 1728)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1627) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of any public-private collaboration initiatives related to cybersecurity and the defense of critical infrastructure, and submit the results of said review in a report to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Cyber capabilities and interoperability of the National Guard (sec. 1729)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1628) that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to conduct a review of existing statutes, rules, and regulations that govern the use of the National Guard in response to significant cyber incidents.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1625) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to carry out a similar evaluation of existing authorities in place for the use of the National Guard in response to cyber incidents.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security rather than the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, modify the list of congressional recipients of the evaluation, and modify the required contents of the report.

Evaluation of non-traditional cyber support to the Department of Defense (sec. 1730)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1629) that would require the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with certain other officials, to conduct an assessment of military reserve models to support Department of Defense cyberspace operations. The provision would detail the required elements of such an assessment and require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessment and its findings.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1628) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an evaluation of options for establishing a cyber reserve force. The provision would detail the requirements for such an evaluation and require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the evaluation and its findings.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the dates of certain reporting requirements, change the party responsible for the evaluation to the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Secretary of Defense, and modify certain elements required in the report.

Integrated cybersecurity center plan (sec. 1731)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1630) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on Federal cybersecurity centers and the potential for improved coordination through the establishment of an integrated cyber center at the Department of Homeland Security. The provision would also detail the contents and elements of this report. The provision would further require the Secretary to develop a plan to establish such an integrated cyber center and begin doing so no later than 1 year after the Secretary submits the report to the Congress. The provision would require annual updates on the progress made towards the establishment and operation of such a center and would require certain privacy officers to review and provide comment, as appropriate, on all reports and proposals made under this provision.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make several modifications, including striking the requirement for the establishment of the center upon submission of the report.

Assessment of cyber operational planning and deconfliction policies and processes (sec. 1732)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1617) that would require the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense and the Commander of United States Cyber Command to jointly conduct an assessment of the planning and deconfliction processes of the Department. The provision would require a detailed review of planning policies and processes to determine whether or not existing structures allow for effective and timely cyber operations, intelligence is being effectively gathered and distributed to support cyber operations, and

relevant authorities are properly delegated. The provision would also require the Principal Cyber Advisor and the Commander of Cyber Command to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing not later than February 1, 2022, on the findings of the assessment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would alter the date of the required briefing.

Pilot program on cybersecurity capability metrics (sec. 1733)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1618) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and the Commander of United States Cyber Command, to conduct a pilot program on the use of speed-based metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of cybersecurity providers, products, and technologies. The provision would require the program to be implemented at select security operations centers and cybersecurity service providers for a period of not less than 4 months and would require the Secretary to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the findings of the pilot program no later than March 1, 2022.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Assessment of effect of inconsistent timing and use of Network Address Translation in Department of Defense networks (sec. 1734)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1619) that would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to conduct an assessment on timing variability within Department of Defense networks and the impact of such variability on current, planned, and potential cybersecurity capabilities. The assessment would also cover the current use and impact of Network Address Translation on network security. The provision would require the Chief Information Officer and the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department to present recommendations to the Secretary of Defense to address the results of the assessment, and the Chief Information Officer to brief the congressional defense committees on the findings of the assessment and recommendations presented to the Secretary.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Integration of Department of Defense user activity monitoring and cybersecurity (sec. 1735)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1622) that would require the Secretary of Defense to integrate aspects of user activity monitoring, endpoint cybersecurity, and the collection of metadata to enable mutual support and information sharing. The provision would require the Secretary to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees no later than October 1, 2021, on the actions taken in accordance with this provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Defense industrial base cybersecurity sensor architecture plan (sec. 1736)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1623) that would require the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense, in coordination with certain other offices, to develop a plan for the deployment of commercial-off-the-shelf sensors to monitor the networks of the defense industrial base. The provision details the contents to be included in such a plan and would require extensive consultation with representative companies of the defense industrial base to ensure prospective participants understand and agree on any proposed solutions. The provision would also require the Principal Cyber Advisor to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the plan developed pursuant to this provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would turn the plan into an assessment of the feasibility of an industrial base sensor architecture program. The amendment would modify the timeline of the required assessment and modify the consultation requirements for the preparation of the assessment.

Assessment on defense industrial base participation in a threat information sharing program (sec. 1737)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1632) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering or renewing a contract with an entity in the defense industrial base that is not a participant in a threat intelligence sharing program, either operated by the Department of Defense or a comparably widely utilized threat intelligence sharing program.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1631) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a threat intelligence sharing program to share threat intelligence with and obtain threat intelligence from the defense industrial base. Such a program: (1) Could be mandatory or encouraged, at the discretion of the Secretary; (2) Would feature tiered requirements for companies based on their position within the defense industrial base; and (3) Could be a new program or an augmentation of an existing program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the provision into an assessment of the feasibility and suitability of such a threat information sharing program with implementation contingent on a positive determination by the Secretary of Defense.

Assistance for small manufacturers in the defense industrial supply chain on matters relating to cybersecurity (sec. 1738)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1633) that would allow the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the director of the National Institute for Standards and Technology, to provide funds to Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers for the provision of cybersecurity services to small manufacturers. The provision would require the public listing of selection criteria for grants made under the provision, limit use of funds to assisting in Department of Defense cybersecurity requirement compliance, and require a biennial report to relevant congressional committees on the use of funds awarded under the provision. The authorities provided under the provision would terminate 5 years after the date of enactment.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1642).

The Senate recedes with technical amendments.

Assessment on defense industrial base cybersecurity threat hunting program (sec. 1739)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1634) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study, to be submitted to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on a Department of Defense Threat Hunting Program. Should the feasibility study result in a positive determination of the program, the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to establish the program to actively identify cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities within the information systems, including covered defense networks containing controlled unclassified

information, of entities in the defense industrial base. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense would not be permitted to enter into, renew, or extend contracts with entities in the defense industrial base that are not in compliance with the Threat Hunting Program established in this section.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1632) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the adequacy of threat hunting elements of the Cyber Maturity Model Certification program and the need for continuous threat monitoring operations. The provision would also require the Secretary to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the assessment's findings no later than February 1, 2022.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make a range of modifications to the House provision to require an assessment of the feasibility and suitability of such a threat hunting program with implementation contingent on a positive determination by the Secretary of Defense.

Defense Digital Service (sec. 1740)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1635) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Digital Service to establish a direct relationship to address and clarify authorities, hiring processes, roles, and responsibilities. The provision would also require the Secretary and the Administrator to jointly certify to the congressional defense committees that Department of Defense personnel supporting the Defense Digital Service have skills and qualifications consistent with those of U.S. Digital Service personnel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate (HSGAC) and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives (COR) on the list of recipients for the joint certification. The amendment would also require a briefing by the Secretary and the Administrator to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, HSGAC, and COR on the relationship established between the Department of Defense and the United States Digital Service pursuant to this provision.

Matters concerning the College of Information and Cyberspace and limitation of funding for National Defense University (sec. 1741)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1636) that would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds for the National Defense University (NDU) until the congressional defense committees receive budget and planning documents relating to the expansion of cybersecurity and information domain education at the University.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1620) that would prohibit the reorganization, reduction, or elimination of the College of Information and Cyberspace (CIC), an organization established in statute, pending receipt by the congressional defense committees of an assessment of Department of Defense requirements for cybersecurity professional military education and civilian leader education and options to satisfy said requirements.

The House recedes with an amendment that would: (1) Limit the obligation and expenditure of funds by the University until receipt of the assessment outlined in the Senate provision; and (2) Modify the reporting requirement by changing the responsible parties and scope of the assessment.

The conferees note the importance of cyber warfare in future conflicts, as emphasized in the National Defense Strategy, and emphasizes the importance of the Department thoroughly reviewing and determining the requirements for cyber education both as a component of the Joint Professional Military Education curriculum and for overall cyber education requirements for the cyber workforce.

The conferees also note that section 2165 of title 10, United States Code, establishes the CIC in law as a constituent institution of the NDU and that any action to eliminate, subsume into another college, or institutionally diminish the CIC requires a change in law.

Department of Defense cyber hygiene and Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework (sec. 1742)

The House bill contained two provisions (sec. 1640 and sec. 1640E) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a detailed report on the implementation of a range of cybersecurity issues. The Secretary of Defense would also be required to prepare a report on the cyber hygiene practices of the Department relative to the Cyber Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) framework and submit said report to the congressional defense committees and the Government Accountability Office for review by the Comptroller General of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine the two provisions, modify the initial Secretary of Defense report by specifying the responsible parties, and require an assessment of each Department of Defense component against CMMC requirements. The amendment would also change the report on the implementation of certain cybersecurity recommendations into a briefing, alter certain requirements of said briefing, and impose a limitation on the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act until the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment provides to the congressional defense committees a plan to implement the CMMC via requirements in procurement contracts.

Extension of sunset for pilot program on regional cybersecurity training center for the Army National Guard (sec. 1743)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1640B) that would extend through August 31, 2022, a pilot program for the regional provision of cybersecurity training to members of the Army National Guard.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

National cyber exercises (sec. 1744)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1640F) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an exercise to test the resilience, response, and recovery of the United States in the case of a significant cyber attack impacting critical infrastructure. The provision would detail certain required elements including exercise content, participants, planning, and associated briefings.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence on the list of offices required to coordinate in the conduct of the exercise. The amendment would also include a requirement for specific plans for each scheduled exercise to be submitted to the Congress prior to execution.

The conferees note that while, as the Cyberspace Solarium Commission originally recommended, the exercise is intended to be a tabletop exercise, the conferees defer to the executive branch to convene an exercise that would be most effective for its purposes. The conferees expect that if the scope or scale of the exercise exceeds that of a tabletop exercise, relevant departments and agencies will engage the appropriate

congressional committees early and often to gain and ensure appropriate support.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency review (sec. 1745)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1675) that would require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a review of the ability of CISA to carry out its mission requirements and implement certain recommendations of the U.S. Cyberspace Solarium Commission Report. The provision details certain requirements for the review and requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide a report on the results of the review to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate. The provision would further require the Director of CISA to provide the report to the Administrator of the General Services Administration for independent review.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (sec. 5245 and sec. 5246) that would require similar reviews and assessments with the General Services Administration review occurring independently of the CISA review.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the list of recipients for the report on the General Services Administration review.

Report on enabling United States Cyber Command resource allocation (sec. 1746)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1627) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary intends to implement certain sections of United States Code relating to the role of the commander of United States Cyber Command in the preparation of budget materials and the direct authority of the commander over the use of funds by cyber forces for the acquisition of cyber peculiar equipment, capabilities, and services. The provision would require the report to address in detail several aspects of the planned implementation of said sections of code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would alter the date on which the Secretary shall submit the report to the congressional defense committees.

Ensuring cyber resiliency of nuclear command and control system (sec. 1747)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1629) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan, including a schedule and resourcing plan, to implement the findings and recommendations of the first annual assessment of cyber resiliency of the nuclear command and control (NC3) system. The provision would require the Secretary to develop a concept of operations to defend the NC3 system from cyber attacks and develop an oversight mechanism to ensure implementation of said concept of operations and the plan to be prepared by the Secretary.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Requirements for review of and limitations on the Joint Regional Security Stacks activity (sec. 1748)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1636) that would require the Secretary of Defense to undertake a baseline review of the Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS) activity to determine whether the activity should proceed as a program of record or be phased out across the Department of Defense. The Secretary would be required to provide the congressional defense committees with the findings of the baseline review and, depending on the determination of the Secretary, either a plan to transition JRSS to a program of record or a plan to replace JRSS. The provision would also prohibit the operational deployment and fielding of JRSS on the Secret Internet Protocol Network and the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for such actions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would require an independent review of JRSS prior to and informing the baseline review to be conducted by the Secretary of Defense.

Implementation of information operations matters (sec. 1749)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1640) that would limit the availability of specified funds until the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the report required by subsection (h)(1) of section 1631 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-

92) and the strategy and posture review required by subsection (g) of such section.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary to designate a Department of Defense entity that is organizationally independent of Department components performing or otherwise engaged in operational support to Department information operations to develop, apply, and continually refine an assessment capability for defining and measuring the impact of Department information operations.

Report on use of encryption by Department of Defense national security systems (sec. 1750)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6611) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress a report detailing the mission need and efficacy of full disk encryption across Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNet) and Secretary Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) endpoint computer systems not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Guidance and direction on use of direct hiring processes for artificial intelligence professionals and other data science and software development personnel (sec. 1751)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6612) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance designed to improve the use of available direct hire authorities for artificial intelligence, data science, and software development positions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to review existing guidance and, where beneficial, issue new guidance on the use of direct hire authorities.

National Cyber Director (sec. 1752)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1131 and 1132) that would establish within the Executive Office of the President the Office of the National Cyber Director. The Office of the Director would have a range of responsibilities, including serving as the principal advisor to the President on cybersecurity matters, leading the development and

implementation of cyber strategy, and coordinating major cyber incident response efforts across the Federal Government.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1637) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to enter into an agreement with an independent organization to conduct an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing such an office.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would modify certain duties, authorities, and elements of the established Office.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Cyber threat information collaboration environment

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1631) that would direct the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence (acting through the Director of the National Security Agency) to develop an information collaboration environment that enables entities to identify, mitigate, and prevent malicious cyber activity. The collaboration environment would provide limited access to appropriate operationally relevant data about cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats, including malware forensics and data from network sensor programs, on a platform that enables query and analysis.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Critical infrastructure cyber incident reporting procedures

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1637) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to enact requirements and procedures for certain covered critical infrastructure entities to report cybersecurity incidents to the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center of the Department of Homeland Security. The provision would detail a range of aspects for such requirements and procedures.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Funding for National Center for Hardware and Embedded Systems Security and Trust

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1638) that would increase funding for the National Center for Hardware and

Embedded Systems Security and Trust by \$3.0 million and decrease funding for chemical agents and munitions destruction by \$3.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE XVIII—TRANSFER AND REORGANIZATION OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION STATUTES

*Transfer and reorganization of defense acquisition statutes
(secs. 1801-1885)*

The conference agreement includes a title that would transfer and reorganize certain defense acquisition statutes and direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive assessment and implementation plan of the transfer and reorganization contained in this title.

The conferees note that the Advisory Panel on Streamlining and Codifying Acquisition Regulations, established by the Congress under section 809 of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2016 (Public Law 114-92), recommended as part of its work in June 2018 that the Congress transfer and consolidate certain defense acquisition statutes in title 10, United States Code, concluding that, "Organizing the defense acquisition statutes into a restructured, rationalized form would reduce the overcrowding, reflect more clearly the underlying structure of these statutes, and provide substantial benefits in terms of a structure that is more intuitive and easier to navigate. This effort would be especially beneficial for the thousands of attorneys across the Department of Defense who advise commanders, program managers, and contracting officers on acquisition authorities. Confusing notes and cumbersome statutory structure can create a barrier to entry for innovative firms unfamiliar with the federal acquisition process, firms DoD seeks to leverage to ensure technological dominance and enhanced lethality across the joint force inside the curve of near-peer competitors and nonstate actors."

The conferees appreciate the work of the Panel and observe that a transfer and reorganization is an ambitious and complex undertaking that sets the conditions for future reform. The conferees have engaged in the undertaking with a commitment to the principle that a restructuring not result in policy changes. The conferees note the intention of the 1-year enactment delay is to provide time for the Department and for other stakeholders to identify adjustments and specific and actionable recommendations to address them. Further, the conferees note the

implementation delay is intended to provide the Department a reasonable amount of time to make necessary administrative updates to implement the transfer and reorganization. The conferees therefore direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure the assessment and implementation plan directed by this section are sufficiently comprehensive to facilitate the conferees' consideration of appropriate and timely adjustments in the future.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Summary and explanation of funding tables

Division B of this Act authorizes funding for military construction projects of the Department of Defense. It includes funding authorizations for the construction and operation of military family housing, as well as military construction for the reserve components, the Defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program. It also provides authorization for the base closure accounts that fund military construction, environmental cleanup, and other activities required to implement the decisions in base closure rounds. The tables contained in this Act provide the project-level authorizations for the military construction funding authorized in Division B of this Act and summarize that funding by account.

The conferees continue to believe in the value and appropriateness of providing a full authorization but incremental authorization of appropriations for certain military construction projects. The conferees believe incremental funding of large and complex military construction projects enable the Department to execute additional infrastructure projects in a fiscal year, enables continuous congressional oversight, serves to reduce the \$24.6 billion unobligated MILCON balance, and provides opportunities to adjust the authorization of appropriations level for projects should issues arise or requirements change over the course of construction. In instances where the conference agreement provides full authorization but incremental authorization of appropriations for certain military construction projects, the committee expects the Department to award these projects in the year of authorization and not defer award until the full appropriation amount is received.

Short title (sec. 2001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2001) that would cite division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021."

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2001).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Expiration of authorizations and amounts required to be specified by law (sec. 2002)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2002) that would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2002).

The Senate recesses.

Effective date (sec. 2003)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2003) that would provide that titles XXI through XXVII and XXIX of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2020, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2003).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included \$650,336,000 for Army military construction and \$486,542,000 for Army family housing for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$880,076,000 for Army military construction and \$512,542,000 for Army family housing in fiscal year 2021.

The agreement includes authorization and authorization of appropriations for eight military construction projects that were not included in the budget request but were submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the Army's unfunded requirements list. These projects include: \$65.0

million for a Child Development Center at the Aliamanu Military Reservation, Hawaii; \$59.0 million for Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing at Fort Wainwright, Alaska; \$55.0 million for a Child Development Center at Fort Wainwright, Alaska; \$46.0 million for an Ammunition Holding Facility at Marine Ocean Terminal Concord, California; \$39.0 million for a Child Development Center at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; \$10.2 million for an Access Control Point at Casmera Renato Dal Din, Italy; \$8.0 million for Planning & Design in support of JIATF-South Operations Center, Florida; and \$7.0 million associated with the cost to complete the Trainee Barracks Complex 3, Phase 2 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

The agreement provides for incremental authorization of appropriations in an amount equal to the Department's ability to execute in the year of the authorization of appropriations for the General Instruction Building, Increment 2 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

The agreement provides an increase in the authorization of appropriations for certain programs included in the Army's budget request for military construction and family housing in fiscal year 2021. These programmatic increases include:

(1) \$26.0 million for Housing Privatization Support in the Army's Family Housing Operation and Maintenance account. These additional funds are intended to continue the improvement of Military Housing Privatization Initiative oversight through the hiring of additional civilian personnel;

(2) \$25.0 million for Army Family Housing Maintenance to address environmental hazards at Government-owned military family housing; and

(3) \$18.0 million for unspecified minor military construction.

Finally, the agreement includes a reduction in the authorization of appropriations for certain programs contained in the budget request submitted by the Army for military construction and family housing in fiscal year 2021. These reductions are:

(1) \$65.0 million for planning and design at unspecified worldwide locations. The conferees believe that the Department of the Army cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2021, and therefore the agreement includes an authorization of \$64.4 million, a reduction of \$65.0 million, for this program; and

(2) \$25.0 million for Army Family Housing Maintenance for general officer quarters. The conferees support the authorization of appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the Department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the

conferees note that the Army is engaged in ongoing negotiations with the American Council for Historic Preservation on materials and renovation techniques for these historic properties that may impact the timeline and cost of renovating these homes. Therefore, the agreement includes an authorization of \$97.8 million, which includes a reduction of \$25.0 million for maintenance of general officer quarters.

Authorized Army construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2101) that would authorize military construction projects for the active component of the Army for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amount is listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2101).

The House recedes.

Family housing (sec. 2102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2102) that would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2102).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations, Army (sec. 2103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2103) that would authorize appropriations for Army military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2103).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Limitation on military construction project at Kwajalein Atoll (sec. 2104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2104) that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a resilience plan prior to obligating funds for a certain project at Kwajalein Atoll.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2017 project at Camp Walker, Korea (sec. 2105)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2105) that would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division B of Public Law 114-328) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the authorized cost of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2104).

The House recesses.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included \$1,975,606,000 for Navy and Marine Corps military construction and \$389,390,000 for Navy and Marine Corps family housing for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$2,007,085,000 for Navy and Marine Corps military construction and \$414,390,000 for Navy and Marine Corps family housing in fiscal year 2021.

The agreement includes authorization and authorization of appropriations for 10 military construction projects that were not included in the budget request but were submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the Navy and Marine Corps' unfunded requirements lists. These projects include: \$51.9 million for a Fitness Center Replacement and Training Pool at Cherry Point, North Carolina; \$46.8 million for Magazines at Seal Beach, California; \$43.5 million for Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facilities at Point Hueneme, California; \$28.0 million Long Range Maritime Patrol Aircraft Hanger and Ramp at Comalapa, El Salvador; \$26.7 million for a Directed Energy Test Facility at Point Mugu, California; \$26.1 million for Perimeter Security at NCTAMS LANT Detachment Cutler, Maine; \$25.2 million for a Combat Water Survival Training Facility at Camp Pendleton, California; \$21.8 million for Warehouse Consolidation and Modernization at Camp Pendleton, California; \$9.4 million for Sub Logistics Support at Norfolk, Virginia; and \$7.5 million in support of Planning & Design associated with Indo-Pacific Command Posture Initiatives.

The agreement provides for incremental authorization of appropriations in an amount equal to the Department's ability to execute in the year of the authorization of appropriations for the following projects: F-35C Hangar 6 Phase 2 (Mod 3/4) at

Lemoore, California; Pier 6 Replacement at San Diego, California; Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at Joint Region Marianas, Guam; and Joint Communication Upgrade at Joint Region Marianas, Guam.

Finally, the agreement provides an increase in the authorization of appropriations for certain programs included in the Navy's budget request for military construction and family housing in fiscal year 2021. These programmatic increases include:

(1) \$45.0 million for Planning & Design associated with the Navy's Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan; and
(2) \$25.0 million for Housing Privatization Support in the Navy and Marine Corps' Family Housing Operation and Maintenance account. These additional funds are intended to continue the improvement of Military Housing Privatization Initiative oversight through the hiring of additional civilian personnel.

Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2201) that would authorize Navy and Marine Corps military construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2201).

The House recesses.

Family housing and improvements to military family housing units (sec. 2202)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2202) that would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 2202 and 2203).

The Senate recesses.

Authorization of appropriations, Navy (sec. 2203)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2203) that would authorize appropriations for Department of Navy military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2204).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included \$767,132,000 for Air Force military construction and \$414,235,000 for Air Force family housing for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$717,432,000 for Air Force military construction and \$423,235,000 for Air Force family housing in fiscal year 2021.

The agreement includes authorization and authorization of appropriations for seven military construction projects that were not included in the budget request but were submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the Air Force's unfunded requirements list. These projects include: \$40.0 million for the Flight Test Engineering Laboratory Complex at Edwards Air Force Base, California; \$35.0 million associated with the cost to complete the Advanced Munitions Technology Complex at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; \$18.8 million associated with the Organic Software Sustainment Center at Hill Air Force Base, Utah; \$13.0 million associated with the cost to complete the Consolidated Communications Center at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland; \$12.0 million associated with the cost to complete the Weapons Storage Facility at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming; \$10.0 million for the first increment of the B-21 2-Bay LO Restoration Facility at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota; and \$7.5 million in support of Planning & Design associated with Indo-Pacific Command Posture Initiatives.

The agreement provides for incremental authorization of appropriations in an amount equal to the Department's ability to execute in the year of the authorization of appropriations for the following projects: Weapons Storage & Maintenance Facility, Increment 2 at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana; and Fuel Tanks with Pipeline & Hydrant System, Increment 2 at Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The agreement includes an increased authorization and authorization of appropriations for two projects for which the Air Force submitted revised cost estimates after submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2021. These projects include: Parking Apron, Increment 2 at Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and Airfield Development Phase 1, Increment 2 at Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The agreement provides an increased authorization of appropriations of \$9.0 million for Housing Privatization in the Air Force's Family Housing Operation and Maintenance account. These additional funds are intended to continue the improvement of Military Housing Privatization Initiative oversight through the hiring of additional civilian personnel.

Finally, the agreement provides for a reduction in the authorization of appropriations for planning and design at unspecified worldwide locations. The conferees believe that the Air Force cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2021 nor is the request supported by the military construction projects forecasted in the future years defense program. Therefore, the conference agreement provides an authorization of \$116.5 million, a reduction of \$180.0 million, for this program. The conferees note that this amount also reflects authority contained elsewhere in the conference agreement for the Air Force to spend up to \$15.0 million for the purpose of obtaining or carrying out necessary planning and construction design associated with military construction projects and other infrastructure projects necessary to support the development and fielding of the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent weapon system.

Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2301) would authorize Air Force military construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2301).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Family housing and improvements to military family housing units (sec. 2302)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2302) that would authorize new construction, planning, and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2021. The provision would also authorize funds for facilities that support family housing, including housing management offices, housing maintenance, and storage facilities.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 2302 and 2303).

The Senate recesses.

Authorization of appropriations, Air Force (sec. 2303)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2303) that would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2304).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2018 project (sec. 2304)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2304) that would modify the authority provided by sections 2301 and 2903 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115-91) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2305).

The Senate recesses.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2019 projects (sec. 2305)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2305) that would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2306).

The Senate recesses.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects (sec. 2306)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2306) that would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (division B of Public Law 116-92) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2308).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Technical corrections related to authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 family housing projects (sec. 2307)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2307) that would make technical corrections to section 2304(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) relating to the authority to carry out a certain family housing project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2307).

The Senate recesses.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included \$2,027,520,000 for Defense agency military construction and \$61,225,000 for Defense agency family housing for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$1,886,366,000 for Defense agency military construction and \$61,225,000 for Defense agency family housing in fiscal year 2021.

The agreement includes authorization and authorization of appropriations for 10 military construction projects that were not included in the budget request but were submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the unfunded requirements list for the Department's Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program. These projects include: \$35.0 million to construct an Intelligence Facility Central Utility Plant at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; \$30.0 million to construct a 10MW Generation & Microgrid System at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; \$25.2 million for PV Carports at Joint Base Anacostia Bolling, District of Columbia; \$24.0 million to construct a 10MW Generation & Microgrid at Fort Rucker, Alabama; \$17.0 million to construct a 4.8MW Generation & Microgrid at Fort Benning, Georgia; \$8.7 million for Industrial Controls System Modernization at Joint Base Anacostia Bolling, District of Columbia; \$6.1 million for a SOTF Chilled Water Upgrade at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; \$4.7 million for PV Arrays and Battery Storage at Memphis, Tennessee; \$2.6 million for PV Arrays and Battery Storage at Fort Smith, Arkansas; and \$1.9

million for DIA HQ Cooling Towers and Condensation Pumps at Joint Base Anacostia Bolling, District of Columbia.

The agreement provides increased authorization and authorization of appropriations for certain programs included in the Department of Defense's budget request for military construction and family housing. These programmatic increases include:

(1) \$25.0 million for Planning & Design of Defense agency military construction projects to support additional military installation resiliency requirements; and

(2) \$15.0 million for Planning & Design at unspecified worldwide locations associated with additional Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects.

Finally, the agreement provides for incremental authorization of appropriations in an amount equal to the Department's ability to execute in the year of the authorization of appropriations for the following projects: Medical Center Replacement Increment 9 at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany; Kinnick High School at Yokosuka, Japan; MEDCEN Addition/Alternation Increment 4 at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Maryland; and Next NGA West (N2W) Complex Phase 2 at St. Louis, Missouri.

Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2401) would authorize military construction projects for the defense agencies for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2401).

The House recesses.

Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects (sec. 2402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2402) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy conservation projects. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2402).

The Senate recesses.

Authorization of appropriations, Defense Agencies (sec. 2403)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2403) that would authorize appropriations for defense agencies' military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2403).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Independent study on Western Emergency Refined Fuel Reserves (sec. 2404)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1761) that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to establish a reserve, to be known as the "Western Emergency Refined Petroleum Products Reserve," to store refined petroleum products that may be made available to military and governmental entities during an emergency situation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the feasibility of establishing one or more emergency fuel reserves for refined fuel in the Western United States.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Summary

The budget request contained \$173,030,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$173,030,000 for NSIP for fiscal year 2021.

Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2501) that 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2501).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations, NATO (sec. 2502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2502) that 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2502).

The House recesses.

Execution of projects under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (sec. 2503)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2503) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept and spend contributions from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or NATO members for various purposes relating to the NATO Security Investment Program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Republic of Korea funded construction projects (sec. 2511)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2511) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 10 military construction projects totaling \$416.0 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2511).

The House recesses.

Qatar funded construction projects (sec. 2512)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2512) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 15 military construction projects totaling \$1.324 billion pursuant to an agreement with the State of Qatar for required in-kind contributions.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2512).

The House recesses.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Summary

The budget request contained \$568,100,000 for military construction of National Guard and Reserve facilities for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$687,735,000 for military construction of National Guard and Reserve facilities for fiscal year 2021.

The agreement includes authorization and authorization of appropriations for nine military construction projects that were not included in the budget request but were submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the military departments' unfunded requirements lists. The projects include: \$15.7 million for Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training at Hermiston, Oregon (Army National Guard); \$15.0 million for a National Guard Readiness Center at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas (Army National Guard); \$9.8 million for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Ardmore, Oklahoma (Army National Guard); \$9.3 million for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Bakersfield, California (Army National Guard); \$2.5 million for a Transient Trainee Barracks at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin (Army Reserve); \$12.8 million for a Joint Reserve Intel Center at Minneapolis, Minnesota (Navy Reserve); \$17.5 million for a Consolidated RPA Operations Facility at Hector International Airport, South Dakota (Air National Guard); \$12.0 million for a Base Supply Complex at Montgomery Regional Airport, Alabama (Air National Guard); and \$25.0 million for an F-35 Squadron Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit facility at Fort Worth, Texas (Air Force Reserves).

Authorized Army National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2601)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2601) that would authorize military construction projects for the Army

National Guard for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2601).

The House recesses.

Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2602)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2602) that would authorize military construction projects for the Army Reserve for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2602).

The House recesses.

Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2603)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2603) that would authorize military construction projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2603).

The House recesses.

Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2604)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2604) that would authorize military construction projects for the Air National Guard for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2604).

The House recesses.

Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2605)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2605) that would authorize military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2605).

The House recesses.

Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve (sec. 2606)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2606) that would authorize appropriations for the reserve component military construction projects authorized for construction for fiscal year 2021 in this Act. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2606).

The House recesses.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2020 project in Alabama (sec. 2607)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2607) that would modify the authority provided by section 2601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2607).

The House recesses.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Summary

The budget request contained \$300,447,000 for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities in fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$300,447,000 for BRAC activities in fiscal year 2021.

Authorization of appropriations for base realignment and closure activities funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account (sec. 2701)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2701) that would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for ongoing activities that are required to implement the decisions of the 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 base realignment and closure rounds.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2701).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Prohibition on conducting additional base realignment and closure (BRAC) round (sec. 2702)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2702) that would prohibit the Department of Defense from conducting another base realignment and closure (BRAC) round.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Plan to finish remediation activities conducted by the Secretary of the Army in Umatilla, Oregon (sec. 2703)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2703) that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit to Congress, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a plan to finish remediation activities conducted by the Secretary in Umatilla, Oregon, by not later than 3 years after such date of enactment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CHANGES

Modification and clarification of construction authority in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency (sec. 2801)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2801) that would modify and clarify the use of military construction authorities available in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment that would prohibit the use of military family housing funds for emergency construction.

Extension of sunset for annual locality adjustment of dollar thresholds applicable to unspecified minor military construction authorities (sec. 2802)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2802) that would extend the sunset date for annual locality adjustments applicable to unspecified minor military construction projects until fiscal year 2027.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

Modification of reporting requirements regarding certain military construction projects and military family housing projects, contracts, and agreements (sec. 2803)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2803) that would remove the requirement to provide reports on cost increases associated with certain military construction projects and military family housing projects to the Comptroller General of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recedes.

Consideration of energy security and energy resilience in life-cycle cost for military construction (sec. 2804)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2842) that would require, during the consideration and evaluation of the life-cycle designed cost of a military construction project, consideration, as a facility requirement, of energy security and energy resilience to ensure that the resulting facility is capable of performing its missions in the event of a human-caused disaster or other unplanned event.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Congressional project authorization required for military construction projects for energy resilience, energy security, and energy conservation (sec. 2805)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2805) that would require energy resilience, energy security, and Energy

Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects to be line-item authorized.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

One-year extension of temporary, limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects in certain areas outside the United States (sec. 2806)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2806) that would extend the Contingency Construction Authority for 1 year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Responsibility of Navy for military construction requirements for certain Fleet Readiness Centers (sec. 2807)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2864) that would designate the Navy as the responsible military service for programming, requesting, and executing any military construction requirements related to any Fleet Readiness Center that is a tenant command at a Marine Corps installation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2801).

The Senate recedes.

SUBTITLE B—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING REFORMS

Modifications and technical corrections related to military housing privatization reform (sec. 2811)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2822) that would provide technical corrections to specific sections of title 30 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Repeal of authority to lease substandard family housing units to members of the uniformed services (sec. 2812)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2821) that would strike the existing language contained in section 2830 of title 10, United States Code, which allows the Secretaries of the military departments to maintain substandard military family housing, and replace it with a prohibition of

the Secretaries' leasing any substandard family housing unit.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment that would strike the underlying provision and instead repeal section 2830 of title 10, United States Code.

Expenditure priorities in using Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund (sec. 2813)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2811) that would amend section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, by increasing the priority of funding to Military Housing Privatization Initiative recapitalization accounts and ensuring that private partners are not paid first when they mismanage projects at the expense of the reinvestment accounts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Availability of information regarding assessment of performance metrics for contracts for provision or management of privatized military housing (sec. 2814)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2819) that would amend section 2891c(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the inclusion of assessment of performance metrics in the annual publication on use of incentive fees for privatized military housing projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 7821).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Requirement that Secretary of Defense implement recommendations relating to military family housing contained in report by Inspector General of Department of Defense (sec. 2815)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2823) that would require the Department of Defense (DOD) to implement, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense contained in the report of the Inspector General, dated April 30, 2020, and titled "Evaluation of the DOD's Management of Health and Safety Hazards in Government-Owned and Government-Controlled Military Family Housing."

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Promulgation of guidance to facilitate return of military families displaced from privatized military housing (sec. 2816)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2812) that would require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate guidance for facilitating and managing the return of tenants of privatized military family housing who have been displaced from their homes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Promulgation of guidance on relocation of residents of military housing impacted by presence of mold (sec. 2817)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2813) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a working group composed of the Surgeons General of the Armed Forces to develop guidance on best practices for mold mitigation in privatized military family housing.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 3053 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require the promulgation of guidance specifically on mold mitigation in emergency situations.

Expansion of uniform code of basic standards for privatized military housing and hazard and habitability inspection and assessment requirements to Government-owned and Government-controlled military family housing (sec. 2818)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2814) that would require the Secretary of Defense to apply the uniform code of basic housing standards for safety, comfort, and habitability for privatized military housing to Government-owned and Government-controlled military family housing.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Acceptance of property by military service academies, professional military education schools, and military museums subject to naming-rights condition (sec. 2821)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1743) that would authorize the Secretaries concerned to display, at a military museum, recognition for an individual or organization that contributes money to a nonprofit entity for the benefit of a military museum, whether or not the contribution is subject to the condition that recognition be provided. In addition, this section would authorize museum foundations to lease a museum facility to provide for use in generating revenue for activities of the museum facility.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2884).

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Codification of reporting requirements regarding United States overseas military enduring locations and contingency locations (sec. 2822)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2821) that would amend section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, to update an annual reporting requirement regarding the overseas basing and posture of the United States Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment.

Promotion of energy resilience and energy security in privatized utility systems (sec. 2823)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2822) that would amend section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, to limit renewal of utility privatization contracts to the last 5 years of the existing contract term. It also contained a provision (sec. 2825) that would amend section 2914 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP) funding may be used at military installations with privatized utilities.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2841) that would allow ERCIP projects to be executed on installations with utilities privatization (UP).

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense and many military installations have already leveraged or plan to leverage UP to achieve cost savings and benefit from commercial best practices. However, because ERCIP is military construction, currently it can only occur in conjunction with utility systems owned solely by the Department of Defense. In order to remove this obstacle and ensure that the Department can improve energy

security on all of its installations, this provision would authorize the Department to pair ERCIP and UP.

The conferees further note that Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) are an essential tool to enable the Department to meet its energy savings objectives. While this section will enable the use of ERCIP funding in conjunction with ESPCs, the conferees remind the Department that section 8287 of title 42, United States Code, authorizes Federal agencies to enter into ESPCs solely for the purpose of achieving energy savings and benefits ancillary to that purpose. Nothing in this section is intended to change the statutory purpose of ESPCs.

Vesting exercise of discretion with Secretaries of the military departments regarding entering into longer-term contracts for utility services (sec. 2824)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2823) that would modify section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, to allow military departments to enter into utilities privatization contracts under certain circumstances.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Use of on-site energy production to promote military installation energy resilience and energy security (sec. 2825)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2824) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out at least four energy projects for the purpose of promoting certain energy resilience and energy security goals.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Improved electrical metering of Department of Defense infrastructure supporting critical missions (sec. 2826)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2828) that would require the Department of Defense to improve its electrical metering of infrastructure supporting critical missions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Improving water management and security on military installations (sec. 2827)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2826) that would require installations in the most water constrained environments to conduct water security assessments and to consider water scarcity in their grounds-keeping.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Prohibition relating to closure or return to host nation of existing military installations, infrastructure, or real property in Europe (sec. 2828)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2883) that would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of Defense to be obligated or expended to implement any activity that closes or returns to the host nation any existing base under the European Infrastructure Consolidation Initiative.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses with a clarifying amendment.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Land conveyance, Camp Navajo, Arizona (sec. 2831)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2831) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey not more than 3,000 acres at Camp Navajo, Arizona, to the State of Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2864).

The Senate recesses.

Modification of land exchange involving Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant, Sunnyvale, California (sec. 2832)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2832) that would modify section 2841(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Land conveyance, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, California (sec. 2833)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2833) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey 525 acres at Sharpe Army Depot to the Port of Stockton, California.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Land exchange, San Bernardino County, California (sec. 2834)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2834) that would authorize a land exchange between the County of San Bernardino, California and the Department of Agriculture.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Land conveyance, Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar System receiving station, Modoc County, California (sec. 2835)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2835) that would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey 927 acres in Modoc National Forest containing an obsolete Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar System receiving station to Modoc County, California.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida, parcel (sec. 2836)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2836) that would transfer a parcel of inholdings within the boundary of Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida, from the Department of Interior to the Department of the Navy.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2863).

The Senate recesses.

Lease extension, Bryan Multi-Sports Complex, Wayne County, North Carolina (sec. 2837)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 7862) that would allow the Secretary of the Air Force to extend to the City of Goldsboro the existing lease of the approximately 62-acre Bryan Multi-Sports Complex located in Wayne County, North Carolina, for the purpose of operating a sports and recreation facility for the benefit of both the Air Force and the community.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Land conveyances, Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee (sec. 2838)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2837) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey to the City of Milan, Tennessee, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to parcels of real property, including any improvements thereon, at Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, consisting of approximately 292 acres.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would additionally authorize the Secretary to convey, without consideration, to the University of Tennessee, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to parcels of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 900 acres.

SUBTITLE E—MILITARY LAND WITHDRAWALS

Renewal of land withdrawal and reservation to benefit Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California (sec. 2841)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2841) that would renew the land withdrawal and reservation for the benefit of Naval Air Facility El Centro, California, for a period of 25 years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Renewal of Fallon Range Training Complex land withdrawal and reservation (sec. 2842)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2842) that would renew the existing land withdrawal and reservation for the Fallon Range Training Complex (FRTC) for a period of 25 years.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2861).

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note this renewal maintains the status quo of the FRTC. However, the conferees also note that with the increasing deployment of 5th generation fighters, finding a way to expand the Fallon Range Training Complex, in a manner that is responsive to the needs of all stakeholders is essential for the Nation's tactical aviation readiness and improved ground forces

training. The conferees direct the Department of the Navy to continue to work with the committees of jurisdiction, the Nevada congressional delegation, State, and Tribal stakeholders to secure a mutually-agreed upon expansion at FRTC.

Renewal of Nevada Test and Training Range land withdrawal and reservation (sec. 2843)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2843) that would renew the existing Nevada Testing and Training Range (NTTR) land withdrawal and reservation for a period of 25 years.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2862).

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note this renewal maintains the status quo of the NTTR. However, the conferees also note that with the increasing deployment of 5th generation fighters, finding a way to expand the NTTR, in a manner that is responsive to the needs of all stakeholders, is essential for the Nation's tactical aviation readiness and improved ground forces training. The conferees direct the Department of the Air Force to continue to work with the committees of jurisdiction, the Nevada congressional delegation, State, and Tribal stakeholders to secure a mutually-agreed upon expansion at NTTR.

Establishment of interagency committees on joint use of certain land withdrawn from appropriation under public land laws (sec. 2844)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 7861) that would establish an interagency committee and intergovernmental executive committee on the joint use of certain land withdrawn from appropriation under public land laws.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE F—ASIA-PACIFIC AND INDO-PACIFIC ISSUES

Change to biennial reporting requirement for Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment (sec. 2851)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2851) that would modify section 2835 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111-84) and reduce the reporting requirement for the Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment from an annual to a biennial report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Additional exception to restriction on development of public infrastructure in connection with realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region (sec. 2852)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2852) that would authorize a public infrastructure project on Guam intended to provide a public health laboratory, as identified in the "Economic Adjustment Committee Implementation Plan Supporting the Preferred Alternative for the Relocation of Marine Corps Forces to Guam."

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Development of master plan for infrastructure to support rotational Armed Forces in Australia (sec. 2853)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2853) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and the military services, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the infrastructure investments required to support the United States Force Posture Initiatives and other activities to promote regional security and stability with Australia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with an amendment.

Bulk fuel management in United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility (sec. 2854)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2854) that would provide the sense of Congress that a single organizational element should be responsible for bulk fuel management and delivery throughout the United States Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of responsibility (AOR). Additionally, this section would require a report, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees as to an assessment of current assets and a

projection of future fuel management strategies necessary to optimally support bulk fuel management.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees believe that the ordering and delivery of bulk fuels is organizationally bifurcated to the detriment of the Department of Defense and that legacy bulk fuel management will not meet the accelerated pace of operations required to support the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and the emphasis on disaggregated operations. Furthermore, the number of United States flagged tanking vessels continues to decline, which has resulted in an excessive reliance on foreign flagged tanking vessels to be available to support the NDS. The conferees believe that a foreign flagged tanking vessel support strategy induces excessive risk to support United States disaggregated operations in a highly contested environment and that inadequacies of the legacy bulk fuel management strategy are particularly acute in the USINDOPACOM AOR. Finally, the conferees note that an effective fuel management strategy will have to address the demand side as well as addressing supply concerns.

SUBTITLE G—AUTHORIZED PILOT PROGRAMS

Pilot program to authorize use of cost savings realized from intergovernmental services agreements for installation-support services (sec. 2861)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5331) that would amend section 2679 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new subsection regarding the use of cost savings realized from intergovernmental services agreements for installation-support services.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Department of Defense pilot program to evaluate expansion of land exchange authority (sec. 2862)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2804) that would allow consideration of installation support services in the calculation of fair market value in certain Department of Defense land exchanges.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Pilot program to support combatant command military construction priorities (sec. 2863)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2807) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program that would evaluate the usefulness of allocating 10 percent of military department military construction funds to satisfy combatant command military construction requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Pilot program to test use of emergency diesel generators in a microgrid configuration at certain military installations (sec. 2864)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2827) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to create an emergency diesel generator microgrid pilot program to test assumptions about increased efficiency, resiliency, and lowered cost and emissions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Pilot program to authorize additional military construction projects for child development centers at military installations (sec. 2865)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 7801) that would amend section 2809(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to modify the authority for military construction projects for child development centers at military installations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Department of the Army pilot program for development and use of online real estate inventory tool (sec. 2866)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1767) that would require the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Administrator of the General Services Administration and Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, to establish a pilot program for developing an online real estate tool of existing inventory of space available at Army installations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE H—MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES AND REPORTS

Reports regarding decision-making process used to locate or relocate major headquarters and certain military units and weapon systems (sec. 2871)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1048) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to modify Air Force Instruction 10-503 to include comparative analyses of community support, joint training, and all-domain training capabilities as part of the strategic basing process for an aircraft.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment that would require each military department to submit a one-time report outlining its respective strategic basing process and an annual report for upcoming basing decisions.

Report on effect of noise restrictions on military installations and operations and development and implementation of noise mitigation measures (sec. 2872)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2886) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Congress if: (1) Noise restrictions placed on the relevant operational aviation unit affect readiness and combat capability by prohibiting the unit from achieving combat readiness status or maintaining aircrew currency; or (2) If required noise mitigation measures become cost prohibitive to the Department of Defense, namely, by exceeding 10 percent of an installation's annual budget.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Study and report regarding continued need for protected aircraft shelters in Europe and status of United States air base resiliency in Europe (sec. 2873)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2882) that would require no funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act for the Department of Defense to be obligated or expended to implement any activity that would reduce air base resiliency or demolish protected aircraft shelters in the European theater, and would prohibit the Department from implementing any such activity, without creating a similar protection from attack in the European theater until

such time as the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that protected aircraft shelters are not required in the European theater.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a study on the need for protection from attack on air bases in Europe and the capability required to achieve adequate protection. Additionally, the amendment would prohibit the demolition of protected aircraft shelters or any reductions in air base resiliency until the completion of the study.

SUBTITLE I—OTHER MATTERS

Military construction infrastructure and weapon system synchronization for Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (sec. 2881)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2404) that would provide for effective oversight of the military construction associated with the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent Program.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 2802 and 7802) that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to carry out military construction projects to convert Minuteman III launch facilities and launch centers to ground-based strategic deterrent (GBSD) configurations under certain conditions.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note the importance of managing the proposed transformation from Minuteman III to GBSD under existing military construction (MILCON) laws in order to maintain the right balance of flexibility and congressional oversight. The conferees note that this provision would allow the MILCON projects to be requested with each missile base as a single integrated project. Additionally, the conferees encourage the Air Force, when including these MILCON projects in the budget request, to group GBSD-related MILCON projects at no higher than a squadron level to facilitate appropriate oversight of the program.

Defense Community Infrastructure Program (sec. 2882)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2861) that would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify requirements of the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Consideration of certain military family readiness issues in making basing decisions associated with certain military units and major headquarters (sec. 2883)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2881) that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to factor military family readiness considerations, among other relevant factors, in future basing decisions. Additionally, the provision would require each of the Secretaries of the military departments to establish, for each of the military installations under his or her jurisdiction, a basing decision scorecard that incorporates the military family readiness considerations listed in this provision, among other factors the Secretary deems relevant.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to take certain military family readiness considerations into account, among other relevant factors, when determining whether to proceed with any basing decision associated with a covered military unit or major headquarters within the United States. Each of the Secretaries of the military departments would be required to establish, for each of the military installations under their jurisdiction, a basing decision scorecard that incorporates the military family readiness considerations.

The conferees support the efforts of the Secretaries of the military departments to address retention and family readiness issues through the consideration of family readiness criteria as part of a broader strategic basing process. However, the conferees note that considerations related to quality of public education are fraught with complexity and the potential for unintended consequences. Accordingly, the conferees direct the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services for the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Committee on Education and Labor for the House of Representatives and Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate not later than March 1, 2021. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following: (1) Data on per pupil expenditures as reported under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10) and available information on the impact of the loss of tax base caused by the presence of the military installation on such expenditures; (2) The methods for assessing academic performance, including academic performance of subgroups of students as defined under section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; (3) The operative definition and method of assessment of "social

climate;" (4) The method for assessing the availability of specialized instructional support personnel, mental health services, and other student support programs; (5) The extent to which the military department is using data reported under section 1111(h) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as part of their evaluation; (6) The availability of Head Start, Pre-Kindergarten, and high-quality and affordable childcare for children age birth to 5, including Department of Defense childcare and activities; (7) How the military departments are considering and weighing decisions made at the State level that impact local communities in their assessment of public schools; and (8) Measures to ensure transparency and uniformity in the application of the criteria to the strategic basing process.

Department of Defense policy for regulation in military communities of dangerous dogs kept as pets (sec. 2884)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2863) that would require the Secretary of Defense, through the Veterinary Service Activity of the Department of Defense, to develop a standardized policy regarding the regulation of dangerous dogs for all military communities.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1050).

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a uniform policy for the regulation of dangerous dogs kept as pets in military communities.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Biannual report regarding military installations supported by disaster relief appropriations

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2808) that would require biannual reports by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy about disaster relief progress at certain locations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report regarding the obligation and expenditure at military installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned of appropriations made available to the Secretary concerned in title V of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division F of Public Law 116-94) to the congressional defense committees biannually. Each report shall include for the period covered by the report the following elements: (1) The timeline for award of contracts for each military construction project to be funded with appropriations previously referenced; (2) The status, including obligations and expenditures, of each contract already awarded for such military construction projects; (3) An assessment of the contracting capacity of the communities in the vicinity of such military installations to support such contracts; and (4) The expectations that such local communities will be required to address.

The information in each report specific to a particular military installation shall be made available online using a public forum commonly used in the locality in which the installation is located. The Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy may terminate the reporting requirement applicable to the Secretary concerned effective on the date on which the Secretary concerned certifies to the congressional defense committees that at least 90 percent of the appropriations previously referred to and made available to the Secretary concerned have been expended.

Establishment of Exceptional Family Member Program housing liaison

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2815) that would require each military department to appoint at least one Exceptional Family Member Program housing liaison.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Exceptional Family Member housing liaison is reflected in a provision located in title V of this Act.

Department of Defense report on criteria and metrics used to evaluate performance of landlords of privatized military housing that receive incentive fees

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2816) that would require the Department of Defense to submit a report on the criteria and metrics it is using to assess landlord performance in privatized military family housing.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of

Representatives a report on the criteria and metrics used to evaluate performance of landlords of privatized military housing that receive incentive fees not later than March 1, 2021. Broken out by service, the report shall:

(1) Describe the criteria and metrics currently used by the Department of Defense to analyze the performance of landlords that receive incentive fees;

(2) Evaluate the effectiveness of such criteria and metrics in accurately judging the performance of such landlords; and

(3) Contain such recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate to revise such criteria and metrics to better evaluate the performance of such landlords.

The Secretary shall solicit the views of the Secretaries of the military departments to prepare the report. The terms "incentive fees" and "landlord" have the meanings given those terms in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section 2871 of title 10, United States Code.

Report on Department of Defense efforts regarding oversight and role in management of privatized military housing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2817) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act on its progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the Comptroller General's report GAO-20-281 dated March 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Improved Department of Defense and landlord response to identification and remediation of severe environmental health hazards in military housing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2818) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance regarding hazard assessments to improve Department of Defense and landlord identification and resolution of severe environmental health hazards in housing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (including privatized military housing), among other things.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees encourage the ongoing work for improving emergency testing, lead encapsulation, and testing when deemed appropriate by a medical professional. The conferees are discouraged that Congress continues to hear from concerned

military families who feel their concerns are not being heard. Finally, the conferees note that if the military services and private contractors continue to fail these families, additional legislation and hearings will be warranted.

Additional requirements regarding Nevada Test and Training Range

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2844) that would require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Air Force to co-manage the Nevada Test and Training Range lands and enter into a memorandum of understanding setting out proper management of natural and cultural resources, consultation, and access requirements for affected Indian Tribes and refuge management personnel, and a dispute resolution process.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Specified duration of White Sands Missile Range land withdrawal and reservation and establishment of special reservation area for northern and western extension areas

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2845) that would renew the land and airspace withdrawals for White Sands Missile Range and its call-up areas for a period of 25 years as well as make technical changes to the airspace withdrawal.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that the existing permanent withdrawal concerning White Sands Missile Range remains in place.

Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2846) that would make permanent the 2012 mining moratorium area around the Grand Canyon.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Department of Defense report on easements and leased lands in Hawai'i

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2855) that would require a report describing the progress being made by the Department of Defense (DOD) to renew DOD land leases and easements in the State of Hawai'i not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report describing the progress being made by the Department of Defense to renew Department of Defense land leases and easements in the State of Hawai`i that encompass 1 acre or more and will expire before January 1, 2030, to the congressional defense committees not later than May 2, 2021.

The report shall include the following: (1) The location, size, and expiration date of each lease and easement; (2) Major milestones and expected timelines for maintaining access to the land covered by each lease and easement; (3) Actions completed over the preceding 2 years for each lease and easement; (4) Department-wide and service-specific authorities governing each lease and easement extension; (5) A summary of coordination efforts between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments; (6) The status of efforts to develop an inventory of military land in Hawai`i, to include current possible future uses, that would assist in land negotiations with the State of Hawai`i; and (7) The risks and potential solutions to ensure the renewability of required and critical leases and easements.

The conferees believe that the lands throughout the State of Hawai`i currently owned and leased by the Department of Defense or in which the Department otherwise has a real property interest are critical to maintaining the readiness of the Armed Forces now stationed or to be stationed in Hawai`i, throughout the Indo-Pacific region, and elsewhere. The conferees note that securing long-term continued utilization of those lands by the Armed Forces is critical to the national defense.

Pilot program on reduction of effects of military aviation noise on certain covered property

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2862) that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a 5-year pilot program under which the commander of a military installation may provide funds for the purpose of installing noise insulation on covered property impacted by military aviation noise from aircraft utilizing the installation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note with the greater deployment of fifth generation tactical aircraft, the issue of military aviation noise in our communities will continue. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense and the military departments to look

for ways to work with communities to proactively address their concerns about noise.

Equal treatment of insured depository institutions and credit unions operating on military installations

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2885) that would amend section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to ensure that policies governing depository institutions and credit unions operating on military installations are equally applied to all relevant institutions. Additionally, the provision would prohibit any requirement for Secretaries of the military departments to provide no-cost office space or no-cost land lease to any insured depository institution or insured credit union.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Thad Cochran Headquarters building

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6089) that would designate the headquarters building of the Engineer Research and Development Center of the Corps of Engineers as the "Thad Cochran Headquarters Building."

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Sense of Congress on relocation of Joint Spectrum Center

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 7881) that would establish a sense of Congress to recommend that the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency begin the process for relocating the Joint Spectrum Center of the Department of Defense to the allocated building at Fort Meade, Maryland.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the relocation options of the Joint Spectrum Center no later than March 1, 2021. The brief should include any previously recorded Department decisions made on the relocation and the costs associated with maintaining the existing location as well as any additional location options the Department deems appropriate. If the Department believes that one course of action should be recommended, the brief should include an implementation plan for that recommendation along with the associated costs.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request contained \$349,762,000 for Overseas Contingency Operations military construction for fiscal year 2021. The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of \$349,762,000 for Overseas Contingency Operations military construction for fiscal year 2021.

Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2901)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2901) that would authorize Navy military construction projects for fiscal year 2021 for overseas contingency operations. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2901).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2902)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2902) that would authorize Air Force military construction projects for fiscal year 2021 for overseas contingency operations. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2902).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 2903)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2903) that would authorize defense agencies' military construction projects for fiscal year 2021 for overseas contingency operations. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2903).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Replenishment of certain military constructions funds

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2904) that would replenish certain military construction projects that are currently in a deferred status.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that with the exception of one project, all authorizations for deferred projects remain valid through fiscal year 2021. The conferees further note that the authorization for the one Defense Logistics Agency project in Klamath Falls, Oregon that was to expire in fiscal year 2021 is extended in title 24 of this Act.

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

**TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL
SECURITY PROGRAMS**

**SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS AND
AUTHORIZATIONS**

National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3101) that would authorize appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3101).

The House recesses.

Defense environmental cleanup (sec. 3102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3102) that would authorize appropriations for defense environmental cleanup activities, including the authorization of new plant project 21-D-401 in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3102).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

The conferees direct the Government Accountability Office to continue its monitoring of the operations at the Waste Isolation Plant with respect to its operational status and the construction of the replacement shaft, project 21-D-401, and to brief the congressional defense committees at a time that is mutually agreeable, no later than March 31, 2021, with a final report due no later than September 31, 2021.

Other defense activities (sec. 3103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3103) that would authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for other defense activities.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3103).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Nuclear energy (sec. 3104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3104) that would authorize appropriations for nuclear energy.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3104).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

SUBTITLE B—NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOCKPILE MATTERS

W93 nuclear warhead acquisition processes (sec. 3111)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3111) that would express the sense of Congress in support of the existing Stockpile Stewardship Program and maintaining the global moratorium on nuclear explosive testing. The provision would also include peer review and production facility review in various stages of the warhead design and production process and sets out detailed reporting, cost estimate, and certification requirements for said process. The provision would provide for the waiving of said requirements during a period of war as declared by the Congress. The provision would also include Phases 1 through 5 of the warhead lifecycle in existing requirements regarding acquisition reports and independent cost estimates.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3157) that would also include Phases 1 through 5 of the warhead

lifecycle in existing requirements regarding selected acquisition reports and independent cost estimates.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress and, among other alterations, specify the review, reporting, cost estimate, and certification requirements for the W93 program, and update the requirement to provide selected acquisition reports and independent cost estimates for new nuclear weapon system programs as well as nuclear weapon life extension programs at multiple phases of said programs.

To the extent possible given cost and time constraints, the conferees urge the Administrator for Nuclear Security to leverage the use of peer review best practices, including consideration of a design competition between the nuclear weapons design laboratories, in development of the W93 warhead. The conferees further urge the Administrator to ensure the nuclear weapons production facilities are involved early and often during the design and engineering process of the W93 warhead program, including in Phase 1, in order to ensure production considerations appropriately inform W93 development.

The conferees direct the Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs and the Director for Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, in consultation with the Nuclear Weapons Council, to provide the congressional defense committees a briefing, within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, on recommendations to strengthen governance, program execution, and program management controls with respect to the joint nuclear weapons life cycle process (as defined in section 4220 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538b)).

The conferees also direct the Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs for the National Nuclear Security Administration to provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on the National Nuclear Security Administration's implementation of the Non-nuclear Component Independent Review Team, including such activities undertaken by applicable laboratories and production facilities within the Administration's purview. This briefing should be provided no later than March 31, 2021.

Earned value management and technology readiness levels for life extension programs (sec. 3112)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3164) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to establish an earned value management program for life extension programs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would move responsibility for review and surveillance of earned value management systems to an independent entity, strike the requirement for cost estimate reconciliation with the Director of Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation, and exempt certain existing weapons acquisition and life extension programs from coverage under this provision.

Monitoring of industrial base for nuclear weapons components, subsystems, and materials (sec. 3113)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3153) that would require the designation of a senior official within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to monitor the nuclear weapons industrial base and the adequate resourcing of the designated official with respect to the monitoring mission. The provision would also require, to the extent practicable and beneficial, the designated official to consult with various Department of Defense and Department of Energy counterparts in the course of such monitoring. Finally, the provision would require the Administrator of the NNSA to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the designation of a responsible official and, once designated, the monitoring activities of said official on an annual basis.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Plutonium pit production (sec. 3114)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3115) that would require the Secretary of Energy to conduct an independent cost estimate of the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility and to provide the cost estimate, along with the confidence level of the estimators that the project can be completed within estimated schedule and cost objectives, to the congressional defense committees. If the confidence level is lower than 90 percent, the Secretary of Energy would be required to submit to the congressional defense committees either a certification, without delegation, that the Secretary independently has sufficient confidence in the project, or a plan to achieve such confidence. In the event of the independent cost estimate achieving a confidence level of less than 90 percent, the commander of United States Strategic Command (STRATCOM) would also be required to certify to the congressional defense committees whether or not requirements relating to plutonium pit production may be extended by 5 years

without posing a grave threat to the national security of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the applicability of the provision to plutonium production efforts at Los Alamos National Laboratory, establish timelines for the completion and transmission of certain reports and certifications required by the provision, and alter the criteria under which the Secretary and the commander of STRATCOM would be required to provide certain certifications.

SUBTITLE C—DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP MATTERS

Public statement of environmental liabilities for facilities undergoing defense environmental cleanup (sec. 3121)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3141) that would require the Secretary of Energy to annually make public a statement of environmental liabilities for each defense nuclear facility currently undergoing environmental cleanup activities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Inclusion of missed milestones in future-years defense environmental cleanup plan (sec. 3122)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3142) that would require the future-years defense environmental cleanup plan to include, for each site, details about any missed milestones in cleanup and remediation agreements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Classification of defense environmental cleanup as capital asset projects or operations activities (sec. 3123)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3143) that would require the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management (EM) to establish a requirement for the classification of defense EM projects as capital asset projects or operations activities. The provision would also require the Assistant Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2021, on the

established requirement along with an assessment of whether any ongoing projects should be reclassified.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Extension of limitation relating to reclassification of high-level waste (sec. 3124)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3113) that would extend by 1 year the prohibition on the reclassification of high-level waste in the state of Washington by the Department of Energy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Continued analysis of approaches for supplemental treatment of low-activity waste at Hanford Nuclear Reservation (sec. 3125)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3144) that would require the Secretary of Energy to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a follow-on study of the analysis required by section 3134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) on approaches to treating low-activity waste at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in eastern Washington. The provision would require the Secretary to submit this study, along with a review conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, to the congressional defense committees not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would modify the timeline for the provision and include an additional element for the required analysis.

SUBTITLE D—SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY MATTERS

Reporting on penetrations of networks of contractors and subcontractors (sec. 3131)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3131) that would update section 2651 of title 50, United States Code, to establish a reporting requirement when covered National Nuclear Security Administration contractor and subcontractor networks are successfully penetrated by unauthorized entities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

SUBTITLE E—PERSONNEL MATTERS

Extension of authority for appointment of certain scientific, engineering, and technical personnel (sec. 3141)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3125) that would extend for 1 year special personnel authorities granted to the Secretary of Energy under section 4601(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2701(c)).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Inclusion of certain employees and contractors of Department of Energy in definition of public safety officer for purposes of certain death benefits (sec. 3142)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3122) that would make eligible for certain death and dismemberment benefits the National Nuclear Security Administration's nuclear material couriers, as well as those individuals designated as members of an emergency response team conducting operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Reimbursement for liability insurance for nuclear materials couriers (sec. 3143)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3123) that would align the status of officers of the National Nuclear Security Administration's Office of Secure Transportation with that of other Federal law enforcement officers for purposes of professional liability insurance.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Transportation and moving expenses for immediate family of deceased nuclear materials couriers (sec. 3144)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3124) that would make eligible immediate family of officers of the National Nuclear Security Administration's Office of Secure Transportation for compensation for a last move home in the case of an officer's death in the line of duty.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Permanent extension of Office of Ombudsman for Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (sec. 3145)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3122) that would express the sense of Congress on various matters relating to the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.) and the importance of the Office of the Ombudsman in the Department of Labor for the implementation of the Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress and amend the section governing the Office of the Ombudsman (42 U.S.C. 7385s-15) by striking the sunset provision.

Reports on diversity of certain contractor employees of National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3146)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3118) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to provide to the congressional defense committees an annual report on workforce diversity, equality, and inclusion in the NNSA's contractor workforce. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to review the annual report and NNSA contractor workforce diversity. Finally, the provision would express the sense of Congress that, in light of increasing demands on the NNSA, the competence and diversity of its workforce is a national security priority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that makes technical adjustments to the language of the provision and strikes the sense of Congress from the provision.

The conferees note that the modernization of all legs of the nuclear triad will be the largest undertaking asked of the NNSA since the end of the Cold War. The NNSA has demonstrated strong progress towards the hiring and retention of the next generation of nuclear security workers across the enterprise. The conferees believe that continued progress in rebuilding and maintaining a diverse and highly qualified workforce is essential to the national security of the United States.

Sense of Congress regarding compensation of individuals relating to uranium mining and nuclear testing (sec. 3147)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3120) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States

should compensate and recognize all miners, workers, downwinders, and others suffering from the effects of uranium mining and nuclear testing carried out during the Cold War.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add findings to the provision relating to the expiration of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act and modify the sense of Congress to more specifically address the recognition and compensation of affected individuals beyond the expiration of the Act.

SUBTITLE F—BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Reports on financial balances for atomic energy defense activities (sec. 3151)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3112) that would require the National Nuclear Security Administration to report in the President's annual budget request, for the next 5 fiscal years, uncosted and unobligated balances by program element and the year in which the funds were appropriated.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the required report and include several additional elements.

SUBTITLE G—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Modifications to enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk (sec. 3161)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3151) that would modify the enhanced procurement authority available to the Secretary of Energy to exclude a supplier that may present a significant supply chain risk from procurements of covered systems. The provision would allow the Secretary to delegate his or her authority to the Administrator for Nuclear Security, for procurements within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), or to the senior procurement executive of the Department of Energy for procurements outside the NNSA. The provision would also allow a determination to be made for multiple contracts at one time.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Extension of pilot program on unavailability for overhead costs of amounts specified for laboratory-directed research and development (sec. 3162)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3114) that would extend by 1 year a pilot program that prohibits the use of funds made available for laboratory-directed research and development for general and administrative overhead costs of the laboratory.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3152) that would make permanent the prohibition and extend it to nuclear weapons production facilities.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the pilot program by 5 years.

SUBTITLE H—OTHER MATTERS

Independent study on potential environmental effects of nuclear war (sec. 3171)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3117) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the non-fallout atmospheric effects of nuclear explosions. The study would assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing models in the areas of fire effects, soot generation and transport, radioactivity, and the atmospheric transfer of gasses. The provision would require the National Academies to submit a report on the study to the Administrator and the congressional defense committees no later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the National Academies such information as necessary for the conduct of the study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the study to be conducted in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence and would require the Director to provide to the National Academies such information as necessary for the conduct of the study.

Review of future of computing beyond exascale at the National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3172)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3156) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear

Security Administration (NNSA) to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the future of advanced computing at the NNSA. The review would cover alternative computing architectures, including quantum computing, and would require the Administrator to ensure that the personnel of the National Academy of Sciences receive access to necessary information and security clearances in a timely manner. The provision would require the National Academy to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the review not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Sense of Congress on the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from the Russian Federation (sec. 3173)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1756) that would express the sense of Congress on several matters relating to limitations on nuclear fuel importation from the Russian Federation. The provision would express the sense of Congress that a reliable nuclear fuel supply is essential to the security of the United States and that the Government of the Russian Federation uses energy resources to exert influence and create dependency abroad. The provision would further express the sense of Congress on the importance of existing limitations on the importation of nuclear fuel from the Russian Federation and the value of extending such limitations or taking other measures to prevent the manipulation of nuclear fuel markets by the Russian Federation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3167) that expressed a similar sense of Congress.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from the Russian Federation, dated September 16, 1992, as amended by an agreement signed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom on October 6, 2020, will provide certainty to the U.S. nuclear fuel supply chain while avoiding unfair trade practices in the importation of uranium products from Russia consistent with national security and nonproliferation goals of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Program for research and development of advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3116) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to establish a program to assess the viability of using low-enriched uranium for naval reactors. The provision would detail certain requirements for the program and require the Administrator to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on planned actions under the program.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3154) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of any fiscal year 2021 funds by the NNSA to conduct research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium unless the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Navy submit certain certifications to the congressional defense committees. The provision would also require the Administrator of the NNSA to provide to the congressional defense committees a report outlining activities in the area using fiscal year 2020 funds.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Findings, purpose, and apology relating to fallout emitted during the Government's atmospheric nuclear tests

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3119) that would amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101-426) to include individuals residing in New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Prohibition on use of funds for nuclear weapons test explosions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3121) that would prohibit the use of fiscal year 2021 funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act as of the date of enactment to conduct or prepare for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3166) that would require not less than \$10.0 million of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the Stockpile Responsiveness Program be used to carry out projects related to reducing the time required to execute a nuclear test if necessary.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Clarification of responsibility for cybersecurity of National Nuclear Security Administration facilities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3132) that would update section 2421 of title 50, United States Code, to establish a Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

The conferees note that the National Nuclear Security Administration recently updated the roles and responsibilities of existing officials to better consolidate CIO functions, and has offered to provide the committee staffs with an update on these actions in fiscal year 2021.

Authorization of appropriations for W93 nuclear warhead program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3155) that would authorize appropriations for the W93 nuclear warhead program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Integration of stockpile stewardship and nonproliferation missions

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3159) that would express the sense of the Senate that the expertise and infrastructure of the national security laboratories should continue to be applied to efforts to counter current and emerging nuclear threats to the United States. The provision would also direct the Secretary of Energy to ensure the capabilities of the stockpile stewardship program are available to assist in the assessment of proliferation challenges, nuclear capabilities of adversaries, and related safeguards.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Technology development and integration program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3160) that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a technology development and integration program to improve the nuclear weapons stockpile's safety and security and prevent proliferation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Advanced manufacturing development program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3161) that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish an advanced manufacturing development program to ensure the safety and security of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

National Nuclear Security Administration Personnel System

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3121) that would allow the Administrator for Nuclear Security to adapt the pay banding and performance-based pay adjustment demonstration project carried out by the Administration under the authority provided by section 4703 of title 5, United States Code, into a permanent alternative personnel system for the National Nuclear Security Administration. The amendment would also allow the Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, to apply said alternative personnel system to all employees of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program in the competitive service and all excepted service employees of the Department of the Navy who are assigned to the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program. Finally, the amendment would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to brief appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of section 3248 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441 et seq.).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Materials science program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3162) that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a materials science program to develop new materials to replace materials that are no longer available for weapons sustainment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Modifications to Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3163) that would require the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Program of the National Nuclear Security

Administration to provide certain capabilities required to validate the safety and effectiveness of the nuclear weapons stockpile. The provision would also require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a working group to identify and implement recommendations issued by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine as required by section 3137 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92). The provision would further require the Administrator to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than March 31, 2021, on the timelines for completing implementation of these recommendations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees believe that the Administrator for Nuclear Security should establish a working group to identify and implement any recommendations issued by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine as required by section 3137 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

The conferees direct the Administrator to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the status of implementation of the recommendations issued by the National Academies no later than March 31, 2021.

Use of high performance computing capabilities for COVID-19 research

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3165) that would require the Secretary of Energy to make the unclassified high performance computing capabilities of the Department of Energy available for research relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 so long as and to the extent that doing so does not negatively affect the stockpile stewardship mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees believe that the Secretary of Energy should continue to make available the unclassified computing capabilities of the Department of Energy for coronavirus research so long as it can be done without negatively affecting stockpile stewardship.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Authorization (sec. 3201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3201) that would authorize to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021, \$28.8 million for the operation of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3201).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Nonpublic collaborative discussions by Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (sec. 3202)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3202) that would modify the section of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286b) governing the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to allow members of the Board to hold nonpublic meetings to discuss official business. The members would not be able to take any votes, formal or informal, or other official actions at such meetings and would be subject to certain restrictions. The Board would be required to disclose to the public a list of participants and a summary of matters discussed no later than 2 business days after the meeting.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Improvements to operations of Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3203) that would amend the establishing and governing sections of United States Code pertaining to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) to alter slightly the mission of the Board and clarify certain sections of law pertaining to the access by the Board of defense nuclear facilities, personnel, and information.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Energy and the Chairman of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to complete a memorandum of understanding regarding the access of DNFSB personnel to such facilities, documents, and such other information as necessary for the completion of their duties. In particular, such a memorandum would lay out a mutual understanding of the implementation of Department of Energy

Order 140.1 or any superseding guidance. The conferees also direct the Secretary of Energy and the Chairman of the Board to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing no later than April 1, 2021, on the resulting memorandum. The conferees note that the Senate report accompanying S. 4049 (S. Rept. 116-236) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 has already directed a briefing on this matter and the conferees look forward to prompt progress and resolution of any outstanding disagreements between the parties.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 3401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3401) that would authorize funds for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 869 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Authorization of the Maritime Administration (sec. 3501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3501) that would authorize appropriations for the national security aspects of the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 2021.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3501).

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would conform certain authorization levels to the most recent allocation of funds for the Maritime Administration.

Improvements to process for waiving navigation and vessel-inspection laws and approving foreign vessel charters for passenger vessels (sec. 3502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3504) that would improve and tighten both the waiver and vessel inspection process in section 501 of title 46, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Maritime Administrator to make certain information publicly available online.

*Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy
(sec. 3503)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3510A) that would modify the United States Merchant Marine Academy superintendent appointment criteria to provide the sense of Congress that being a graduate of the Academy in good standing with an unlimited merchant marine officer's license is highly desirable and also indicate that the Chief Engineer is the highest professional level for a maritime engineer.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

*Assistance for inland and small coastal ports and terminals
(sec. 3504)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3508) that would amend the port and intermodal improvement program to provide a 25 percent set-aside for small ports and other items.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the inclusion of private entities as a lead sponsor, strike redundant grant application requirements for small port applicants, decrease the set-aside to 18 percent, and make technical changes.

Maritime transportation system emergency relief program (sec. 3505)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3505) that would authorize the U.S. Maritime Administration to provide financial assistance, subject to appropriations, to states and the maritime sector during a national emergency such as COVID-19 or a natural disaster.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include tribal entities and maritime education and training as eligible recipients. Additionally, the amendment would increase allowable administrative expenses to carry out the program and require additional reporting.

Sea year cadets on cable security fleet and tanker security fleet vessels (sec. 3506)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3510) that would improve the stability of the of the Sea Year program through greater access to cable security fleet and tanker security fleet vessels.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Centers of excellence for domestic maritime workforce training and education: technical amendments (sec. 3507)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3506) that would amend section 54102 of title 46, United States Code, to redesignate, transfer, and make other technical amendments related to Merchant Marine centers of excellence for domestic maritime workforce training and education.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Merchant mariner training and education (sec. 3508)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3507) that would establish a loan program to provide loans to eligible students for the purposes of training United States merchant mariners.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would require a study on the Federal financial assistance currently available for the training of United States merchant mariners and a strategic plan to recruit, train, and retain merchant mariners and maritime workers.

Publication of information about students and recent graduates of Maritime Academies (sec. 3509)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3510B) that would require the Maritime Administration to make certain United States Merchant Marine Academy and State Maritime Academy graduation data available on a public website.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Mariner licensing and credentialing for M/V LISERON (sec. 3510)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3510C) which aligns and makes licensing requirements consistent with all the other safety and inspection regulations that apply to the M/V LISERON (U.S. official number 971339) as a small passenger vessel. Subsection (a) deems the M/V LISERON to be less than 100 gross tons for the purposes of licensing and credentialing. Subsection (b) would nullify the designation in subsection (a) if the vessel undergoes a structural change of its length. Subsection (c) adds two restrictions with respect to the application of subsection (a). First, the vessel may not operate outside of inland waters of the United States when carrying passengers for hire. Second, the Secretary may issue a restricted credential to a 100 gross ton license as appropriate and if needed for licensed individuals employed to serve on this small passenger vessel reflecting any unique qualification requirements that may be needed to operate this small passenger vessel.

The Senate amendment had no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

SUBTITLE B—TANKER SECURITY FLEET

Tanker Security Fleet (sec. 3511)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3511) that would amend part C of subtitle V of title 46, United States Code, to authorize the establishment of a Tanker Security Program in order to provide a fleet of 10 United States flagged tanker vessels.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would initiate the program in fiscal year 2022, authorize the program for fiscal years 2022 through 2031, limit program authorization unless and until the Secretary of Defense makes a certification, and make technical edits.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Maritime security and domain awareness (sec. 3521)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710I) that would require a report on combatting illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 6061).

The House recesses with an amendment that would add the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as report recipients.

Sense of Congress regarding role of domestic maritime industry in national security (sec. 3522)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3502) that would express the sense of the Congress regarding the role of the domestic maritime industry in national security.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with an amendment that would remove the findings on the role of the domestic maritime fleet.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Nonapplicability of requirement relating to minimum number of operating days for vessels operating under MSP Operating Agreements

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3503) that would waive the minimum number of operating days required for vessels operating under maritime security program agreements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

National Shipper Advisory Committee

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3509) that would establish an advisory committee comprised of 24 members appointed by the Federal Maritime Commission with expertise relating to the competitiveness, reliability, integrity, and fairness of the international ocean freight delivery system.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note a version of this provision was included elsewhere in this Act.

National Shipper Advisory Committee

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3510D) that would establish an advisory committee comprised of 24 members appointed by the Federal Maritime Commission with expertise relating to the competitiveness, reliability, integrity, and fairness of the international ocean freight delivery system.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Authorization of amounts in funding tables (sec. 4001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 4001) that would provide for the allocation of funds among programs, projects, and activities in accordance with the tables in division D of this Act, subject to reprogramming guidance in accordance with established procedures. Consistent with the previously expressed views of the committee, this section would also require that a decision by an agency head to commit, obligate, or expend funds to a specific entity on the basis of such funding tables be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of section 2304(k) and section 2374 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable provisions of law.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 4001).

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations			
Title I—Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	3,074,594	145,060	3,219,654
Missile Procurement, Army	3,491,507	-39,859	3,451,648
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,696,740	144,145	3,840,885
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,777,716	91,319	2,869,035
Other Procurement, Army	8,625,206	-343,429	8,281,777
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	17,127,378	1,417,875	18,545,253
Weapons Procurement, Navy	4,884,995	-155,761	4,729,234
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	883,602	-53,071	830,531
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	19,902,757	3,506,352	23,409,109
Other Procurement, Navy	10,948,518	-172,071	10,776,447
Procurement, Marine Corps	2,903,976	-94,434	2,809,542
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	17,908,145	1,374,468	19,282,613
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,396,417	-36,640	2,359,777
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	596,338	-2,082	594,256
Other Procurement, Air Force	23,695,720	-46,154	23,649,566
Procurement, Space Force	2,446,064	-144,230	2,301,834
Procurement, Defense-Wide	5,324,487	309,574	5,634,061
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	130,684,160	5,901,062	136,585,222
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	12,587,343	-109,284	12,478,059
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	21,427,048	-693,459	20,733,589
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	37,391,826	-752,789	36,639,037
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Space Force	10,327,595	84,974	10,412,569
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense- Wide	24,280,891	-45,334	24,235,557
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	210,090		210,090
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	106,224,793	-1,515,892	104,708,901
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	40,312,968	-240,128	40,072,840
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,934,717	-37,441	2,897,276
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	7,420,014	-51,378	7,368,636
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	49,692,742	-1,584,997	48,107,745
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	7,328,607	-378,001	6,950,606
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,127,046	-14,797	1,112,249
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	284,656	-1,733	282,923
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	34,750,597	-302,030	34,448,567
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	2,531,294	-17,000	2,514,294
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,350,284	-42,100	3,308,184

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,753,642	-8,400	6,745,242
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	38,649,079	24,083	38,673,162
US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense ...	15,211		15,211
DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	58,181	50,000	108,181
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid	109,900		109,900
Cooperative Threat Reduction	238,490	121,700	360,190
Environmental Restoration	1,073,068		1,073,068
Undistributed	0	-1,711,780	-1,711,780
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	196,630,496	-4,194,002	192,436,494
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	150,524,104	-1,338,252	149,185,852
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions ...	8,372,741		8,372,741
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	158,896,845	-1,338,252	157,558,593
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	56,717		56,717
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	95,712		95,712
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,146,660		1,146,660
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	49,821		49,821
National Defense Sealift Fund	0	434,193	434,193
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	889,500		889,500
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	769,629	15,800	785,429
Office of the Inspector General	371,439		371,439
Defense Health Program	32,690,372	-370,050	32,320,322
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	36,069,850	79,943	36,149,793
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authoriza- tions	628,506,144	-1,067,141	627,439,003
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	650,336	229,740	880,076
Navy	1,975,606	31,479	2,007,085
Air Force	767,132	-49,700	717,432
Defense-Wide	2,027,520	-141,154	1,886,366
NATO Security Investment Program	173,030		173,030
Army National Guard	321,437	49,835	371,272
Army Reserve	88,337	2,500	90,837
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	70,995	12,800	83,795
Air National Guard	64,214	29,500	93,714
Air Force Reserve	23,117	25,000	48,117
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	600		600
Subtotal, Military Construction	6,162,324	190,000	6,352,324
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	119,400		119,400
Operation & Maintenance, Army	367,142	26,000	393,142
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	42,897		42,897

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	346,493	25,000	371,493
Construction, Air Force	97,214		97,214
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	317,021	9,000	326,021
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	54,728		54,728
Improvement Fund	5,897		5,897
Subtotal, Family Housing	1,350,792	60,000	1,410,792
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	66,060		66,060
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	125,165		125,165
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	109,222		109,222
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	300,447	0	300,447
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authoriza- tions	7,813,563	250,000	8,063,563
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	636,319,707	-817,141	635,502,566
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	137,800		137,800
Weapons Activities	15,602,000	-51,572	15,550,428
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,031,000	10,000	2,041,000
Naval Reactors	1,684,000		1,684,000
Federal Salaries and Expenses	454,000		454,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup	4,983,608	832,159	5,815,767
Other Defense Activities	1,054,727	-153,679	901,048
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activi- ties	25,947,135	636,908	26,584,043
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	28,836		28,836
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	28,836	0	28,836
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	25,975,971	636,908	26,612,879
Function 054, Defense-Related Activities			
Other Agency Authorizations			
Maritime Security Program	314,008	180,000	494,008
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	314,008	180,000	494,008
Subtotal, 054, Defense-Related Activities	314,008	180,000	494,008
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations ..	26,289,979	816,908	27,106,887

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Total, National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request	662,609,686	-233	662,609,453
National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	461,080	104,032	565,112
Missile Procurement, Army	881,592	-15,600	865,992
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	15,225		15,225
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	110,668		110,668
Other Procurement, Army	924,077		924,077
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	33,241		33,241
Weapons Procurement, Navy	5,572		5,572
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	95,942		95,942
Other Procurement, Navy	343,526		343,526
Procurement, Marine Corps	47,963		47,963
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	569,155	-67,190	501,965
Missile Procurement, Air Force	223,772		223,772
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	802,455		802,455
Other Procurement, Air Force	355,339		355,339
Procurement, Defense-Wide	258,491	64,811	323,302
National Guard & Reserve Equipment	0	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, Procurement	5,128,098	236,053	5,364,151
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	182,824		182,824
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	59,562		59,562
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	5,304		5,304
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	82,818		82,818
Subtotal, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	330,508	0	330,508
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	17,137,754	-1,753,697	15,384,057
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	33,399		33,399
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	79,792		79,792
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	4,015,612		4,015,612
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	845,000	-322,500	522,500
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	10,700,305	740,000	11,440,305
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,102,600	400,000	1,502,600
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	21,492		21,492
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	8,707		8,707
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	17,930,020	377,579	18,307,599
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	77,115		77,115
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	30,090		30,090
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	175,642		175,642
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	6,022,254	72,565	6,094,819

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Ukraine Security Assistance		250,000	250,000
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance	58,179,782	-236,053	57,943,729
Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	4,602,593		4,602,593
Subtotal, Military Personnel	4,602,593	0	4,602,593
Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	20,090		20,090
Office of the Inspector General	24,069		24,069
Defense Health Program	365,098		365,098
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	409,257	0	409,257
Military Construction			
Army	15,873		15,873
Navy	70,020		70,020
Air Force	263,869		263,869
Subtotal, Military Construction	349,762	0	349,762
Subtotal, 051, Department of Defense-Military	69,000,000	0	69,000,000
Total, National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations Funding	69,000,000	0	69,000,000
Total, National Defense	731,609,686	-233	731,609,453
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 600)	83,306		83,306
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	70,300		70,300
	13,006		13,006
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADD)			
Title X—General Transfer Authority			[4,000,000]
Title XV—Special Transfer Authority			[2,000,000]
MEMORANDUM: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	181,931		

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	636,319,707	-817,141	635,502,566
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	25,975,971	636,908	26,612,879
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	314,008	180,000	494,008
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)—BASE BILL	662,609,686	-233	662,609,453
TOTAL, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	69,000,000		69,000,000
GRAND TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	731,609,686	-233	731,609,453
Scoring adjustments			
Transfers to non-Defense budget functions already credited to 050 by OMB	-152,000		-152,000
Subtotal, Scoring Adjustments	-152,000		-152,000
Base National Defense Discretionary Programs that are Not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee or Do Not Require Additional Authorization (CBO Estimates)			
Defense Production Act Purchases	181,931		181,931
Indefinite Account: Disposal Of DOD Real Property	9,739		9,739
Indefinite Account: Lease Of DOD Real Property	32,623		32,623
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	224,293		224,293
Other Discretionary Programs	8,811,000		8,811,000
Adjustments for revised BCA caps	6,000		6,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	9,131,008		9,131,008
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	9,203,301		9,203,301
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	705,392,000	-817,141	704,574,859
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	25,975,971	636,908	26,612,879
Defense-Related Activities (054)	9,131,008	180,000	9,311,008
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	740,498,979	-233	740,498,746
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Baseline)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	9,799,000		9,799,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	1,833,000		1,833,000
Offsetting receipts	-1,989,000		-1,989,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	9,643,000		9,643,000
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs and other	1,682,000		1,682,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	1,682,000		1,682,000
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	61,000		61,000
Payment to CIA retirement fund and other	514,000		514,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	575,000		575,000
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	11,900,000		11,900,000
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	715,035,000	-817,141	714,217,859
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	27,657,971	636,908	28,294,879
Defense-Related Activities (054)	9,706,008	180,000	9,886,008

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	752,398,979	-233	752,398,746

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY											
FIXED WING											
002	MQ-1 UAV				75,000		165,000				
	Additional aircraft				[75,000]						
	Reverse planned temporary procurement pause						[165,000]				
003	FUTURE UAS FAMILY		1,100		1,100		1,100				1,100
004	RQ-11 (RAVEN)		20,851		20,851		20,851				20,851
ROTARY											
007	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	50	792,027	50	792,027	50	792,027			50	792,027
008	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN AP		169,460		169,460		169,460				169,460
011	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	36	742,998	36	725,298	36	742,998		-17,700	36	725,298
	Unjustified costs				[-17,700]				[-17,700]		
012	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) AP		87,427		87,427		87,427				87,427
013	UH-60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS	24	172,797	24	172,797	24	172,797			24	172,797
014	CH-47 HELICOPTER	6	160,750	11	266,850	6	160,750	5	136,000	11	296,750
	Program increase—F Block II			[5]	[136,000]			[5]	[136,000]		
	Unjustified cost growth				[-29,900]						
015	CH-47 HELICOPTER AP		18,372		47,372		18,372		29,000		47,372
	Program increase—F Block II				[29,000]				[29,000]		
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT											
018	UNIVERSAL GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT (UAS)		7,509		7,509		7,509				7,509
019	GRAY EAGLE MODS2		16,280		16,280		16,280				16,280
020	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)		35,864		35,864		35,864				35,864
021	AH-64 MODS		118,316		113,216		118,316		-7,740		110,576
	Sensors cost growth								[-7,740]		
	Unjustified cost growth—M-DSA				[-5,100]						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
022	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)		15,548		15,548		35,548				15,548
	IVCS						[20,000]				
023	GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP)		2,947		2,947		2,947				2,947
024	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)		9,598		9,598		9,598				9,598
025	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)		2,452		2,452		2,452				2,452
026	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS		13,868		13,868		13,868				13,868
027	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		25,842		31,342		25,842		5,500		31,342
	Program increase				[5,500]				[5,500]		
028	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN		77,432		77,432		77,432				77,432
029	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE		101,355		101,355		101,355				101,355
031	AVIATION ASSURED PNT		54,609		54,609		54,609				54,609
032	GATM ROLLUP		12,180		12,180		12,180				12,180
034	UAS MODS		4,204		4,204		4,204				4,204
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS										
035	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		49,455		49,455		49,455				49,455
036	SURVIVABILITY CM		8,035		8,035		8,035				8,035
037	CMWS		10,567		10,567		10,567				10,567
038	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	120	237,467	120	237,467	120	237,467			120	237,467
	OTHER SUPPORT										
	UNDISTRIBUTED										
039	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		1,789		1,789		1,789				1,789
040	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		17,584		17,584		17,584				17,584
041	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		48,265		48,265		48,265				48,265
042	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		26,408		26,408		26,408				26,408
044	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		2,256		2,256		2,256				2,256
045	LAUNCHER GUIDED MISSILE: LONGBOW HELLFIRE XM2		8,982		8,982		8,982				8,982
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	236	3,074,594	241	3,267,394	236	3,259,594	5	145,060	241	3,219,654
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM										
002	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	50	378,654	50	378,654	50	378,654		-4,067	50	374,587
	Production costs previously funded								[-4,067]		
003	MSE MISSILE	122	603,188	122	603,188	168	779,773			122	603,188

					[46]	[176,585]			
004	Transfer missiles from EDI OCO				30	49,941	30	49,941	
	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	30	49,941	30	42,441	49,941		30	49,941
	Contract delay				[-7,500]				
005	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I		106,261		25,011	65,761		-40,792	65,469
	Army identified funds excess to need				[-40,500]			[-40,792]	
	Army-identified funding early to need							[-40,500]	
	Funding excess to need				[-40,750]				
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM								
006	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	428	91,225	428	91,225	428	91,225	428	91,225
007	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSL (JAGM)	657	213,397	657	213,397	657	213,397	657	213,397
008	LONG RANGE PRECISION MUNITION		45,307		45,307		45,307		45,307
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS								
009	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	773	190,325	773	190,325	773	190,325	773	190,325
010	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,405	121,074	1,405	121,074	1,405	121,074	1,405	121,074
011	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	5,384	850,157	5,384	850,157	5,384	850,157	5,384	845,157
	Excess tooling request							-5,000	
								[-5,000]	
012	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	3,270	30,836	3,270	30,836	3,270	30,836	3,270	30,836
013	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)	5	41,226	5	41,226	5	41,226	5	51,226
	Army requested transfer from OMA line 121							10,000	
								[10,000]	
	MODIFICATIONS								
016	PATRIOT MODS		278,050		278,050		278,050		278,050
017	ATACMS MODS		141,690		141,690		141,690		141,690
020	AVENGER MODS		13,942		13,942		13,942		13,942
021	ITAS/TOW MODS		5,666		5,666		5,666		5,666
022	MLRS MODS		310,419		310,419		310,419		310,419
023	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		6,081		6,081		6,081		6,081
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
024	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		5,090		5,090		5,090		5,090
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES								
	UNDISTRIBUTED								
025	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		8,978		8,978		8,978		8,978
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	12,124	3,491,507	12,124	3,402,757	12,170	3,627,592	-39,859	12,124
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY								
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES								
002	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	32	192,971	32	172,971	32	172,971		139,254
	Forward financing of vehicle manufacturing							-53,717	
								[-53,717]	
	Prior year carry-over				[-80,000]				
	Program decrease							[-20,000]	
	Program increase				[60,000]				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES											
004	STRYKER UPGRADE	154	847,212	214	1,183,052	154	847,212	60	321,000	214	1,168,212
	CROWS-J program delay				[-39,160]				[-39,160]		
	Program increase—Army UPL			[60]	[375,000]			[60]	[375,000]		
	Unit cost growth								[-14,840]		
005	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		493,109		435,759		473,109		-57,350		435,759
	Prior year carry-over				[-17,350]				[-17,350]		
	UBIS early to need				[-40,000]				[-40,000]		
	UBIS slip						[-20,000]				
006	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		26,893		21,893		26,893				26,893
	Prior year carryover				[-5,000]						
007	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	30	435,825	30	435,825	30	435,825			30	435,825
009	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)		5,074		5,074		5,074				5,074
010	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	4	19,500	4	19,500	4	19,500			4	19,500
011	M88 FOV MODS		18,382		13,082		13,382				18,382
	Program reduction				[-5,300]						
	Unjustified growth						[-5,000]				
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	14	72,178	14	61,878	14	61,678		-52,931	14	19,247
	IOTE and testing delay						[-10,500]				
	Program delay				[-10,300]				[-52,931]		
013	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		392,013		386,278		392,013				392,013
	Prior year carry-over				[-5,735]						
014	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	89	1,033,253	89	1,020,396	89	1,033,253		-12,857	89	1,020,396
	Component cost savings				[-3,480]				[-3,480]		
	Prior year carry-over				[-9,377]				[-9,377]		
WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES											
016	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S		17,864		17,864		17,864				17,864
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS		10,288		10,288		10,288				10,288
019	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		5,969		5,969		5,969				5,969
020	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE		10,137		10,137		10,137				10,137
021	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM		999		999		999				999
022	CARBINE		7,411		7,411		7,411				7,411
023	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON		35,822		35,822		35,822				35,822

024	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	24,534		24,534		24,534		24,534	
025	HANDGUN	4,662		4,662		4,662		4,662	
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH								
026	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	6,444		6,444		6,444		6,444	
027	M777 MODS	10,983		10,983		10,983		10,983	
028	M4 CARBINE MODS	4,824		4,824		4,824		4,824	
031	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	6,385		6,385		6,385		6,385	
032	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	1,898		1,898		1,898		1,898	
033	M119 MODIFICATIONS	2,009		2,009		2,009		2,009	
034	MORTAR MODIFICATION	1,689		1,689		1,689		1,689	
035	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,604		2,604		2,604		2,604	
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES								
	UNDISTRIBUTED								
036	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,763		2,763		2,763		2,763	
037	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	3,045		3,045		3,045		3,045	
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	323	3,696,740	383	3,916,038	323	3,641,240	60	144,145
	383	3,840,885							
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY								
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION								
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	68,472		68,472		68,472		65,659	
	E95700 unit cost growth								
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	109,933		109,933		109,933		109,933	
003	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION	11,988		11,988		11,988		11,988	
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	853		853		853		853	
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	58,280		58,280		58,280		58,280	
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES	31,708		31,708		31,708		31,708	
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	9,111		9,111		9,111		9,111	
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	58,172		58,172		58,172		58,172	
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	114,638		114,638		114,638		114,638	
	MORTAR AMMUNITION								
010	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	31,222		31,222		31,222		31,222	
011	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	42,857		42,857		42,857		42,857	
012	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	107,762		107,762		107,762		107,762	
	TANK AMMUNITION								
013	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	233,444		233,444		233,444		232,226	
	E73201 excess cost growth								
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION								
014	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	35,963		35,963		35,963		35,963	
015	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	293,692		283,692		293,692		291,292	
	Program delays								

TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	12,986	12,986	12,986	-3,333	9,653
	Prior year carryover				[-3,333]	
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	31,443	31,443	31,443		31,443
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	17,082	17,082	17,082		17,082
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	44,795	44,795	44,795		44,795
005	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)	37,932	37,932	37,932		37,932
008	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICL	894,414	894,414	894,414		894,414
009	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	29,368	29,368	29,368		29,368
010	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	95,092	95,092	95,092		95,092
011	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C	999	999	999		999
012	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	27,687	27,687	27,687		27,687
014	PLS ESP	21,969	21,969	21,969		21,969
015	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	65,635	132,635	65,635	33,500	99,135
	Program increase		[67,000]		[33,500]	
016	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM	5,927	5,927	5,927		5,927
017	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	36,497	36,497	36,497		36,497
018	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	114,977	114,977	114,977		114,977
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
020	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,246	1,246	1,246		1,246
021	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	19,870	19,870	19,870	-14,902	4,968
	Excess carryover				[-14,902]	
COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
022	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	160,469	150,469	160,469	-9,290	151,179
	Unit cost growth		[-10,000]		[-9,290]	
023	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	360,379	337,879	365,379	-12,597	347,782
	MDTF scalable node equipment			[5,000]		
	Program delays		[-10,000]		[-5,380]	
	Unit cost growth		[-12,500]		[-7,217]	
024	SITUATION INFORMATION TRANSPORT	63,396	63,396	63,396		63,396
026	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	5,170	5,170	5,170		5,170
COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
029	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	101,498	101,498	101,498		101,498
030	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	72,450	64,950	74,850	-2,700	69,750
	AFRICOM force protection upgrades			[1,000]	[1,000]	
	MDTF support requirements			[1,400]		
	Program delays		[-7,500]		[-3,700]	
031	SHF TERM	13,173	13,173	13,173		13,173
032	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	134,928	134,928	134,928		134,928
033	SMART-T (SPACE)	8,611	8,611	8,611		8,611

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
034	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS		8,191		8,191		8,191				8,191
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM										
036	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)		94,871		94,871		94,871		-2,752		92,119
	Contract management growth								[-2,752]		
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS										
037	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)		550,848		550,848		552,348		1,500		552,348
	AFRICOM force protection upgrades						[1,500]		[1,500]		
038	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		8,237		8,237		8,237				8,237
041	SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCR		13,967						-13,967		
	Program cancellation						[-13,967]				
	Program cancellation				[-13,967]				[-13,967]		
043	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE		19,579		19,579		19,579				19,579
044	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		94,156		94,156		94,156				94,156
045	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE		18,313		18,313		18,313				18,313
046	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS		51,480		51,480		51,480				51,480
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM										
048	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP)		13,146		13,146		13,146				13,146
049	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE		5,624		5,624		5,624				5,624
	INFORMATION SECURITY										
051	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		4,596		4,596		4,596				4,596
052	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)		159,272		149,272		159,272				159,272
	Program decrease				[-10,000]						
053	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS		54,753		54,753		55,653		-12,000		42,753
	Army requested transfer to RDTE army line 267 for program management.								[-12,000]		
	MDTF cyber defense and EW tools						[900]				
054	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO		1,760		1,760		1,760				1,760
056	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (INFO SECURITY)		260		260		260				260
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS										
057	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		29,761		29,761		30,761		1,000		30,761
	AFRICOM UFR force protection upgrades						[1,000]		[1,000]		
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS										
058	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		147,696		147,696		147,696				147,696

059	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	4,900	4,900	4,900	-4,900	
	Excess carryover				[-4,900]	
060	HOME STATION MISSION COMMAND CENTERS (HSMCC)	15,227	15,227	15,227		15,227
061	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (JIE)	3,177	3,177	3,177		3,177
062	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	300,035	280,035	300,035	-20,000	280,035
	Unjustified growth		[-20,000]		[-20,000]	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)					
065	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)	5,304	5,304	5,304		5,304
066	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS) (MIP)	8,081	8,081	8,081		8,081
068	DCGS-A (MIP)	151,886	151,886	151,886		151,886
070	TROJAN (MIP)	17,593	17,593	17,593		17,593
071	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	28,558	28,558	28,558		28,558
073	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES (MIP)	999	999	999		999
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)					
075	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	5,332	5,332	5,332		5,332
076	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	7,849	7,849	7,849		7,849
077	AIR VIGILANCE (AV) (MIP)	8,160	8,160	8,160		8,160
079	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST	8,669	8,669	8,669		8,669
081	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES			13,400		
	MDTF advanced intel systems remote collection			[13,400]		
082	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)	300	300	300		300
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)					
083	SENTINEL MODS	58,884	58,884	58,884		58,884
084	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	1,127,375	897,375	1,127,375	-230,000	897,375
	IVAS reduction		[-230,000]		[-230,000]	
086	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	13,954	13,954	13,954		13,954
088	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	10,069	10,069	14,069	4,000	14,069
	AFRICOM UFR force protection upgrades			[4,000]	[4,000]	
089	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	133,590	115,090	133,590	-18,500	115,090
	Program decrease		[-18,500]		[-18,500]	
091	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	243,850	226,350	243,850		243,850
	Program delays		[-17,500]			
092	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	69,641	50,541	69,641	-19,100	50,541
	Early to need		[-19,100]		[-19,100]	
094	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	7,509	7,509	7,509		7,509
095	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	3,800	3,800	3,800		3,800
096	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	7,292	7,292	7,292		7,292
097	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	72,421	71,421	72,421	-1,000	71,421
	Excess to need		[-1,000]		[-1,000]	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
098	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (49,947		49,947		49,947				49,947
099	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		9,390		9,390		9,390				9,390
100	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		47,374		47,374		47,374				47,374
101	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM		201,587		191,587		201,587		-3,000		198,587
	Program reduction				[-10,000]				[-3,000]		
102	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		4,495		4,495		4,495				4,495
103	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE		18,651		18,651		18,651				18,651
105	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)		2,792		2,792		2,792				2,792
106	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP)		9,071		9,071		9,071				9,071
107	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET		12,117		12,117		12,117				12,117
108	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)		3,004		5,004		3,004		2,000		5,004
	Program increase				[2,000]				[2,000]		
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION										
109	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		14,574		14,574		14,574				14,574
110	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		140,619		140,619		140,619		-1,778		138,841
	AIE travel costs excess								[-1,778]		
111	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM		4,448		4,448		4,448				4,448
112	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)		68,405		68,405		54,380				68,405
	Program decrease						[-14,025]				
113	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM		8,459		8,459		8,459				8,459
114	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		57,651		57,651		57,651				57,651
115	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		14,848		14,848		14,848				14,848
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)										
117	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		4,995		4,995		4,995				4,995
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT										
119	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES		16,983		8,983		20,883		-8,000		8,983
	MDTF advanced intel systems remote collection						[3,900]				
	Program reduction				[-8,000]				[-8,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
19A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,582		1,582		1,582				1,582
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT										
123	CBRN DEFENSE		28,456		28,456		42,456				28,456
	WMD CST equipment						[14,000]				

124	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	13,995	13,995	13,995		13,995
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT					
125	TACTICAL BRIDGING	10,545	10,545	10,545		10,545
126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	72,074	72,074	72,074		72,074
127	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET	32,493	32,493	32,493		32,493
128	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	62,978	62,978	62,978		62,978
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT					
129	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST	5,570	5,570	5,570		5,570
130	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	2,497	2,497	2,497		2,497
132	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)	109,069	99,069	109,069	-10,000	99,069
	Program reduction		[-10,000]		[-10,000]	
134	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	36,584	36,584	36,584		36,584
135	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	179,544	174,744	179,544	-4,800	174,744
	SMET contract delay		[-4,800]		[-4,800]	
137	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS	64,583	64,583	64,583		64,583
139	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS	5,289	5,289	5,289		5,289
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
140	HEATERS AND ECU'S	8,200	8,200	8,200		8,200
142	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	4,625	4,625	4,625		4,625
143	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	154,937	154,937	154,937	-5,000	149,937
	Unit cost discrepancies				[-5,000]	
144	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	34,297	34,297	34,297		34,297
147	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	53,021	53,021	53,021		53,021
148	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	23,324	23,324	23,324		23,324
149	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT)	8,014	8,014	8,014		8,014
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT					
150	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	78,448	78,448	78,448	-198	78,250
	tank rack module unit cost growth				[-198]	
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT					
151	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	59,485	64,485	59,485	5,000	64,485
	Future Warfighter Shelter		[5,000]		[5,000]	
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT					
152	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	40,337	40,337	40,337		40,337
153	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)	5,386	5,386	5,386		5,386
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT					
154	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	5,406	5,406	5,406		5,406
155	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	4,188	4,188	4,188		4,188
156	LOADERS	4,521	4,521	4,521		4,521
157	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	5,186	5,186	5,186		5,186
158	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	4,715	4,715	4,715		4,715

UNDISTRIBUTED											
189	INITIAL SPARES—C&E		9,950		9,950		9,950		9,950		
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		8,625,206		8,288,139		8,671,214		-343,429	8,281,777	
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY											
COMBAT AIRCRAFT											
001	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	24	1,761,146	24	1,761,146	24	1,761,146		-35,746	24	1,725,400
	Ancillary equipment excess cost growth								[-13,367]		
	Contract award savings								[-14,023]		
	Rec flyaway ECO excess growth								[-8,356]		
002	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET AP				28,100				28,100		28,100
	FY22 aircraft				[28,100]				[28,100]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	21	2,181,780	21	2,106,680	23	2,381,780	2	190,117	23	2,371,897
	Additional aircraft					[2]	[200,000]	[2]	[200,000]		
	Excess depot standup funding				[-6,500]						
	F135 affordability challenges				[-21,000]						
	Lot 15 target cost savings				[-41,600]				[-9,883]		
	Unjustified ALIS funding				[-6,000]						
004	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP		330,386		330,386		330,386				330,386
005	JSF STOVL	10	1,109,393	10	1,053,893	12	1,234,893		-33,928	10	1,075,465
	Additional 2 F-35B aircraft					[2]	[125,500]				
	Excess depot standup funding				[-5,000]						
	F135 affordability challenges				[-15,000]						
	Lot 15 target cost savings				[-18,000]						
	Unit cost adjustment								[-33,928]		
	Unjustified ALIS funding				[-10,000]						
	Unjustified production engineering support				[-7,500]						
006	JSF STOVL AP		303,035		303,035		303,035				303,035
007	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	7	813,324	7	813,324	7	793,324		-12,690	7	800,634
	Force Design 2030 realignment NRE excess								[-20,000]		
008	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP		201,188		201,188		191,188				201,188
	Force Design 2030 realignment								[-10,000]		
009	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	9	934,793	11	1,146,193	9	934,793	2	187,156	11	1,121,949
	CMV unit cost adjustment								[-24,244]		
	Navy UPL			[2]	[211,400]			[2]	[211,400]		
010	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) AP		39,547		39,547		39,547				39,547
011	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)		7,267		7,267		7,267				7,267
013	P-8A POSEIDON		80,134	6	1,020,034		80,134	8	1,339,900	8	1,420,034
	Additional aircraft only for the Navy Reserve			[6]	[1,020,000]			[8]	[1,420,000]		
	Line shutdown early to need				[-80,100]				[-80,100]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
015	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	4	626,109	4	626,109	4	626,109		-15,003	4	611,106
	unjustified growth peculiar training equipment								[-15,003]		
016	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE AP		123,166		123,166		123,166				123,166
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
017	ADVANCED HELICOPTER TRAINING SYSTEM	36	269,867	36	269,867	36	269,867		-33,721	36	236,146
	Other ILS excess growth								[-33,721]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
018	KC-130J	5	380,984	5	380,984	5	380,984		-5,426	5	375,558
	Unit cost growth								[-5,426]		
019	KC-130J AP		67,022		67,022		67,022				67,022
021	MQ-4 TRITON		150,570	1	280,570		100,570	1	93,894	1	244,464
	Excess funding given procurement pause until FY23						[-50,000]				
	One additional aircraft			[1]	[130,000]			[1]	[130,000]		
	Production line preservation costs excess to need								[-36,106]		
023	MQ-8 UAV		40,375		40,375		40,375				40,375
024	STUASLO UAV		30,930		30,930		30,930				30,930
026	VH-92A EXECUTIVE HELO	5	610,231	5	610,231	5	610,231		-21,189	5	589,042
	ECO price adjustment								[-1,010]		
	Unit cost adjustment								[-20,179]		
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
028	F-18 A-D UNIQUE		208,261		208,261		208,261		-12,551		195,710
	USMC AESA radar excess unit cost growth (OSIP 21-00; ECP 583)								[-12,551]		
029	F-18E/F AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM		468,954		468,954		468,954		-39,494		429,460
	OSIP 11-10 support excess growth								[-14,723]		
	OSIP 11-10 unit cost growth								[-15,787]		
	OSIP 11-10 unstation equipment excess growth								[-8,984]		
030	AEA SYSTEMS		21,061		21,061		21,061				21,061
031	AV-8 SERIES		34,082		34,082		34,082				34,082
032	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)		158,055		158,055		158,055		-30,360		127,695
	Installation equipment excess growth								[-9,654]		
	Support equipment excess growth								[-20,706]		
033	ADVERSARY		42,946		42,946		42,946				42,946

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034	F-18 SERIES	379,351	379,351	379,351		379,351
035	H-53 SERIES	74,771	74,771	74,771		74,771
036	MH-60 SERIES	131,584	136,584	131,584	5,000	136,584
	Program increase—Alternative low frequency active sonar for risk reduction.		(5,000)		(5,000)	
037	H-1 SERIES	185,140	185,140	185,140	-32,578	152,562
	APR-39D(V)2 kits early to need				(-6,720)	
	ECS thermal kits previously funded				(-1,245)	
	FMV Phase 2.0 kits previously funded				(-2,440)	
	Installation equipment NRE excess growth				(-4,379)	
	Installation equipment NRE unjustified request				(-4,317)	
	Other support excess growth				(-5,256)	
	Rotor brake system kits previously funded				(-5,500)	
	Target sight system block upgrade unit cost growth				(-2,721)	
038	EP-3 SERIES	26,602	26,602	26,602		26,602
040	E-2 SERIES	175,540	175,540	175,540		175,540
041	TRAINER A/C SERIES	7,085	7,085	7,085		7,085
042	C-2A	9,525	9,525	9,525		9,525
043	C-130 SERIES	141,705	141,705	141,705	-17,052	124,653
	GFE excess growth				(-8,509)	
	Installation excess growth				(-1,802)	
	JAGM A kit procurement and installation early to need				(-6,741)	
044	FEWSG	684	684	684		684
045	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	8,911	8,911	8,911		8,911
046	E-6 SERIES	197,206	197,206	197,206		197,206
047	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	29,086	29,086	29,086		29,086
049	T-45 SERIES	155,745	155,745	155,745		155,745
050	POWER PLANT CHANGES	24,633	24,633	24,633		24,633
051	JPATS SERIES	22,682	22,682	22,682		22,682
052	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	40,401	40,401	45,401	5,000	45,401
	Aviation body armor vest			(5,000)	(5,000)	
053	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	138,480	138,480	138,480	-4,110	134,370
	H-1 kit cost growth (OSIP 014-90)				(-2,091)	
	MV-22 kit cost growth (OSIP 014-90)				(-2,019)	
054	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	143,322	143,322	143,322		143,322
055	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	2,142	2,142	2,142		2,142
056	ID SYSTEMS	35,999	35,999	35,999		35,999
057	P-8 SERIES	180,530	180,530	180,530	-7,709	172,821
	Increment 3 aircrew trainers previously funded				(-7,709)	
058	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	27,794	27,794	27,794		27,794

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
059	MQ-8 SERIES		28,774		28,774		28,774				28,774
060	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACF) OSPREY		334,405		334,405		334,405				334,405
061	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)		176,638		176,638		176,638				176,638
062	F-35 STOVL SERIES		153,588		146,388		153,588		-7,200		146,388
	Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays				[-7,200]				[-7,200]		
063	F-35 CV SERIES		105,452		99,552		105,452		-5,900		99,552
	Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays				[-5,900]				[-5,900]		
064	QRC		126,618		126,618		126,618				126,618
065	MQ-4 SERIES		12,998		12,998		12,998		-3,029		9,969
	Operating base installation early to need								[-3,029]		
066	RQ-21 SERIES		18,550		18,550		18,550		-3,825		14,725
	SURFR payload suite unit cost growth								[-3,825]		
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
070	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		2,198,460		2,198,460		2,228,460		-109,781		2,088,679
	Additional F-35B/C spares						[30,000]		[30,000]		
	CH-53K spares excess growth								[-25,984]		
	E-2D AHE spares excess growth								[-14,773]		
	Spares for modifications excess growth								[-47,555]		
	Spares for repair of repairables excess growth								[-15,300]		
	VH-92 spares excess growth								[-36,169]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES										
	UNDISTRIBUTED										
071	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		543,559		543,559		543,559				543,559
072	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		75,685		75,685		75,685				75,685
073	WAR CONSUMABLES		40,633		40,633		40,633				40,633
074	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		21,194		21,194		21,194				21,194
075	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		155,179		155,179		155,179				155,179
076	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		2,121		2,121		2,121				2,121
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	121	17,127,378	130	18,298,078	125	17,407,878	13	1,417,875	134	18,545,253
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										
001	TRIDENT II MODS		1,173,837		1,173,837		1,173,837				1,173,837

	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES									
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		7,275		7,275		7,275			7,275
	STRATEGIC MISSILES									
003	TOMAHAWK	155	277,694	155	277,694	165	303,694	-29,820	155	247,874
	Contract award delay							[-26,040]		
	Program increase for USMC Tomahawk					[10]	[26,000]			
	Unit cost carryover							[-3,780]		
	TACTICAL MISSILES									
004	AMRAAM	325	326,952	325	326,952	325	326,952		325	326,952
005	SIDEWINDER	270	126,485	270	126,485	270	126,485		270	126,485
007	STANDARD MISSILE	125	456,206	125	456,206	125	456,206	-50,000	125	406,206
	Transition to production request unjustified							[-50,000]		
008	STANDARD MISSILE AP		66,716		66,716		66,716			66,716
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	357	78,867	357	78,867	357	78,867	-4,600	357	74,267
	Contract award delay							[-4,600]		
010	RAM	100	90,533	100	90,533	100	90,533		100	90,533
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	203	49,386	203	49,386	203	49,386		203	49,386
014	AERIAL TARGETS		174,336		174,336		174,336	-2,928		171,408
	EM443 hardware procurements/modifications excess growth							[-2,375]		
	EM702 ground equipment previously funded							[-553]		
015	DRONES AND DECOYS	68	41,256	68	41,256	68	41,256	-21,300	68	19,956
	MALD concurrency							[-21,300]		
016	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,501		3,501		3,501			3,501
017	LRASM	48	168,845	48	168,845	58	203,845		48	168,845
	Additional Navy LRASM missiles					[10]	[35,000]			
018	LCS OTH MISSILE	15	32,910	15	32,910	15	32,910		15	32,910
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES									
019	TOMAHAWK MODS		164,915		164,915		164,915	-3,607		161,308
	MST kits excess cost growth							[-3,607]		
020	ESSM	120	215,375	120	206,475	120	215,375	-2,738	120	212,637
	Excessive production support growth				[-8,900]			[-2,738]		
022	HARM MODS	24	147,572	24	147,572	24	147,572	-24,923	24	122,649
	AARGM AUR installation kits excess cost growth							[-7,060]		
	AARGM ER installation kits excess cost							[-16,657]		
	AARGM ER long lead components unjustified request							[-1,206]		
023	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		83,654		17,254		83,654	-9,000		74,654
	SM-2 Blk IIC excessive concurrency				[-66,400]					
	SM-2 BLK IIIA2 Modification unit cost growth							[-4,900]		
	Unjustified DMS request							[-4,100]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES											
024	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		1,996		1,996		1,996				1,996
025	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON		53,401		53,401		53,401				53,401
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT											
027	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		215,659		215,659		215,659				215,659
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP											
028	SSTD		5,811		5,811		3,611				5,811
	Insufficient justification for ADC non-recurring costs						[-2,200]				
029	MK-48 TORPEDO	110	284,901	110	284,901	110	284,901			110	284,901
030	ASW TARGETS		13,833		13,833		13,833				13,833
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP											
031	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS		110,286		110,286		100,286		-6,845		103,441
	HAAWC kits early to need								[-6,845]		
	Mk 54 Mod 0 production delays						[-10,000]				
032	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		57,214		57,214		57,214				57,214
033	MARITIME MINES		5,832		5,832		5,832				5,832
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT											
034	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		97,581		97,581		97,581				97,581
035	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		4,159		4,159		4,159				4,159
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION											
036	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		4,106		4,106		4,106				4,106
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS											
037	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		16,030		16,030		16,030				16,030
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS											
038	CIWS MODS		37,147		37,147		37,147				37,147
039	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		45,804		45,804		45,804				45,804
040	GUN MOUNT MODS		74,427		74,427		74,427				74,427
041	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	32	4,253	32	4,253	32	4,253			32	4,253
042	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		6,662		6,662		6,662				6,662
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS											
UNDISTRIBUTED											
045	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		159,578		159,578		159,578				159,578
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,952	4,884,995	1,952	4,809,695	1,972	4,933,795		-155,761	1,952	4,729,234

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PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC									
NAVY AMMUNITION									
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		41,496		41,496		41,496		41,496
002	JDAM	2,865	64,631	2,865	64,631	2,865	64,631	2,865	64,631
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		60,719		60,719		60,719		60,719
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		11,158		11,158		11,158		11,158
005	PRACTICE BOMBS		51,409		51,409		51,409		51,409
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		64,694		64,694		64,694		64,694
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		51,523		51,523		51,523		51,523
008	JATOS		6,761		6,761		6,761		6,761
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		31,517		31,517		31,517	-2,043	29,474
	MK 187 mod 0 projectile unit cost growth							[-2,043]	
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		38,005		38,005		38,005	-1,867	36,138
	BA23 contract award delay							[-1,867]	
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		40,626		40,626		40,626		40,626
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		48,202		48,202		48,202		48,202
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		9,766		9,766		9,766		9,766
015	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		2,115		2,115		2,115		2,115
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION									
UNDISTRIBUTED									
016	MORTARS		46,781		46,781		46,781		46,781
017	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		119,504		79,662		79,704	-39,842	79,662
	Program decrease						[-39,800]		
	USMC identified funds excess to need				[-39,842]			[-39,842]	
018	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION		83,220		83,220		83,220	-9,319	73,901
	A059 unit cost growth							[-8,195]	
	A940 LAP contract price savings							[-79]	
	AB57 unit cost growth							[-1,045]	
019	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		32,650		32,650		32,650		32,650
020	AMMO MODERNIZATION		15,144		15,144		15,144		15,144
021	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		59,539		59,539		59,539		59,539
022	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		4,142		4,142		4,142		4,142
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	2,865	883,602	2,865	843,760	2,865	843,802	-53,071	2,865
								830,531	
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY									
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS									
001	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE	1	2,891,475	1	2,891,475	1	2,891,475	1	2,891,475
002	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE AP		1,123,175		1,123,175		1,298,175	130,000	1,253,175
	Submarine supplier stability						[175,000]	[130,000]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
OTHER WARSHIPS											
003	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		997,544		907,544		997,544		-90,000		907,544
	Full funding early to need				[-90,000]				[-90,000]		
004	CVN-81		1,645,606		1,465,606		1,645,606		-39,174		1,606,432
	Full funding early to need				[-180,000]				[-39,174]		
005	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,334,693	2	4,630,693	1	2,260,293	1	2,285,778	2	4,620,471
	Restore second Virginia-class SSN			[1]	[2,296,000]			[1]	[2,296,000]		
	Unjustified cost growth						[-74,400]		[-10,222]		
006	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE		1,901,187		2,173,187		2,373,187		272,000		2,173,187
	Long lead material for option ship						[472,000]				
	Restore second Virginia-class SSN				[272,000]				[272,000]		
007	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS		1,878,453		1,878,453		1,878,453				1,878,453
008	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS AP		17,384		17,384		17,384				17,384
009	DDG 1000		78,205		78,205		78,205				78,205
010	DDG-51	2	3,040,270	2	3,040,270	2	3,010,270		-30,000	2	3,010,270
	Available prior-year funds						[-30,000]		[-30,000]		
011	DDG-51 AP		29,297		29,297		464,297		305,000		334,297
	LLTM for FY22 DDG-51s						[260,000]		[130,000]		
	Surface ship supplier stability						[175,000]		[175,000]		
013	FFG-FRIGATE	1	1,053,123	1	954,523	1	1,053,123			1	1,053,123
	Anticipated learning curve				[-98,600]						
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS											
014	LPD FLIGHT II	1	1,155,801	1	1,118,101		905,801	-1	-30,000		1,125,801
	Excessive unit cost growth				[-37,700]				[-28,000]		
	Previously authorized										
	Transfer to Line 15										
015	LPD FLIGHT II AP						500,000		2,000		2,000
	LPD-32 and LPD-33 program increase						[250,000]				
	Transfer from Line 14 for LPD-32 and LPD-33						[250,000]		[2,000]		
017	LHA REPLACEMENT						250,000		500,000		500,000
	LHA-9 program increase						[250,000]		[500,000]		
019	EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (EPF)			1	260,000			1	260,000	1	260,000
	One additional ship			[1]	[260,000]				[1]	[260,000]	

UNDISTRIBUTED									
022	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS)	2	168,209	2	168,209	2	168,209	2	168,209
023	LCU 1700	5	87,395	5	87,395	4	70,395	5	87,395
	Insufficient justification					[-1]	[-17,000]		
024	OUTFITTING		825,586		825,586		747,286		766,334
	Unjustified cost growth						[-78,300]		
026	SERVICE CRAFT		249,781		249,781		275,281		249,781
	Accelerate YP-703 Flight II						[25,500]		
027	LCAC SLEP	3	56,461	3	56,461			3	56,461
	Insufficient justification					[-3]	[-56,461]		
028	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		369,112		369,112		369,112		369,112
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	16	19,902,757	18	22,324,457	11	21,254,096	1	23,409,109
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY									
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT									
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT		11,738		11,738		11,738		11,738
GENERATORS									
002	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E		58,497		58,497		38,497		54,810
	Hardware and software upgrades for 5 previously pro- cured HED ship sets.						[15,000]		
	HED installation early to need						[-35,000]		
	HM&E condition system unjustified growth								[-3,687]
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT									
003	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		74,084		74,084		74,084		74,084
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT									
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG		204,806		204,806		204,806		204,806
005	DDG MOD		547,569		531,169		497,569		512,155
	Excessive CSSQT cost growth				[-16,400]				
	Installation excess unit cost growth						[-50,000]		[-35,414]
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		18,394		18,394		18,394		18,394
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,374		2,374		2,374		2,374
008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE		78,265		78,265		78,265		78,265
009	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		23,035		23,035		23,035		23,035
010	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		64,632		60,132		64,632		64,632
	Excess cost growth				[-4,500]				
011	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		22,868		22,868		22,868		22,868
012	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,976		3,976		3,976		3,976
013	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		31,322		31,322		31,322		31,322
014	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		50,475		55,475		50,475		55,475
	Electronic actuator pilot program				[5,000]				[5,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
015	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		42,279		36,779		42,279		-5,500		36,779
	Excess cost growth				[-5,500]				[-5,500]		
016	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		15,429		15,429		15,429				15,429
017	DSSP EQUIPMENT		2,918		2,918		2,918				2,918
018	CG MODERNIZATION		87,978		87,978		87,978				87,978
019	LCAC		9,366		9,366		9,366				9,366
020	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT		16,842		16,842		16,842				16,842
021	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		105,715		95,715		105,715				105,715
	Cost growth				[-10,000]						
022	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,044		3,044		3,044				3,044
023	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		5,885		5,885		5,885				5,885
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT										
024	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION		1,260,721		400,621		1,260,721		-12,100		1,248,621
	LCS in-service modernization excess cost growth				[-12,100]				[-12,100]		
	Realignment to OPN-24A for Shipyard Infrastructure Op- timization Plan.				[-198,000]						
	Transfer to O&M for ship depot maintenance				[-650,000]						
024A	SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PLAN				198,000						
	Realignment from OPN-24 for Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.				[198,000]						
025	REACTOR POWER UNITS		5,305		5,305		5,305				5,305
026	REACTOR COMPONENTS		415,404		415,404		415,404				415,404
	OCEAN ENGINEERING										
027	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		11,143		11,143		11,143				11,143
	SMALL BOATS										
028	STANDARD BOATS		52,371		52,371		52,371				52,371
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT										
029	OPERATING FORCES IPE		233,667		233,667		233,667				233,667
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT										
030	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT		39,714		39,714		17,414		[-22,300]		39,714
	MCM containers and MPCE sonar processing insufficient justification.										
031	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES		218,822		167,922		95,322		-31,214		187,608

	COBRA early to need		[-9,300]			
	Excess procurement ahead of satisfactory testing			[-123,500]		[-31,214]
	Knifefish early to need		[-41,600]			
032	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES	61,759	61,759	4,759	-23,400	38,359
	Excess procurement ahead of satisfactory testing			[-57,000]		[-23,400]
033	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	24,412	24,412			24,412
034	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	121,848	151,848	121,848		121,848
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4		[30,000]			
035	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV	67,709	43,709	37,609	-30,100	37,609
	Early to need based on IOTE schedule		[-24,000]			
	SMCM UUV excess procurement ahead of satisfactory testing.			[-30,100]		[-30,100]
SHIP SONARS						
037	SPQ-9B RADAR	27,517	27,517	27,517		27,517
038	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	128,664	128,664	128,664		128,664
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	374,737	374,737	374,737		374,737
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	9,286	9,286	9,286		9,286
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	26,066	26,066	26,066		26,066
042	SSTD	13,241	13,241	13,241		13,241
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	193,446	193,446	193,446		193,446
044	SURTASS	63,838	63,838	63,838		63,838
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
045	AN/SLQ-32	387,195	387,195	330,795	-33,234	353,961
	Early to need			[-56,400]		[-33,234]
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	235,744	223,644	235,744	-8,407	227,337
	Excess cost growth		[-12,100]			[-8,407]
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	3,862	3,862	3,862		3,862
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	26,006	26,006	18,706		26,006
	Common Array Block antenna program delays			[-7,300]		
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	15,385	15,385	15,385		15,385
050	ATDLS	103,835	103,835	103,835		103,835
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	3,594	3,594	3,594		3,594
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	15,744	15,744	15,744		15,744
053	SHALLOW WATER MCM	5,493	5,493	5,493		5,493
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	38,043	38,043	38,043		38,043
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	2,592	2,592	2,592		2,592
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	7,985	7,985	7,985		7,985

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT											
057	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT		83,475		83,475		83,475				83,475
058	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT		65,113		65,113		65,113				65,113
059	ID SYSTEMS		23,815		23,815		23,815				23,815
060	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....		100,751		100,751		100,751				100,751
061	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		13,947		13,947		13,947				13,947
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT											
062	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM		1,375		1,375		1,375				1,375
063	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS		22,771		22,771		22,771				22,771
064	DCGS-N		18,872		18,872		18,872				18,872
065	CANES		389,585		389,585		389,585				389,585
066	RADIAC		10,335		10,335		10,335				10,335
067	CANES-INTELL		48,654		48,654		48,654				48,654
068	GPETE		8,133		8,133		8,133				8,133
069	MASF		4,150		4,150		4,150				4,150
070	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		5,934		5,934		5,934				5,934
071	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		4,334		4,334		4,334				4,334
072	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		159,815		159,815		105,015		-5,243		154,572
	NGSSR available prior year funds						[-54,800]		[-5,243]		
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS											
073	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		56,106		56,106		56,106				56,106
074	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		124,288		124,288		124,288				124,288
075	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M		45,120		45,120		45,120				45,120
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS											
076	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		31,133		31,133		31,133				31,133
077	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		62,214		62,214		62,214				62,214
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS											
078	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		47,421		47,421		47,421				47,421
079	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)		64,552		64,552		64,552				64,552
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS											
080	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		4,398		4,398		4,398				4,398
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT											
081	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		157,551		147,551		157,551				157,551

	Program decrease		[-10,000]			
082	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	985	985	985		985
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT					
083	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	15,906	15,906	15,906		15,906
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT					
090	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	70,689	70,689	70,689		70,689
	SONOBUOYS					
092	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	237,639	286,639	286,739	49,100	286,739
	Inventory increase		[49,000]			
	Program increase for sonobuoys			[49,100]	[49,100]	
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
093	MINOTAUR	5,077	5,077	5,077		5,077
094	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	83,969	83,969	83,969		83,969
095	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	187,758	187,758	187,758		187,758
096	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	16,059	16,059	16,059		16,059
097	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	15,192	15,192	15,192		15,192
099	LEGACY AIRBORNE MCM	6,674	6,674	6,674		6,674
100	LAMPS EQUIPMENT	1,189	1,189	1,189		1,189
101	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	58,873	58,873	58,873		58,873
102	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL	60,937	60,937	60,937		50,970
	ARC-210 radio communication system excess to need				-9,967	
	MUOS capable communication system excess to need				[-3,073]	
	MUOS capable communication system unit cost growth				[-3,019]	
	Ship change document excess growth				[-2,038]	
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT					
103	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	5,540	5,540	5,540		5,540
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT					
104	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	208	208	208		208
105	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	262,077	252,077	262,077	-10,000	252,077
	Excess cost growth		[-10,000]			
106	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	84,087	76,087	84,087	-3,605	80,482
	TMPC cost growth		[-8,000]		[-3,605]	
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
107	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	258,910	258,910	258,910		258,910
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
108	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	173,770	173,770	173,770		173,770
109	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	26,584	26,584	26,584		26,584
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
110	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	7,470	7,470	7,470		7,470
111	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	6,356	6,356	6,356		6,356

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE											
112	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		86,356		86,356		86,356		-14,300		72,056
	AOEW production ramp								[-10,800]		
	AOEW production support								[-3,500]		
113	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		69,240		69,240		69,240				69,240
114	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		192,245		192,245		192,245				192,245
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT											
115	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		6,123		6,123		6,123				6,123
116	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		2,693		2,693		2,693				2,693
117	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		47,301		47,301		47,301				47,301
118	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		10,352		10,352		10,352				10,352
119	TACTICAL VEHICLES		31,475		31,475		31,475				31,475
121	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		2,630		2,630		2,630				2,630
122	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		47,972		47,972		47,972				47,972
123	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		1,171		1,171		1,171				1,171
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT											
124	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT		19,693		19,693		19,693				19,693
125	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		4,956		4,956		4,956				4,956
126	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		668,639		638,639		668,639				668,639
	Program decrease				[-30,000]						
TRAINING DEVICES											
127	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,026		4,026		4,026				4,026
128	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT		73,454		73,454		73,454				73,454
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT											
129	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		32,390		32,390		32,390				32,390
130	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		974		974		974				974
132	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,606		5,606		5,606				5,606
133	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		16,024		16,024		16,024				16,024
134	CAISR EQUIPMENT		6,697		6,697		6,697				6,697
135	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		27,503		27,503		27,503				27,503
136	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		138,281		138,281		138,281				138,281
137	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		42,680		42,680		42,680				42,680
OTHER											

140	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE		184,443		184,443		184,443		184,443
141	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		16,523		16,523		16,523		16,523
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS								
41A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		18,446		18,446		18,446		18,446
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
142	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		374,195		421,195		374,195		374,195
	SPY-1 battle spare				[47,000]				
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		10,948,518		10,236,018		10,576,218	-172,071	10,776,447
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS								
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES								
001	AAV7A1 PIP		87,476		87,476		87,476		87,476
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	72	478,874	72	478,874	72	478,874	-22,546	72 456,328
	ILS excess growth							[-2,074]	
	Peculiar training equipment and simulators previously funded.							[-2,550]	
	Production support previously funded							[-1,713]	
	Surface vehicle cost prior year carryover							[-7,347]	
	System engineering program management previously funded.							[-8,862]	
003	LAV PIP		41,988		41,988		41,988		41,988
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS								
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		59		59		59		59
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM		174,687	31	234,337	36	234,287	-62,500	112,187
	Ground Based Anti-Ship Missiles—USMC UPL			[31]	[59,650]				
	Ground-Based Anti-Ship Missile NSM					[36]	[59,600]		
	Missiles excess to need							[-62,500]	
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION		24,867		24,867		24,867	-910	23,957
	RHGPK production units previously funded and cost growth.							[-910]	
	OTHER SUPPORT								
007	MODIFICATION KITS		3,067				-33	-3,067	
	Program decrease						[-3,100]		
	USMC funds identified excess to need				[-3,067]			[-3,067]	
	GUIDED MISSILES								
008	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		18,920		18,920		18,920		18,920
009	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN	98	19,888	98	19,888	98	19,888		98 19,888
010	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)		21,891		21,891		21,891		21,891
011	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW		34,985		34,985		34,985		34,985
012	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	952	133,689	952	133,689	952	133,689		952 133,689

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS										
013	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C		35,057		35,057		35,057				35,057
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT										
014	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		24,405		24,405		24,405				24,405
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)										
015	MODIFICATION KITS		1,006		1,006		1,006				1,006
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)										
016	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		69,725		69,725		69,725				69,725
017	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		15,611		15,611		15,611				15,611
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
019	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	8	284,283	8	284,283	8	284,283			8	284,283
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
020	GCSS-MC		1,587		1,587		1,587				1,587
021	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		24,934		24,934		24,934				24,934
022	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		50,728		50,728		50,728				50,728
024	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)		24,853		24,853		24,853				24,853
025	DCGS-MC		38,260		38,260		38,260				38,260
026	UAS PAYLOADS		5,489		5,489		5,489				5,489
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)										
029	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)		78,922		78,922		78,922				76,411
	Network equipment tech refresh previously funded										[-2,511]
030	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		35,349		35,349		35,349				35,349
031	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		33,713		33,713		33,713				33,713
032	RADIO SYSTEMS		343,250		343,250		343,250				340,350
	Program decrease										[-2,900]
033	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		40,627		40,627		40,627				40,627
034	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		43,782		43,782		43,782				43,782
035	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		53,896		53,896		53,896				53,896
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
36A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		3,797		3,797		3,797				3,797
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES										
037	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		22,460		22,460		22,460				22,460
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										

038	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		10,739		10,739		10,739		10,739
039	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	752	381,675	752	381,675	752	381,675	752	381,675
040	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		2,963		2,963		2,963		2,963
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT								
042	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		385		385		385		385
043	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		501		501		501		501
044	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		23,430		23,430		23,430		23,430
045	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,752		5,752		5,752		5,752
046	EOD SYSTEMS		20,939		20,939		20,939		20,939
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT								
047	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		23,063		23,063		23,063		23,063
	GENERAL PROPERTY								
048	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		4,187		4,187		4,187		4,187
049	TRAINING DEVICES		101,765		101,765		101,765		101,765
050	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		19,305		19,305		19,305		19,305
051	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)		678		678		678		678
	OTHER SUPPORT								
052	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		9,174		9,174		9,174		9,174
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
	UNDISTRIBUTED								
053	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		27,295		27,295		27,295		27,295
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	1,882	2,903,976	1,913	2,960,559	1,918	2,960,476	-94,434	1,882
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE								
	TACTICAL FORCES								
001	F-35	48	4,567,018	48	4,236,018	60	5,543,685	12	719,548
	Additional 12 F-35As					[12]	[976,667]	[12]	[976,667]
	Excess depot standup funding				[-22,000]				
	Excess miscellaneous support costs				[-156,000]			[-156,000]	
	Excess production engineering support				[-10,000]				
	F135 affordability challenges				[-48,000]				
	Lot 15 target cost savings				[-75,000]				
	Unit cost adjustment							[-101,119]	
	Unjustified ALIS funding				[-20,000]				
002	F-35 AP		610,800		610,800		610,800		610,800
004	F-15EX	12	1,269,847	12	1,269,847	12	1,269,847	-27,600	12
	Airframe excess to need							[-27,600]	
005	F-15EX AP		133,500		133,500		133,500		133,500
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT								
007	KC-46A MDAP	15	2,850,151	12	2,189,151	15	2,850,151	-142,352	15

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Decrease quantity by three aircraft			[-3]	[-462,000]						
	Lot 7 funding excess to NTE ceiling								[-142,352]		
	Prior year carryover				[-119,000]						
	Spares excess to need due to quantity decrease				[-40,000]						
	Wing Air Refueling Pods early to need				[-40,000]						
	OTHER AIRLIFT										
008	C-130J		37,131		37,131		37,131	7	655,000	7	692,131
	Additional aircraft							[7]	[655,000]		
010	MC-130J	4	362,807	4	241,807	4	362,807		-17,700	4	345,107
	Air force identified excess to need								[-17,700]		
	Prior year carryover				[-121,000]						
011	MC-130J AP		39,987		29,987		39,987		-9,987		30,000
	FY22 quantity reduction				[-10,000]				[-9,987]		
	HELICOPTERS										
012	UH-1N REPLACEMENT	8	194,016	8	194,016	8	194,016			8	194,016
013	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	16	973,473	16	973,473	16	973,473		-63,564	16	909,909
	Modernization/upgrades ahead of need								[-63,564]		
013A	CV-22							2	206,220	2	206,220
	SOCOM UPL							[2]	[206,220]		
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT										
015	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		2,811		11,211		2,811		8,389		11,200
	Program increase				[8,400]				[8,389]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
016	TARGET DRONES	38	133,273	38	133,273	38	133,273			38	133,273
018	COMPASS CALL		161,117	2	291,117		161,117				161,117
	Program increase			[2]	[130,000]						
020	MQ-9		29,409	16	120,209		79,409	16	78,591	16	108,000
	Program increase			[16]	[108,000]		[50,000]	[16]	[108,000]		
	Shutdown costs ahead of need								[-29,409]		
	Unjustified request				[-17,200]						
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT										
022	B-1		3,853		3,853				-3,853		
	USAF-requested transfer to RDAF Line 174							[-3,853]	[-3,853]		

023	B-2A	31,476	31,476	31,476		31,476
024	B-1B	21,808	1,808	21,315		21,808
	Slow modernization execution		[-20,000]			
	USAF-requested transfer to RDAF Line 174			[-493]		
025	B-52	53,949	22,249	53,949	-25,871	28,078
	Bomber TDL install funds ahead of need				[-2,000]	
	GPS IU early to need		[-28,700]			
	GPS-IU funding ahead of need				[-23,871]	
	Tactical data link contract delay		[-3,000]			
025A	LONG-RANGE STRIKE BOMBER ADVANCED PROCUREMENT		20,000			
	Advanced procurement		[20,000]			
026	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	9,999	9,999	9,999		9,999
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT					
027	A-10	135,793	135,793	135,793		135,793
028	E-11 BACN/HAG	33,645	33,645	33,645		33,645
029	F-15	349,304	349,304	349,304	-20,062	329,242
	APG-82 common configuration excess to need				[-12,012]	
	MUOS ahead of need				[-8,050]	
030	F-16	615,760	615,760	640,760	-27,868	587,892
	Additional radars			[25,000]	[25,000]	
	AIFF Mode 5—AF requested transfer to RDTE, AF line 187				[-9,868]	
	Comm suite upgrade excess to need				[-43,000]	
032	F-22A	387,905	361,705	387,905	-26,200	361,705
	Contract delays		[-26,200]		[-26,200]	
033	F-35 MODIFICATIONS	322,185	290,485	322,185	-31,700	290,485
	Block IV/TR3 delays		[-31,700]		[-31,700]	
034	F-15 EPAW	6 31,995	6 27,195	6 31,995	-4,800	6 27,195
	Concurrency		[-4,800]		[-4,800]	
035	INCREMENT 3.2B	5,889	5,889	5,889		5,889
036	KC-46A MDAP	24,085	9,085	24,085	-15,000	9,085
	Excessive airworthiness directives and service bulletins ..		[-15,000]		[-15,000]	
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT					
037	C-5	62,108	50,008	62,108	-11,829	50,279
	Unjustified PMA cost growth		[-12,100]		[-11,829]	
038	C-17A	66,798	56,798	66,798	-22,000	44,798
	BLOS ahead of need		[-10,000]		[-22,000]	
040	C-32A	2,947	2,947	2,947		2,947
041	C-37A	12,985	5,985	12,985	-7,000	5,985
	SATCOM installs ahead of need		[-7,000]		[-7,000]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
TRAINER AIRCRAFT											
042	GLIDER MODS		977		977		977				977
043	T-6		26,829		26,829		26,829				26,829
044	T-1		4,465		4,465		4,465				4,465
045	T-38		36,806		41,806		44,506		5,000		41,806
	T-38 ejection seat improvements				[5,000]						
	T-38 ejection seats						[7,700]		[5,000]		
OTHER AIRCRAFT											
046	U-2 MODS		110,618		110,618		110,618				110,618
047	KC-10A (ATCA)		117		117		117				117
049	VC-25A MOD		1,983		1,983		1,983				1,983
050	C-40		9,252		7,252		9,252		-2,000		7,252
	SATCOM installs ahead of need				[-2,000]				[-2,000]		
051	C-130		5,871		140,671		5,871		134,759		140,630
	AMP 1 excess to need				[-3,800]				[-3,841]		
	Eight-bladed propeller upgrade kits only				[55,000]				[55,000]		
	Improved modular airborne fire fighting system (IMAFFS)				[4,600]				[4,600]		
	T-56 3.5 engine mod				[79,000]				[79,000]		
052	C-130J MODS		140,032		140,032		140,032				140,032
053	C-135		88,250		86,450		88,250		-1,800		86,450
	Other government cost growth				[-1,800]				[-1,800]		
055	COMPASS CALL		193,389		193,389		193,389		-23,736		169,653
	Baseline 3 installation delays								[-8,706]		
	Baseline 4 cost discrepancies								[-15,030]		
057	RC-135		191,332		191,332		191,332				191,332
058	E-3		172,141		172,141		172,141		-36,401		135,740
	NATO AWACS—transfer to line 88								[-36,401]		
059	E-4		58,803		58,803		44,103		-14,663		44,140
	Funds rephased to future fiscal years						[-14,700]		[-14,663]		
060	E-8		11,037		38,037		21,037		27,000		38,037
	Program increase				[27,000]				[27,000]		
	Secure information transmission capability						[10,000]				
061	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CNTRL SYS (AWACS) 40/45		53,343		53,343		53,343				53,343

062	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	1,573		1,573		1,573		1,573	
063	H-1	4,410		4,410		4,410		4,410	
064	H-60	44,538		44,538		44,538		44,538	
065	RQ-4 MODS	40,468		40,468		40,468		40,468	
	ASIP SW/HW upgrades and support forward financed						-28,118		
	Unjustified mod funding						[-2,000]		
							[-26,118]		
066	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	20,780		20,780		20,780		20,780	
067	OTHER AIRCRAFT	100,774		100,774		100,774		100,774	
068	MQ-9 MODS	188,387		188,387		188,387		188,387	
070	CV-22 MODS	122,306	2	328,506		127,306		122,306	
	CV-22 ABSS					[5,000]			
	SOCOM UPL		[2]	[206,200]					
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
071	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	926,683		915,383		956,683		919,347	
	F-15 EPAWSS spares excess to need						-7,336		
	F-35A initial spares increase					[30,000]	[-6,036]		
	Unobligated balances—F-16s						[10,000]		
							[-11,300]		
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT								
073	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	132,719		132,719		132,719		132,719	
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT								
074	B-2A	1,683		1,683		1,683		1,683	
075	B-2B	46,734		46,734		46,734		46,734	
076	B-52	1,034		1,034		1,034		1,034	
079	E-11 BACN/HAG	63,419		63,419		63,419		63,419	
080	F-15	2,632		2,632		2,632		2,632	
081	F-16	14,163		14,163		14,163		14,163	
083	OTHER AIRCRAFT	4,595		4,595		4,595		4,595	
084	RQ-4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES	32,585		32,585		32,585		32,585	
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS								
085	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	18,215		18,215		18,215		18,215	
	WAR CONSUMABLES								
086	WAR CONSUMABLES	36,046		36,046		36,046		36,046	
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES								
087	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,439,640		1,439,640		1,514,640	111,401	1,551,041	
	Classified increase					[75,000]			
	NATO AWACS—transfer from line 58						[36,401]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS								
	UNDISTRIBUTED								
89A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	21,692		21,692		21,692		21,692	
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	147	17,908,145	164	17,233,745	159	19,068,466	37	1,374,468
								184	19,282,613

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE											
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC											
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		75,012		75,012		75,012				75,012
TACTICAL											
002	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES		4,495		4,495		4,495				4,495
004	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	376	475,949	376	475,949	316	400,949			376	475,949
	Realignment to support NDS requirements in Pacific					[-60]	[-75,000]				
005	LRASMO	5	19,800	5	19,800	25	94,800			5	19,800
	Additional Air Force LRASM missiles					[20]	[75,000]				
006	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	331	164,769	331	164,769	331	164,769			331	164,769
007	AMRAAM	414	453,223	414	453,223	414	453,223		-1,300	414	451,923
	AUR u/c growth								[-1,300]		
008	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	548	40,129	548	40,129	548	40,129			548	40,129
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	1,179	45,475	1,179	45,475	1,179	45,475			1,179	45,475
010	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	1,133	273,272	1,133	273,272	1,133	273,272		-35,340	1,133	237,932
	Deliveries behind schedule								[-35,340]		
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES											
011	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION		814		814		814				814
CLASS IV											
013	ICBM FUZE MOD	20	3,458	20	3,458	20	3,458			20	3,458
014	ICBM FUZE MOD AP		43,450		43,450		43,450				43,450
015	MM III MODIFICATIONS		85,310		85,310		85,310		-4,173		81,137
	Initial spares—AF requested transfer to line 18								[-4,173]		
016	AGM-65D MAVERICK		298		298		298				298
017	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)		52,924		52,924		52,924				52,924
MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS											
018	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)		9,402		9,402		9,402		4,173		13,575
	Initial spares—AF requested transfer from line 15								[4,173]		
019	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)		84,671		84,671		84,671				84,671
SPECIAL PROGRAMS											
025	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		23,501		23,501		23,501				23,501
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS											

UNDISTRIBUTED										
25A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		540,465		540,465		540,465		540,465	
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	4,006	2,396,417	4,006	2,396,417	3,966	2,396,417	-36,640	4,006	2,359,777
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE										
ROCKETS										
001	ROCKETS		14,962		14,962		14,962		14,962	
CARTRIDGES										
002	CARTRIDGES		123,365		123,365		123,365		123,365	
BOMBS										
003	PRACTICE BOMBS		59,725		59,725		59,725		59,725	
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	10,000	206,989	10,000	206,989	10,000	206,989		10,000	206,989
007	B61		35,634		35,634		35,634			35,634
OTHER ITEMS										
009	CAD/PAD		47,830		47,830		47,830			47,830
010	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		6,232		6,232		6,232			6,232
011	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		542		542		542			542
012	MODIFICATIONS		1,310		1,310		1,310			1,310
013	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000		4,753		4,753		4,753			4,753
FLARES										
015	FLARES		40,088		40,088		40,088			40,088
FUZES										
016	FUZES		40,983		40,983		40,983			38,901
	C-HOBS ahead of need							-2,082		
								[-2,082]		
SMALL ARMS										
UNDISTRIBUTED										
017	SMALL ARMS		13,925		13,925		13,925			13,925
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	10,000	596,338	10,000	596,338	10,000	596,338	-2,082	10,000	594,256
PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE										
SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF										
001	ADVANCED EHF		14,823		14,823		14,823			14,823
002	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM		48,326		43,326		48,326			48,326
	Insufficient justification				[-5,000]					
003	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS		65,540		57,540		65,540			49,155
	Insufficient justification				[-8,000]					
004	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS		66,190		66,190		66,190			66,190
005	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE		3,299		3,299		3,299			3,299
006	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	2	627,796	2	612,796	2	627,796		2	612,796
	Unjustified growth				[-15,000]					
								[-15,000]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
007	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT		20,122		20,122		20,122				20,122
008	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		2,256		2,256		2,256				2,256
009	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		35,495		35,495		35,495				35,495
010	MILSATCOM		15,795		15,795		15,795				15,795
011	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)		160,891		160,891		160,891				160,891
012	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES		78,387		78,387		78,387				78,387
013	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	3	1,043,171	3	1,043,171	3	1,043,171				
	Launch services unjustified increase								(-95,000)	3	948,171
014	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM		6,638		6,638		6,638				6,638
015	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM		47,741		47,741		47,741				47,741
016	SPACE FENCE		11,279		11,279		11,279				11,279
017	SPACE MODS		96,551		86,551		109,051		-7,845		88,706
	Cobra Dane service life extension						[12,500]				
	Insufficient justification										
	Transfer from OP,AF line 22										
018	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		100,492		100,492		100,492				90,492
	Underexecution										
	SPARES										
019	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,272		1,272		1,272				1,272
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	5	2,446,064	5	2,408,064	5	2,458,564		-144,230	5	2,301,834
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES										
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		9,016		9,016		9,016				9,016
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES										
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		15,058		15,058		15,058				15,058
003	CAP VEHICLES		1,059		1,800		1,059		741		1,800
	Program increase				[741]				[741]		
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		38,920		38,920		38,920				38,920
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES										
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE		30,544		30,544		30,544				30,544
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES		319		319		319				319
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		43,157		34,381		43,157				43,157

	Program decrease								
	Unjustified request								
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT								
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	8,621	8,621	8,621				8,621	
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT								
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	12,897	12,897	12,897				12,897	
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT								
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU	3,577	3,577	3,577				3,577	
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES	43,095	43,095	43,095				43,095	
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)								
013	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	54,864	54,864	54,864				54,864	
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS								
014	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	9,283	9,283	10,783		1,500		10,783	
	PDI: Mission Partner Environment BICES-X local upgrades			[1,500]		[1,500]			
015	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	6,849	6,849	6,849				6,849	
016	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	33,471	33,471	33,471		-3,280		30,191	
	IMAD acquisition materials					[-3,280]			
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS								
017	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	29,409	29,409	29,409				29,409	
018	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	7,909	7,909	7,909				7,909	
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN	32,632	32,632	32,632				32,632	
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	33,021	33,021	33,021				33,021	
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	31,353	31,353	31,353				31,353	
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	10,314	10,314	10,314		-2,115		8,199	
	Transfer to P,SF line 17					[-2,115]			
023	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	15,132	15,132	15,132				15,132	
025	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)	9,806	9,806	9,806				9,806	
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS								
026	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	39,887	39,887	39,887				39,887	
027	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	2,602	2,602	2,602				2,602	
029	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	10,541	10,541	10,541				10,541	
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	96,277	93,777	96,277		-2,500		93,777	
	Program decrease					[-2,500]			
031	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	195,185	195,185	195,185		-2,000		193,185	
	forward financing					[-2,000]			
032	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	29,664	29,664	29,664		-8,000		21,664	
	Schedule slips					[-8,000]			
033	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	59,633	59,633	59,633				59,633	
034	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	105,584	105,584	105,584				105,584	
036	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING & MGT SYS	899	899	899				899	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
038	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM		3,392		3,392		3,392				3,392
039	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)		24,983		24,983		24,983				24,983
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS										
041	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED		19,147		19,147		19,147				19,147
042	AFNET		84,515		84,515		84,515				84,515
043	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		6,185		6,185		6,185				6,185
044	USCENTCOM		19,649		19,649		19,649				19,649
045	USSTRATCOM		4,337		4,337		4,337				4,337
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE										
046	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		137,033		137,033		137,033				137,033
047	RADIO EQUIPMENT		15,264		15,264		15,264				15,264
049	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		132,281		132,281		146,281		14,000		146,281
	PDI: Mission Partner Environment PACNET						[14,000]		[14,000]		
	MODIFICATIONS										
050	COMM ELECT MODS		21,471		21,471		21,471				21,471
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP										
051	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT		49,578		49,578		49,578				49,578
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ										
052	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT		11,454		11,454		11,454				11,454
053	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		12,110		12,110		12,110				12,110
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
054	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		21,142		21,142		21,142				21,142
055	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		7,700		7,700		7,700				7,700
056	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		18,266		22,966		22,966				18,266
	Insulation system for Air Force shelters						[4,700]				
	Program increase				[4,700]						
057	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		9,601		9,601		9,601				9,601
058	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		42,078		30,378		42,078				42,078
	Program decrease				[-4,700]						
	Unjustified request				[-7,000]						
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS										
060	DARP RC135		27,164		27,164		27,164				27,164
061	DCGS-AF		121,528		121,528		121,528				121,528

063	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		782,641		782,641		782,641		782,641
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS								
63A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		21,086,112		21,026,112		21,086,112		-44,500
	Program adjustment				[-60,000]				[-44,500]
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
064	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)		1,664		1,664		1,664		1,664
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		15,847		15,847		15,847		15,847
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		23,695,720		23,618,185		23,715,920		-46,154
	23,649,566								
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE								
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD								
026	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA	10	500	10	500	10	500	10	500
049	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		3,099		3,099		3,099		3,099
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA								
048	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		101		101		101		101
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS								
053	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		515		515		515		515
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA								
011	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		17,211		17,211		17,211		17,211
012	TELEPORT PROGRAM		29,841		29,841		29,841		29,841
013	JOINT FORCES HEADQUARTERS—DODIN		3,091		3,091		3,091		3,091
014	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		41,569		41,569		41,569		41,569
016	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK		26,978		26,978		26,978		26,978
017	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY		44,161		44,161		44,161		44,161
018	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE		35,935		35,935		35,935		35,935
019	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)		88,741		8,741		77,641		88,741
	JRSS SIPR funding						[-11,100]		
	Program decrease				[-80,000]				
020	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER		157,538		157,538		157,538		157,538
021	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)		42,084		42,084		42,084		42,084
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA								
023	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		417,459		417,459		417,459		-7,000
	MGUE—DLA requested transfer to RDTE,DW line 54								[-7,000]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA								
003	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,212		2,212		2,212		2,212
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS								
050	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		8,329		8,329		8,329		8,329
051	MAJOR EQUIPMENT—TJS CYBER		1,247		1,247		1,247		1,247
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY								
031	THAAD	41	495,396	42	601,396	41	601,796	106,400	41
									601,796

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	8th THAAD battery components						[76,300]		[76,300]		
	HEMTT life-of-type buy						[30,100]		[30,100]		
	THAAD battery #8			[1]	[106,000]						
034	AEGIS BMD	34	356,195	34	356,195	34	356,195			34	356,195
035	AEGIS BMD AP		44,901		44,901		44,901				44,901
036	BMDS AN/TPY-2 RADARS						243,300		243,300		243,300
	8th THAAD battery radar equipment						[243,300]		[243,300]		
037	SM-3 IIA	6	218,322	10	333,322	11	346,322	3	106,000	9	324,322
	Additional SM-3 Block IIA interceptors					[5]	[128,000]				
	Increase SM-3 Block IIA quantities			[4]	[115,000]			[3]	[106,000]		
038	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1	77,000	1	77,000	1	77,000			1	77,000
039	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000			1	50,000
040	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III		39,114		39,114		39,114				39,114
041	IRON DOME	1	73,000	1	73,000	1	73,000			1	73,000
042	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	49	104,241	49	104,241	49	104,241			49	104,241
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA										
005	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		4,213		4,213		4,213				4,213
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY										
028	VEHICLES		215		215		215				215
029	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		9,994		9,994		9,994				9,994
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY										
027	REGIONAL CENTER PROCUREMENT		1,598		1,598		1,598				1,598
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA										
025	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,319		1,319		1,319				1,319
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA										
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		1,398		1,398		1,398				1,398
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT										
024	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		7,993		7,993		7,993				7,993
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
54A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		554,264		554,264		554,264				551,864
	Classified adjustment								-2,400		
	AVIATION PROGRAMS								[-2,400]		

055	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	5	101,000	5	53,000	5		-101,000	5
	Lack of validated requirement and analysis						[-101,000]		
	Program decrease				[-80,000]			[-101,000]	
	U.S. Special Operations Command Armed Overwatch program.				[32,000]				
056	MANNED ISR						40,100		
	SOCOM DHC-8 combat loss replacement						[40,100]		
059	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		211,041		211,041		211,041		211,041
060	UNMANNED ISR		25,488		20,488		25,488	-1,000	24,488
	Program decrease				[-5,000]			[-1,000]	
061	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		61,874		56,874		61,874		61,874
	Program decrease				[-5,000]				
062	U-28		3,825		3,825		28,525		3,825
	SOCOM aircraft maintenance support combat loss replacement.						[24,700]		
063	MH-47 CHINOOK		135,482		135,482		135,482		135,482
064	CV-22 MODIFICATION		14,829		14,829		14,829		14,829
065	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		6,746		6,746		6,746		6,746
066	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		243,111		238,111		243,111	-5,000	238,111
	Program decrease				[-5,000]			[-5,000]	
067	AC/MC-130J		163,914		163,914		163,914	-10,000	153,914
	RFCM excess to need							[-10,000]	
068	C-130 MODIFICATIONS		20,414		20,414		20,414		20,414
	SHIPBUILDING								
069	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		20,556		20,556		20,556		20,556
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS								
070	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M		186,197		186,197		186,197		186,197
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS								
071	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		94,982		94,982		108,382		94,982
	Transfer from MMP-Light to man-pack						[13,400]		
072	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS		11,645		11,645		11,645		11,645
073	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M		96,333		96,333		96,333	-12,226	84,107
	MMP excess to need							[-12,226]	
074	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		17,278		17,278		17,278		17,278
075	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		78,865		71,365		78,865	-7,500	71,365
	Program decrease				[-7,500]			[-7,500]	
076	TACTICAL VEHICLES		30,158		30,158		30,158		30,158
077	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M		260,733		260,733		248,533		260,733
	MMP-Light unexecutable, transfer to man-pack						[-12,200]		
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		19,848		19,848		19,848		19,848

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
079	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES		2,401	2,401		2,401					2,401
080	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		13,861	8,861		13,861					13,861
	Program decrease			[-5,000]							
081	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		247,038	242,038		259,538					247,038
	Program decrease			[-5,000]							
	SOCOM Syria exfiltration reconstitution					[12,500]					
	CBDP										
082	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		147,150	147,150		147,150					147,150
083	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		149,944	149,944		149,944					149,944
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	148	5,324,487	153	5,384,987	153	5,768,587	3	309,574	151	5,634,061
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	34,422	130,684,160	34,551	132,844,847	34,500	133,957,913	119	5,901,062	34,541	136,585,222

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)											
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY											
FIXED WING											
002	MQ-1 UAV								110,000		110,000
	Additional aircraft								[110,000]		
ROTARY											
009	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIB NEW BUILD	2	69,154	2	64,354	2	69,154			2	69,154
	Unjustified costs				[-4,800]						
014	CH-47 HELICOPTER	1	50,472	1	50,472	1	50,472			1	50,472
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT											
017	MQ-1 PAYLOAD (MIP)		5,968		5,968		5,968		-5,968		
	Justification does not match need								[-5,968]		
020	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)		122,520		122,520		122,520				122,520
025	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)		26,460		26,460		26,460				26,460
030	DEGRADED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT		1,916		1,916		1,916				1,916
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS											
037	CMWS		149,162		149,162		149,162				149,162
038	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)		32,400		32,400		32,400				32,400
OTHER SUPPORT											
UNDISTRIBUTED											
041	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		3,028		3,028		3,028				3,028
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	3	461,080	3	456,280	3	461,080		104,032	3	565,112
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY											
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM											
002	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	22	158,300	22	158,300	22	158,300			22	158,300
003	MSE MISSILE	46	176,585	46	176,585					46	176,585
	Inappropriate for EDI, transfer to base						[-46]	[-176,585]			
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM											
006	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	3,090	236,265	3,090	236,265	3,090	236,265			3,090	236,265
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS											

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
011	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	904	127,015	904	127,015	904	127,015			904	127,015
015	LETHAL MINIATURE AERIAL MISSILE SYSTEM (LMAMS)	1,130	84,993	1,130	84,993	1,130	84,993		-15,600	1,130	69,393
	Contract delays								[-15,600]		
	MODIFICATIONS										
017	ATACMS MODS		78,434		78,434		78,434				78,434
022	MLRS MODS		20,000		20,000		20,000				20,000
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	5,192	881,592	5,192	881,592	5,146	705,007		-15,600	5,192	865,992
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY										
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										
016	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S		4,765		4,765		4,765				4,765
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS		10,460		10,460		10,460				10,460
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		15,225		15,225		15,225				15,225
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY										
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION										
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		567		567		567				567
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		40		40		40				40
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		17		17		17				17
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		189		189		189				189
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		24,900		24,900		24,900				24,900
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION										
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	275	29,213	275	29,213	275	29,213			275	29,213
017	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL		21,675		21,675		21,675				21,675
	ROCKETS										
020	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		176		176		176				176
021	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		33,880		33,880		33,880				33,880
	MISCELLANEOUS										
029	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO)		11		11		11				11
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	275	110,668	275	110,668	275	110,668			275	110,668
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										

013	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
014	PLS ESP	15,163	15,163	15,163	15,163
017	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	27,066	27,066	27,066	27,066
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
030	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
032	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	12,566	12,566	12,566	12,566
033	SMART-T (SPACE)	289	289	289	289
034	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	319	319	319	319
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS				
045	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM				
048	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP)	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
	INFORMATION SECURITY				
052	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	128	128	128	128
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS				
058	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	15,277	15,277	15,277	15,277
062	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	74,004	74,004	80,004	74,004
	EDI: NATO Response Force (NRF) networks			[6,000]	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)				
068	DGGS-A (MIP)	47,709	47,709	47,709	47,709
070	TROJAN (MIP)	1,766	1,766	1,766	1,766
071	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	61,450	61,450	61,450	61,450
073	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES (MIP)	12,337	12,337	12,337	12,337
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)				
080	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAP. (MIP)	44,293	44,293	44,293	44,293
081	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	49,100	49,100	49,100	49,100
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)				
083	SENTINEL MODS	33,496	33,496	33,496	33,496
084	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	643	643	643	643
087	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS	11	11	11	11
088	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
094	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	280	280	280	280
095	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	13,672	13,672	13,672	13,672
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS				
100	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	15,143	15,143	15,143	15,143
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION				
109	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,688
110	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	16,552	16,552	16,552	16,552
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT				
121	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	25,480	25,480	25,480	25,480

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
122	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		98,960		98,960		98,960				98,960
123	CBRN DEFENSE		18,887		18,887		18,887				18,887
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT										
125	TACTICAL BRIDGING		50,400		50,400		50,400				50,400
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT										
137	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS		84,000		84,000		84,000				84,000
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
140	HEATERS AND ECU'S		370		370		370				370
142	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)		3,721		3,721		3,721				3,721
145	FORCE PROVIDER		56,400		56,400		129,800				56,400
	ED: Improvements to living quarters for rotational forces in Europe.						(73,400)				
146	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		2,279		2,279		2,279				2,279
147	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		2,040		2,040		2,040				2,040
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT										
150	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		4,374		4,374		4,374				4,374
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT										
151	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		6,390		6,390		6,390				6,390
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT										
152	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		7,769		7,769		7,769				7,769
153	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)		184		184		184				184
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT										
156	LOADERS		3,190		3,190		3,190				3,190
157	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR		7,600		7,600		7,600				7,600
158	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		7,450		7,450		7,450				7,450
160	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)		3,703		3,703		3,703				3,703
162	CONST EQUIP ESP		657		657		657				657
	GENERATORS										
167	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		106		106		106				106
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
169	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS		1,885		1,885		1,885				1,885
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
180	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		8,500		8,500		8,500				8,500

181	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		3,248		3,248		3,248		3,248
185	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE		31,845		31,845		31,845		31,845
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		924,077		924,077		1,003,477		924,077
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY								
	OTHER AIRCRAFT								
024	STUASLO UAV		7,921		7,921		7,921		7,921
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT								
053	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		3,474		3,474		3,474		3,474
055	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		3,339		3,339		3,339		3,339
064	QRC		18,507		18,507		18,507		18,507
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		33,241		33,241		33,241		33,241
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY								
	TACTICAL MISSILES								
012	HELLFIRE	115	5,572	115	5,572	115	5,572	115	5,572
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	115	5,572	115	5,572	115	5,572	115	5,572
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC								
	NAVY AMMUNITION								
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		8,068		8,068		8,068		8,068
002	JDAM	673	15,529	673	15,529	673	15,529	673	15,529
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		23,000		23,000		23,000		23,000
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		22,600		22,600		22,600		22,600
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		3,927		3,927		3,927		3,927
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		15,978		15,978		15,978		15,978
008	JATOS		2,100		2,100		2,100		2,100
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		2,611		2,611		2,611		2,611
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		1,624		1,624		1,624		1,624
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		505		505		505		505
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	673	95,942	673	95,942	673	95,942	673	95,942
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY								
	SMALL BOATS								
028	STANDARD BOATS		19,104		19,104		19,104		19,104
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT								
035	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV		2,946		2,946		2,946		2,946
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT								
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		213,000		213,000		213,000		213,000
	SONOBUOYS								

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
092	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES		26,196		26,196		26,196				26,196
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
095	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		60,217		60,217		60,217				60,217
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
110	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		2,124		2,124		2,124				2,124
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
115	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		177		177		177				177
116	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		416		416		416				416
118	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		801		801		801				801
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
125	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		520		520		520				520
	TRAINING DEVICES										
128	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT		11,500		11,500		11,500				11,500
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
130	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,525		3,525		3,525				3,525
136	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		3,000		3,000		3,000				3,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		343,526		343,526		343,526				343,526
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS										
	GUIDED MISSILES										
012	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	120	17,456	120	17,456	120	17,456			120	17,456
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)										
015	MODIFICATION KITS		4,200		4,200		4,200				4,200
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
022	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,124		10,124		10,124				10,124
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
038	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		16,183		16,183		16,183				16,183
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	120	47,963	120	47,963	120	47,963			120	47,963
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	HELICOPTERS										
013	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	3	174,000	3	174,000	3	174,000			3	174,000
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										

020	MQ-9	142,490		142,490		142,490		-84,590		57,900
	ECP excess to need							[-8,600]		
	Production line shutdown ahead of need							[-75,990]		
021	RQ-20B PUMA	13,770		13,770		13,770				13,770
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT									
026	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	57,521		57,521		57,521				57,521
	OTHER AIRCRAFT									
046	U-2 MODS	9,600		9,600		9,600				9,600
055	COMPASS CALL	12,800		12,800		12,800				12,800
066	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	58,020		58,020		58,020				58,020
069	MQ-9 UAS PAYLOADS	46,100	1	63,500		46,100		17,400		63,500
	WAMI combat loss replacement		[1]	[17,400]				[17,400]		
070	CV-22 MODS	6,290		6,290		6,290				6,290
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS									
071	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	10,700		10,700		10,700				10,700
072	MQ-9	12,250		12,250		12,250				12,250
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT									
073	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	25,614		25,614		25,614				25,614
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	3	569,155	4	586,555	3	569,155	-67,190	3	501,965
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE									
	TACTICAL									
004	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	24	30,000	24	30,000	24	30,000		24	30,000
008	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	3,969	143,420	3,969	143,420	3,969	143,420		3,969	143,420
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	1,283	50,352	1,283	50,352	1,283	50,352		1,283	50,352
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	5,276	223,772	5,276	223,772	5,276	223,772		5,276	223,772
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE									
	ROCKETS									
001	ROCKETS	19,489		19,489		19,489				19,489
	CARTRIDGES									
002	CARTRIDGES	40,434		40,434		40,434				40,434
	BOMBS									
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	369,566		369,566		369,566				369,566
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	6,800	237,723	6,800	237,723	6,800	237,723		6,800	237,723
	FLARES									
015	FLARES	21,171		21,171		21,171				21,171
	FUZES									
016	FUZES	107,855		107,855		107,855				107,855
	SMALL ARMS									

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	UNDISTRIBUTED										
017	SMALL ARMS		6,217		6,217		6,217				6,217
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	6,800	802,455	6,800	802,455	6,800	802,455			6,800	802,455
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES										
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,302		1,302		1,302				1,302
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES										
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		3,400		3,400		3,400				3,400
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		12,475		12,475		12,475				12,475
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES										
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE		26,150		26,150		26,150				26,150
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		51,254		51,254		51,254				51,254
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT										
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES		24,903		24,903		24,903				24,903
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES		14,167		14,167		14,167				14,167
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT										
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		5,759		5,759		5,759				5,759
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES		20,653		20,653		20,653				20,653
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS										
026	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		5,100		5,100		5,100				5,100
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM		56,496		56,496		56,496				56,496
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE										
049	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		30,717		30,717		30,717				30,717
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
055	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		13,172		13,172		13,172				13,172
056	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		33,694		33,694		33,694				33,694
057	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		1,777		1,777		1,777				1,777
058	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		31,620		31,620		31,620				31,620
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS										
061	DCGS-AF		18,700		18,700		18,700				18,700
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										

065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	4,000	4,000	4,000		4,000		
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	355,339	355,339	355,339		355,339		
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE							
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA							
016	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	6,120	6,120	6,120		6,120		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY							
030	COUNTER IMPROVISED THREAT TECHNOLOGIES	2,540	2,540	2,540		2,540		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS							
54A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,500	3,500	3,500		3,500		
	AVIATION PROGRAMS							
056	MANNED ISR	5,000	45,100	5,000	40,100	45,100		
	Combat loss replacement—DHC-8		[40,100]		[40,100]			
057	MC-12	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000		
060	UNMANNED ISR	8,207	8,207	8,207		8,207		
062	U-28				24,711	24,711		
	Combat loss replacement				[24,711]			
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS							
070	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M	105,355	105,355	105,355		105,355		
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS							
071	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	16,234	16,234	16,234		16,234		
073	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M	984	984	984		984		
076	TACTICAL VEHICLES	2,990	2,990	2,990		2,990		
077	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M	32,573	37,573	32,573		32,573		
	Development of autonomous, multi-sensor cUAS capabilities with kinetic effects.		[5,000]					
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000		
080	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	6,724	6,724	6,724		6,724		
081	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	53,264	53,264	53,264		53,264		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	258,491	303,591	258,491	64,811	323,302		
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT							
	UNDISTRIBUTED							
007	UNDISTRIBUTED		150,000		150,000	150,000		
	Program increase		[150,000]		[150,000]			
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT.		150,000		150,000	150,000		
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		150,000		150,000	150,000		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	18,457	5,128,098	18,458	5,485,798	18,411	5,030,913	236,053
						18,457		5,514,151

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY							
BASIC RESEARCH							
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	303,257	308,257	315,257	15,000	318,257
		AI human performance optimization			[2,000]		
		Counter-UAS Army research lab		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Increase in basic research			[10,000]	[10,000]	
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	67,148	72,148	67,148	5,000	72,148
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]	
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	87,877	101,877	87,877	14,000	101,877
		Automotive research center modeling and simulation		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Biotechnology advancements		[4,000]		[4,000]	
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]	
005	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,077	5,077	5,077		5,077
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	463,359	487,359	475,359	34,000	497,359
APPLIED RESEARCH							
007	0602115A	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	11,835	11,835	15,835		11,835
		Pandemic vaccine response			[4,000]		
011	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000

012	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	42,425	47,425	45,425	8,000	50,425
		Hybrid additive manufacturing			[3,000]	[3,000]	
		Next generation additive manufacturing and 3-D printed electronics.		[5,000]		[5,000]	
013	0602142A	ARMY APPLIED RESEARCH	30,757	30,757	33,757	3,000	33,757
		Pathfinder Air Assault			[3,000]	[3,000]	
014	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	125,435	132,435	135,935	12,000	137,435
		HEROES program increase		[5,000]	[2,500]	[5,000]	
		Metal-based display technologies			[3,000]		
		Pathfinder Airborne			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Syn-bio enabled functional materials for the soldier		[2,000]		[2,000]	
015	0602144A	GROUND TECHNOLOGY	28,047	45,047	30,047	19,000	47,047
		Cold weather military research		[2,000]		[2,000]	
		Ground technology advanced manufacturing, materials and process initiative.			[2,000]	[2,000]	
		Materials recovery technologies for defense supply resiliency		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Polymeric composites via cold spray additive manufacturing		[5,000]		[5,000]	
016	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	217,565	217,565	227,565	10,000	227,565
		Ground combat vehicle platform electrification			[2,000]	[2,000]	
		Immersive virtual modeling and simulation techniques			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Next Generation Combat Vehicle modeling and simulation			[3,000]	[3,000]	
017	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	114,404	134,404	126,404	15,000	129,404
		Alternative positioning navigation and timing		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Backpackable communications intelligence system		[5,000]	[5,000]		
		Defense resiliency platform against extreme cold weather			[3,000]	[3,000]	
		Multi-drone multi-sensor ISR capability		[2,000]	[2,000]	[2,000]	
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Quantum computing base materials optimization			[2,000]		
		Sensor and electronic network initiatives		[3,000]			
018	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	60,553	60,553	67,553	5,000	65,553
		Composite artillery tube and propulsion prototyping			[7,000]	[5,000]	
019	0602148A	FUTURE VERTICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	96,484	101,484	96,484	5,000	101,484

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized	
020	0602150A	High density eVOTL power source research		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	56,298	76,298	66,298	10,000	66,298	
		Advanced beam control tracking and targeting		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Counter unmanned aerial systems threat R&D			[5,000]			
		Counter unmanned aircraft systems research			[5,000]			
		High energy laser technology		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Radar research		[5,000]				
		UAS threat detection		[5,000]				
022	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	18,816	18,816	18,816		18,816	
040	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	20,766	20,766	20,766		20,766	
042	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	95,496	95,496	97,496		95,496	
		Research for coronavirus vaccine			[2,000]			
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	920,881	994,881	984,381	87,000	1,007,881	
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT								
044	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	38,896	38,896	38,896		38,896	
049	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	11,659	11,659	11,659		11,659	
052	0603115A	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	27,723	27,723	27,723		27,723	
053	0603117A	ARMY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	62,663	62,663	62,663		62,663	
054	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	109,608	118,608	111,608	11,000	120,608	
		3D advanced manufacturing			[2,000]	[2,000]		
		Advanced AI/AA analytics for modernization and readiness		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Anthropomorphic study for body armor modernization		[4,000]		[4,000]		
055	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	14,795	23,295	20,795	8,000	22,795	
		Cybersecurity for industrial control systems and building automation.			[3,000]			
		Graphene applications for military engineering			[3,000]	[3,000]		

		Rapid entry and sustainment for the arctic		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Survivability and energy reduction of hard shelters		[3,500]			
059	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000
063	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	23,357	23,357	23,357		23,357
064	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	188,024	188,024	193,024	5,000	193,024
		High performance computing modernization			[5,000]	[5,000]	
065	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	199,358	216,358	226,858	32,500	231,858
		Carbon fiber and graphitic composites			[10,000]	[10,000]	
		Cyber and connected vehicle innovation research			[5,000]		
		Cyber security support for vehicle development		[2,000]			
		Fuel cell powered vehicle development		[15,000]		[10,000]	
		Small unit ground robotic capabilities			[7,500]	[7,500]	
		Virtual experimentations enhancement			[5,000]	[5,000]	
066	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	158,608	163,608	158,608	5,000	163,608
		Tactical geospatial information development		[5,000]		[5,000]	
067	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	121,060	131,060	124,060	10,000	131,060
		Hypervelocity projectile—extended range technologies		[10,000]	[3,000]	[10,000]	
068	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	156,194	156,194	156,194		156,194
069	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	58,130	63,130	73,630	15,500	73,630
		Electromagnetic effects research to support fires and AMD CFTs			[5,000]		
		High-energy laser system characterization lab			[10,500]	[10,500]	
		Program acceleration		[5,000]		[5,000]	
077	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	8,515	8,515	8,515		8,515
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,203,590	1,258,090	1,262,590	87,000	1,290,590
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
078	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	11,062	21,062	14,062	13,000	24,062
		Accelerated test and integration		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Hypersonic hot air tunnel test environment			[3,000]	[3,000]	
079	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	26,230	26,230	26,230		26,230
080	0603327A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	26,482	26,482	26,482		26,482
081	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	64,092	66,092	64,092	-2,234	61,858

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		Interim top attack support costs carryover				[-4,234]	
		MICLIC replacement development		[2,000]		[2,000]	
083	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	92,753	92,753	92,753		92,753
084	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	151,478	163,978	151,478	-15,000	136,478
		Fuel cell powered vehicle development		[15,000]			
		Modeling and simulation support for vehicle development		[12,500]			
		Program decrease		[-15,000]		[-15,000]	
085	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	5,841	5,841	5,841		5,841
086	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	194,775	194,775	194,775	-12,375	182,400
		MDSS sensor development contract ahead of need				[-12,375]	
087	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	24,316	24,316	24,316		24,316
088	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	13,387	13,387	13,387		13,387
089	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,762	4,762	4,762		4,762
090	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	647,937	647,937	652,937	5,000	652,937
		Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA)			[5,000]	[5,000]	
091	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	4,761	4,761	4,761		4,761
092	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	28,520	28,520	28,520		28,520
093	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	26,138	30,138	26,138	-2,000	24,138
		IHPS program delays		[-3,000]		[-2,000]	
		Lightweight Body Armor Fabrics		[7,000]			
094	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	121,207	115,407	121,207	-6,415	114,792
		Excess testing and evaluation growth				[-6,415]	
		Program reduction		[-5,800]			
096	0604021A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY MATURATION (MIP)	22,840	22,840	22,840		22,840
097	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	22,678	22,678	22,678		22,678
098	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	10,082	10,082	10,082		10,082
099	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)	1,378	1,378	1,378		1,378

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100	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FTUAS)	40,083	40,083	40,083		40,083
101	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	376,373	376,373	376,373		376,373
102	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	156,834	149,834	146,834	-10,000	146,834
		OpFires lack of transition pathway				[-10,000]	
		Program decrease		[-7,000]			
103	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	4,995	4,995	4,995		4,995
105	0604119A	ARMY ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	170,490	170,490	170,490		170,490
106	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	128,125	128,125	128,125		128,125
107	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	129,547	129,547	129,547		129,547
108	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING.	13,831	13,831	13,831		13,831
109	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	801,417	811,417	796,417	10,000	811,417
		Lack of hypersonic prototyping coordination				[-5,000]	
		Program increase		[10,000]		[10,000]	
111	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	7,992	7,992	7,992		7,992
112	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	40,677	40,677	40,677		40,677
115	0305251A	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	50,525	50,525	50,525		50,525
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES ..	3,421,608	3,447,308	3,414,608	-20,024	3,401,584
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
118	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	2,764	2,764	2,764		2,764
119	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	62,426	62,426	62,426	-3,400	59,026
		MFEW developmental test flight ahead of need				[-3,400]	
121	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	91,574	98,574	91,574	-1,804	89,770
		Advanced gunner protection kit development		[2,000]		[2,000]	
		NGSW special purpose projectile development delay				[-8,804]	
		Soldier Enhancement Program		[5,000]		[5,000]	
122	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	8,523	8,523	8,523		8,523
123	0604611A	JAVELIN	7,493	7,493	7,493		7,493
124	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	24,792	24,792	24,792		24,792
125	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	3,511	3,511	3,511		3,511
126	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	1,976	1,976	1,976		1,976

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
127	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	135,488	135,488	135,488		135,488
128	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	61,445	61,445	61,445	-6,168	55,277
		FWS-S contract development excess to need				[-5,000]	
		Heads up display product development previously funded				[-1,168]	
129	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,814	2,814	2,814		2,814
130	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	28,036	28,036	28,036		28,036
131	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	43,651	39,651	83,651	42,500	86,151
		Army identified funds excess to need		[-4,000]			
		Joint Counter-UAS Office acceleration			[17,500]	[17,500]	
		Joint Counter-UAS Office SOCOM advanced capabilities			[7,500]		
		Joint Counter-UAS Office SOCOM cUAS capabilities for austere locations abroad.			[15,000]	[25,000]	
132	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,150	10,150	10,150		10,150
133	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	5,578	5,578	5,578		5,578
134	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	7,892	7,892	7,892		7,892
135	0604768A	BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR SUBMUNITION (BAT)	24,975	24,975	24,975		24,975
136	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	3,568	3,568	3,568		3,568
137	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	19,268	19,268	19,268		19,268
138	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	265,811	265,811	266,611		265,811
		Increase NGSW soldier touchpoints			[800]		
139	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	49,694	49,694	49,694	-1,350	48,344
		194 excess support costs				[-1,350]	
140	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	11,079	11,079	11,079		11,079
141	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV.	49,870	49,870	49,870		49,870
142	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	9,589	9,589	9,589		9,589
143	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	162,513	152,513	162,513	-21,839	140,674

		Command post integrated infrastructure contract delay		[-10,000]		[-10,000]	
		Rephasing of MCE v3.2 development				[-7,909]	
		TROPO IOT&E funded ahead of need				[-3,930]	
144	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	109,259	109,259	109,259		109,259
145	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEB)S)	21,201	21,201	21,201		21,201
146	0604823A	FIREFINDER	20,008	16,808	20,008	-3,200	16,808
		Prior year carry-over		[-3,200]		[-3,200]	
147	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	6,534	6,534	6,534		6,534
148	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	82,459	109,380	129,459	41,921	124,380
		Bradley and Stryker APS			[47,000]		
		Prior year carry-over		[-5,079]		[-5,079]	
		Program increase for vehicle protection systems		[32,000]		[47,000]	
149	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	11,611	11,611	11,611		11,611
150	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	142,678	137,678	147,678	-18,066	124,612
		FL9 unjustified request				[-5,987]	
		FM7 HRC core IT schedule discrepancy				[-8,915]	
		FM8 ATIS release 2 ahead of need				[-3,164]	
		Integrated data software pilot program			[5,000]		
		Reprioritization		[-5,000]			
151	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	115,286	115,286	115,286		115,286
152	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	96,594	76,594	96,594	-20,000	76,594
		Army identified funds excess to need		[-20,000]		[-12,000]	
		Test delays				[-8,000]	
154	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	16,264	16,264	16,264		16,264
155	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	31,696	31,696	31,696		31,696
157	0605033A	GROUND-BASED OPERATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—EXPEDI- TIONARY (GBOSS-E)	5,976	5,976	5,976		5,976
159	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	23,321	28,321	23,321	5,000	28,321
		AI virtual training environments		[5,000]		[5,000]	
161	0605038A	NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE (NBCRV) SENSOR SUITE	4,846	4,846	4,846		4,846
162	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	28,544	28,544	16,544	-12,000	16,544

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized	
		Army Cyber SU program			[-12,000]	[-12,000]		
163	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	28,178	28,178	28,178	-6,021	22,157	
		Testing unjustified request				[-6,021]		
164	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	22,860	22,860	22,860		22,860	
166	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	35,893	35,893	35,893		35,893	
167	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	235,770	187,970	187,970	-47,762	188,008	
		Army identified funds excess to need		[-47,800]		[-47,762]		
		Army-identified funding early to need			[-47,800]			
168	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	13,710	13,710	13,710		13,710	
169	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	294,739	284,739	294,739		294,739	
		Program decrease		[-10,000]				
170	0605145A	MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	954	954	954		954	
171	0605203A	ARMY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	150,201	150,201	150,201		150,201	
172	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	5,999	5,999	5,999		5,999	
174	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	8,891	8,891	8,891		8,891	
175	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	193,929	193,929	193,929		193,929	
176	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	327,732	244,732	247,732	-83,232	244,500	
		Army identified funds excess to need		[-83,000]		[-83,232]		
		OMFV program reset			[-80,000]			
177	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	7,670	7,670	7,670		7,670	
178	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	1,742	1,742	1,742		1,742	
179	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,467	4,467	1,467		1,467	
		Aircraft cleaning and deicing system development		[3,000]				
180	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,451		3,451		3,451	
183	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	55,855	55,855	55,855		55,855	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	3,199,798	3,058,719	3,152,798	-135,421	3,064,377	

		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
185	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	14,515	14,515	14,515		14,515
186	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,668	10,668	10,668		10,668
187	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	106,270	111,270	106,270	5,000	111,270
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]	
188	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	13,481	13,481	13,481		13,481
189	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	231,824	231,824	231,824		231,824
190	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	54,898	54,898	54,898		54,898
192	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	350,359	350,359	365,359	15,000	365,359
		Program increase—Army directed energy T&E			[15,000]	[15,000]	
193	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	48,475	62,975	48,475		48,475
		Aviation component testing		[5,000]			
		Testing additive manufacturing technology		[9,500]			
194	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	36,001	36,001	36,001		36,001
195	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,736	2,736	2,736		2,736
196	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,488	6,488	6,488		6,488
197	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	21,859	21,859	21,859		21,859
198	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	7,936	7,936	7,936		7,936
199	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	54,470	54,470	54,470		54,470
200	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	63,141	63,141	63,141		63,141
201	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	2,572	2,572	2,572		2,572
202	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	87,472	87,472	87,472		87,472
203	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	26,244	26,244	26,244		26,244
204	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	40,133	50,133	40,133	7,367	47,500
		Conventional ammunition demilitarization carryover				[−1,633]	
		Development of polymer-cased ammunition		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Manufacturing technology for industrial base transformation carryover.				[−1,000]	
		Program acceleration		[5,000]		[5,000]	
205	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,780	1,780	1,780		1,780
206	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - MHA	55,045	55,045	55,045		55,045

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
208	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	71,306	71,306	71,306		71,306
209	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	1,063	1,063	1,063		1,063
210	0606105A	MEDICAL PROGRAM-WIDE ACTIVITIES	19,891	19,891	19,891		19,891
211	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	4,496	4,496	4,496		4,496
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,333,123	1,362,623	1,348,123	27,367	1,360,490
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT							
214	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	10,157	10,157	10,157		10,157
216	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	8,682	8,682	8,682		8,682
217	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	20,409	20,409	20,409		20,409
219	0607134A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES (LRPF)	122,733	56,633	115,233	-15,000	107,733
		Excess funds due to second vendor dropped			[-7,500]		
		Program reduction		[-66,100]		[-15,000]	
221	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	11,236	16,236	11,236		11,236
		Thermoplastic drive shafts		[5,000]			
222	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	46,091	51,091	46,091	5,000	51,091
		Carbon composite materials for wheels and brakes		[5,000]		[5,000]	
224	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	249,257	249,257	249,257	-3,748	245,509
		Unjustified matrixed engineering support growth				[-3,748]	
225	0607142A	AVIATION ROCKET SYSTEM PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.	17,155	17,155	17,155		17,155
226	0607143A	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS	7,743	7,743	7,743		7,743
227	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	77,177	77,177	77,177		77,177
228	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	14,652	14,652	14,652		14,652
229	0607312A	ARMY OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	35,851	35,851	35,851		35,851
230	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	1,324	1,324	1,324		1,324
231	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	187,840	187,840	187,840		187,840

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232	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCs)	44,691	44,691	44,691		44,691
233	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	268,919	263,252	268,919	-8,667	260,252
		Bradley excess carryover				[-3,000]	
		CROWS-J program delay		[-5,667]		[-5,667]	
234	0203743A	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	427,254	290,963	427,254	-136,291	290,963
		Army identified as excess to need		[-130,000]		[-130,000]	
		Prior year carry-over		[-6,291]		[-6,291]	
235	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	11,688	7,688	11,688		11,688
		Early to need		[-4,000]			
236	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	80	80	80		80
237	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	4,516	4,516	4,516		4,516
238	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,288	1,288	1,288		1,288
239	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	79,424	19,424	79,424	-60,000	19,424
		Program decrease		[-60,000]		[-60,000]	
243	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV ..	259	259	259		259
244	0205456A	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM	166	166	166		166
245	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	75,575	75,575	93,075		75,575
		Qualification of second SRM source			[17,500]		
246	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	9,510	9,510	9,510		9,510
249	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	29,270	29,270	29,270		29,270
250	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	86,908	86,908	86,908		86,908
251	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	18,684	18,684	18,684		18,684
256	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	467	467	467		467
257	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	4,051	4,051	4,051		4,051
258	0305206A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,283	13,283	13,283		13,283
259	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	47,204	47,204	47,204		47,204
264	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	61,012	67,012	78,512	17,500	78,512
		6.8mm projectile development		[4,000]			
		Functional fabrics manufacturing			[7,500]	[7,500]	
		Lightweight film armor development		[2,000]			
		Nanoscale materials manufacturing			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Tungsten manufacturing for armanents			[5,000]	[5,000]	

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266A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,983	3,983	3,983		3,983
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,998,539	1,742,481	2,026,039	-201,206	1,797,333
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED					
267	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	46,445	46,445	46,445	12,000	58,445
		Army-requested transfer from Other Procurement, Army line 53 for program management.				[12,000]	
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	46,445	46,445	46,445	12,000	58,445
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED				12,000	12,000
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	12,587,343	12,397,906	12,710,343	-109,284	12,478,059
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	116,816	126,816	118,816	10,000	126,816
		Defense University Research and Instrumentation Program		[5,000]	[2,000]	[5,000]	
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]	
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,113	19,113	19,113		19,113
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	467,158	467,158	480,158	12,000	479,158
		Increase in basic research			[10,000]	[10,000]	
		Predictive modeling for undersea vehicles			[3,000]	[2,000]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	603,087	613,087	618,087	22,000	625,087
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	17,792	17,792	17,792		17,792
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	122,281	156,281	140,281	19,000	141,281

		Additive manufacturing of unmanned maritime systems		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Cyber physical security and resiliency research		[5,000]				
		Direct Air Capture and Blue Carbon Removal Technology Program.		[9,000]	[8,000]	[9,000]		
		Electric propulsion for military craft and advanced planning hulls.			[2,000]			
		Expeditionary unmanned systems launch and recovery		[5,000]	[5,000]			
		Talent and technology for power and energy systems		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Testbed for autonomous ship systems			[3,000]			
		Unmanned logistics solutions		[5,000]				
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	50,623	50,623	53,623	5,000		55,623
		Interdisciplinary cybersecurity research			[3,000]			
		Unmanned logistics solutions				[5,000]		
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	48,001	48,001	48,001			48,001
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	67,765	77,765	74,765	7,000		74,765
		High mobility ground robots		[5,000]				
		Humanoid robotics research		[5,000]	[4,000]	[5,000]		
		Social networks and computational social science			[3,000]	[2,000]		
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	84,994	84,994	84,994			84,994
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	63,392	73,392	63,392	10,000		73,392
		Extreme weather events research		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]		
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,343	6,343	6,343			6,343
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	56,397	91,397	63,897	20,000		76,397
		Academic partnerships for undersea vehicle research		[10,000]	[7,500]	[10,000]		
		Autonomous undersea robotics		[10,000]		[10,000]		
		Cross-domain autonomy for persistent maritime operations		[10,000]				
		Expandable structures for operational effectiveness research		[5,000]				
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	167,590	167,590	167,590			167,590
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	30,715	30,715	30,715			30,715
015	0602792N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	160,537	160,537	167,837	7,300		167,837
		Thermoplastic materials			[7,300]	[7,300]		

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016	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACITIVITIES	76,745	76,745	76,745		76,745
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	953,175	1,042,175	995,975	68,300	1,021,475
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
017	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	24,410	29,410	24,410		24,410
		Additive manufacturing		[5,000]			
018	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,008	8,008	8,008		8,008
019	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	219,045	249,045	222,045		219,045
		Expeditionary autonomous logistics		[5,000]			
		Heavy payload solar powered UAS		[20,000]			
		Mission planning advanced technology demonstration			[3,000]		
		Modular Advanced Armed Robotic System		[5,000]			
020	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,301	13,301	13,301		13,301
021	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT C-ENCAP program delays	246,054	246,054	246,054	-3,689	242,365
						[-3,689]	
022	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	60,122	60,122	60,122		60,122
023	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,851	4,851	4,851		4,851
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	40,709	40,709	40,709		40,709
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,948	1,948	1,948		1,948
026	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT. Accelerated railgun technology maturation	141,948	161,948	141,948	20,000	161,948
				[20,000]		[20,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	760,396	815,396	763,396	16,311	776,707
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
027	0603178N	MEDIUM AND LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (USVS)	464,042	270,442		-204,800	259,242
		EPF conversion to LUSV prototype		[45,000]			

		Excess procurement ahead of satisfactory testing				[-464,042]	
		LUSV additional prototypes					[-159,300]
		Two additional Overlord vessels excess to need		[-238,600]			
		Unmanned surface vehicle enabling capabilities—payload program reduction.					[-45,500]
028	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	35,386	35,386	35,386		35,386
029	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	13,428	13,428	13,428		13,428
030	0603239N	ISO NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	2,350	2,350	2,350		2,350
031	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	418	418	418		418
032	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,719	15,719	15,719		15,719
033	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,411	3,411	3,411		3,411
034	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	70,218	70,218	56,118		-7,000
		Project 3416: HUENKS insufficient schedule justification				[-7,000]	[-7,000]
		Project 3422: SHARC excess platforms ahead of satisfactory testing.				[-7,100]	
035	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	52,358	52,358	24,158		-4,550
		Project 2989: Barracuda program delay				[-28,200]	[-4,550]
036	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	12,816	12,816	12,816		12,816
037	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,559	7,559	7,559		7,559
038	0603525N	PILOT FISH	358,757	278,557	358,757		-80,200
		Excess cost growth				[-25,000]	[-25,000]
		Program adjustment				[-55,200]	[-55,200]
039	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	12,562	12,562	12,562		12,562
040	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	148,000	148,000	148,000		148,000
041	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	778	778	778		778
042	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,161	1,161	1,161		1,161
043	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	185,356	90,356	195,356		-27,430
		Excessive accelerated development				[-28,200]	
		Out-of-autoclave submarine technology development				[20,000]	
		Project 1 insufficient budget justification				[-66,800]	
		Project 9710 unjustified new start					[-27,430]
		Project 9710: EDMs early to need				[-10,000]	

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044	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,528	10,528	10,528		10,528
045	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	126,396	136,396	63,296	-15,000	111,396
		Expeditionary sustainment and repair-related technologies		[5,000]			
		Polymorphic build farm for open source technologies		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Project 2196: Future surface combatant early to need			[-19,100]		
		Project 3161: Program increase for CBM+ initiative			[16,000]		
		Project 4044: Medium amphibious ship early to need			[-30,000]	[-10,000]	
		Project 4045: Medium logistics ship early to need			[-30,000]	[-10,000]	
046	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	70,270	70,270	28,970	-33,300	36,970
		Project 0411: LSC preliminary design and CDD early to need			[-41,300]		
		Project 0411: Preliminary design early to need				[-17,100]	
		Project 0411: Requirements and concept analysis excess growth				[-16,200]	
047	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	149,188	149,188	149,188		149,188
048	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	38,449	38,449	238,449	7,000	45,449
		Accelerate ITF to achieve full test capability in FY23			[75,000]		
		Accelerate qualification of silicon carbide power modules			[10,000]	[7,500]	
		Power and energy systems contract award delay				[-500]	
		USV autonomy development			[45,000]		
		USV engine and generator qualification testing			[70,000]		
049	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	71,181	71,181	71,181		71,181
050	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	32,178	32,178	27,178		32,178
		Project 3096: Available prior year funds			[-5,000]		
051	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	17,843	17,843	17,843		17,843
052	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	317,196	317,196	317,196		317,196
053	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	67,875	67,875	32,875		67,875
		Project 2550: LCS MCM MP outdated IMS and TEMP			[-20,000]		

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		Project 2551: LCS ASW MP available prior year funds due to testing delays.				[-15,000]	
054	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND ANALYSIS	4,797	4,797	4,797		4,797
055	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	82,309	82,309	82,309		82,309
056	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	9,922	9,922	2,122		9,922
		Project 0363: Insufficient justification				[-7,800]	
057	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	189,603	182,603	189,603	-7,000	182,603
		Program delay		[-7,000]		[-7,000]	
058	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	43,084	43,084	43,084		43,084
059	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	6,346	6,346	6,346		6,346
060	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	20,601	20,601	20,601		20,601
061	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	23,422	23,422	23,422		23,422
062	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	4,664	4,664	4,664		4,664
063	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	545,763	520,763	545,763	-72,000	473,763
		Excess cost growth		[-25,000]		[-72,000]	
064	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,884	3,884	3,884		3,884
065	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	353,226	353,226	353,226	-4,536	348,690
		Program adjustment				[-4,536]	
066	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	544,388	519,388	544,388	-47,000	497,388
		Excess cost growth		[-25,000]			
		Program adjustment				[-47,000]	
067	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	86,730	86,730	86,730		86,730
068	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	236,234	236,234	236,234	-4,464	231,770
		Program adjustment				[-4,464]	
070	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6,880	6,880	6,880		6,880
071	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	10,578	10,578	10,578		10,578
072	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	28,435	28,435	28,435		28,435
073	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	33,612	33,612	33,612		33,612
074	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	128,845	216,845	113,845		128,845
		One additional system		[88,000]			
		Project 3402: Excess engineering and sustainment support				[-15,000]	
075	0604014N	F/A -18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	84,190	84,190	84,190		84,190

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076	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	54,699	54,699	54,699	-16,701	37,998
		Project 3255 excess growth				[-9,979]	
		Project 3425 excess growth				[-6,722]	
077	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	53,942	53,942	53,942	-1,922	52,020
		Small unmanned underwater vehicles concurrency				[-1,922]	
078	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	40,060	40,060	40,060		40,060
079	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION.	12,100	12,100	12,100		12,100
080	0604031N	LARGE UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	78,122	42,122	42,122	-32,565	45,557
		Early to need, phase 1 results needed first		[-36,000]		[-32,565]	
		Project 2094: Excess procurement ahead of phase 1 testing			[-36,000]		
081	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	107,895	107,895	107,895		107,895
082	0604126N	LITTORAL AIRBORNE MCM	17,366	17,366	17,366		17,366
083	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	18,754	18,754	18,754		18,754
084	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	59,776	59,776	59,776	-7,750	52,026
		DAIRCM hardware development contract award delay				[-7,750]	
086	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	5,097	5,097	5,097		5,097
087	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	3,664	3,664	3,664		3,664
088	0604454N	LX (R)	10,203	10,203	10,203		10,203
089	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	115,858	105,858	95,858	-23,256	92,602
		Excess scope adjustments				[-23,256]	
		Orca UUV testing delay and uncertified test strategy			[-10,000]		
		Snakehead UUV uncertified test strategy			[-10,000]		
		XLUUV late test and evaluation award		[-10,000]			
090	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	14,259	14,259	14,259	-4,631	9,628
		System development excess growth				[-4,631]	
091	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	1,102,387	1,087,387	1,045,387	-72,000	1,030,387
		CPGS initial integration efforts—transfer to line 165				[-15,000]	

		Lack of hypersonic prototyping coordination				[−5,000]	[−5,000]	
		Project 3334: Excess Virginia-class CPS modification and installation costs.				[−52,000]	[−52,000]	
		Transition to DDG-1000—initial integration				[−15,000]		
092	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT.	7,657	7,657	7,657			7,657
093	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	35,750	35,750	35,750		11,000	46,750
		LRASM funds—Navy requested transfer from line 141					[11,000]	
094	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	9,151	9,151	9,151			9,151
095	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	22,589	6,989	22,589		7,000	29,589
		K-MAX				[7,000]	[7,000]	
		MUX uncertain acquisition strategy				[−22,600]		
097	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	809	809	809			809
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES ..	6,503,074	6,098,674	5,926,532		−641,105	5,861,969
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION						
098	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	4,332	4,332	4,332			4,332
099	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	18,133	18,133	23,133			18,133
		Program increase for Attack and Utility Replacement Aircraft				[5,000]		
100	0604214M	AV-8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	20,054	20,054	20,054			20,054
101	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	4,237	4,237	4,237			4,237
102	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	27,340	27,340	27,340			27,340
104	0604221N	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	606	606	606			606
105	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	9,065	9,065	9,065			9,065
106	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	97,968	97,968	97,968			97,968
107	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	309,373	309,373	309,373		−17,198	292,175
		Sensors excess growth					[−17,198]	
108	0604245M	H-1 UPGRADES	62,310	62,310	62,310			62,310
109	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	47,182	47,182	47,182			47,182
110	0604262N	V-22A	132,624	132,624	132,624			132,624
111	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	21,445	21,445	21,445			21,445
112	0604269N	EA-18	106,134	106,134	106,134			106,134

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113	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	134,194	134,194	134,194		134,194
114	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	99,321	99,321	99,321		99,321
115	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	477,680	487,680	477,680		477,680
		High band risk reduction		[10,000]			
116	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	232,818	232,818	232,818		232,818
117	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	170,039	170,039	170,039		170,039
118	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	403,712	403,712	403,712	-27,859	375,853
		Aegis development support excess growth				[-7,159]	
		Capability upgrades unjustified growth				[-20,700]	
119	0604311N	LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	945	945	945		945
120	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	62,488	62,488	62,488		62,488
121	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	386,225	359,225	386,225	-45,400	340,825
		SM-6 Block IB mission integration, development and operational test.				[-18,400]	
		SM-6 excessive cost growth; program accountability		[-27,000]		[-27,000]	
122	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	10,909	10,909	10,909		10,909
123	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.	44,548	44,548	44,548		44,548
124	0604419N	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM (ASAP)	13,673	13,673	13,673		13,673
125	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	87,809	87,809	87,809	-16,360	71,449
		Shipboard passive EO/IR development concurrency				[-16,360]	
126	0604503N	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	93,097	111,097	93,097		93,097
		Submarine electronic warfare capability improvement		[18,000]			
127	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	38,863	38,863	38,863		38,863
128	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	9,593	9,593	9,593		9,593
129	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	12,718	12,718	12,718		12,718
130	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	78,319	78,319	78,319		78,319

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131	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	65,834	65,834	65,834		65,834
132	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	259,443	282,943	259,443		259,443
		Accelerate design			[23,500]		
133	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	63,878	63,878	58,878		63,878
		AN/BYG-1 APB17 and APB19 testing delays			[-5,000]		
134	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	51,853	66,453	66,753	7,000	58,853
		Advanced degaussing DDG-51 retrofit and demonstration			[14,900]		
		Advanced Degaussing System		[14,600]		[7,000]	
135	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,853	3,853	3,853		3,853
136	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	92,607	65,107	92,607	-9,102	83,505
		Encapsulate effector program delays				[-7,402]	
		Forward funded in FY20		[-27,500]			
		Historical underexecution				[-1,700]	
137	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	146,012	146,012	116,012	-21,762	124,250
		Advanced anti-submarine lightweight torpedo program delays				[-21,762]	
		Project 1412: HAAWC operational testing delays			[-10,000]		
		Project 3418: Mk 54 Mod 2 contract delays			[-20,000]		
138	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,383	8,383	8,383		8,383
139	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	33,784	33,784	33,784		33,784
140	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	8,599	8,599	8,599		8,599
141	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	73,744	73,744	73,744	-11,000	62,744
		LRASM funds—Navy requested transfer to line 93				[-11,000]	
142	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	157,490	157,490	157,490		157,490
143	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	121,761	121,761	121,761		121,761
144	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	89,373	89,373	89,373		89,373
145	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	15,716	15,716	15,716		15,716
146	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	2,120	22,120	2,120	17,500	19,620
		Autonomous aerial distributed logistics		[10,000]		[7,500]	
		ETEC disease research		[10,000]		[10,000]	
147	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	50,180	50,180	50,180		50,180
148	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	561	561	561		561
149	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	250	250	250		250

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150	0604850N	SSN(X)	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
151	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	974	974	974		974
152	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	356,173	351,173	356,173	-25,742	330,431
		Historical underexecution				[-12,972]	
		NMMES-TR contract delays				[-6,308]	
		NMMES-TR excess support growth				[-6,462]	
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]			
153	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	7,810	7,810	7,810		7,810
154	0605212M	CH-53K RDTE	406,406	406,406	406,406		406,406
155	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	86,134	86,134	86,134		86,134
156	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	54,540	54,540	54,540		54,540
157	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	5,155	5,155	5,155		5,155
158	0605327N	T-AO 205 CLASS	5,148	5,148	5,148		5,148
159	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	266,970	266,970	266,970		266,970
160	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	12,713	12,713	12,713		12,713
161	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	24,424	24,424	24,424		24,424
162	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	182,870	182,870	182,870		182,870
163	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION.	41,775	41,775	41,775		41,775
164	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION.	2,541	2,541	2,541		2,541
165	0204202N	DDG-1000	208,448	223,448	208,448	15,000	223,448
		CPGS initial integration efforts transfer from line 91				[15,000]	
		Transfer from CPS—initial integration		[15,000]			
169	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	111,434	111,434	111,434		111,434
170	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	26,173	26,173	26,173		26,173
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	6,263,883	6,305,483	6,248,783	-134,923	6,128,960

		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
171	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	22,075	22,075	22,075	22,075
172	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,224	10,224	10,224	10,224
173	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	85,195	85,195	85,195	85,195
175	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	3,089	3,089	3,089	3,089
176	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	43,517	43,517	43,517	43,517
179	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	932	932	932	932
180	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	94,297	94,297	94,297	94,297
181	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,813
183	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	104,822	104,822	104,822	104,822
184	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	446,960	446,960	446,960	419,212
		Navy requested transfer to OM,N line BSM1				-27,748
						[-27,748]
185	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	27,241	27,241	27,241	27,241
186	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	15,787	15,787	15,787	15,787
187	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	8,559	8,559	8,559	8,559
188	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	42,749	42,749	42,749	42,749
189	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	41,094	41,094	41,094	41,094
190	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	37,022	37,022	37,022	37,022
193	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310
194	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	991,222	991,222	991,222	-27,748
						963,474
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
199	0604227N	HARPOON MODIFICATIONS	697	697	697	697
200	0604840M	F-35 C2D2	379,549	341,649	379,549	379,549
		Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays		[-37,900]		
201	0604840N	F-35 C2D2	413,875	372,475	413,875	413,875
		Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays		[-41,400]		
202	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	143,667	143,667	143,667	143,667
204	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	173,056	173,056	173,056	173,056
205	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	45,970	45,970	45,970	45,970

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206	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	69,190	74,190	61,190	-7,377	61,813
		Compact rapid attack weapon concurrency				[-12,377]	
		CRAW EDM (TI-2) early to need			[-8,000]		
		Next-generation countermeasure acoustic device		[5,000]		[5,000]	
207	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	42,277	42,277	42,277		42,277
208	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	171,030	175,030	171,030	4,000	175,030
		Jet noise reduction		[4,000]		[4,000]	
210	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	33,482	33,482	33,482		33,482
211	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	200,308	200,308	200,308		200,308
212	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	102,975	102,975	152,975	12,500	115,475
		Accelerate sensor and signal processing development			[25,000]	[12,500]	
		Program increase for spiral 1 TRAPS units			[25,000]		
213	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	10,873	10,873	10,873		10,873
214	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	1,713	1,713	6,713		1,713
		Program increase for LCAC composite component manufacturing			[5,000]		
215	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	22,205	22,205	105,805		22,205
		Program increase for G/ATOR and SM-6 stand-alone engagement analysis.			[10,000]		
		Program increase for USMC G/ATOR and SM-6 demonstration			[73,600]		
216	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	83,956	83,956	83,956		83,956
218	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	56,791	56,791	56,791	-5,886	50,905
		Project 2263: Unjustified growth				[-5,886]	
219	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	146,166	146,166	146,166		146,166
221	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,348	29,348	29,348		29,348
222	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	110,349	110,349	110,349	-2,140	108,209
		APB 7 development early to need				[-2,140]	
223	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	133,953	133,953	133,953		133,953

224	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	110,313	110,313	110,313		110,313
225	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	207,662	207,662	207,662		207,662
226	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	4,406	4,406	4,406		4,406
227	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	61,381	61,381	61,381		61,381
228	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	10,421	10,421	10,421		10,421
229	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	29,977	29,977	29,977		29,977
230	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	6,469	6,469	6,469		6,469
231	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	5,859	5,859	5,859		5,859
232	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	44,323	44,323	44,323		44,323
236	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	41,978	46,978	41,978	5,000	46,978
		Interference mitigation technology, test and verification		[5,000]		[5,000]	
237	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	29,684	29,684	29,684		29,684
238	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	39,094	39,094	39,094		39,094
239	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	6,154	6,154	6,154		6,154
240	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	7,108	7,108	7,108		7,108
241	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	62,098	62,098	62,098		62,098
242	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	21,500	21,500	21,500		21,500
244	0305220N	MQ-4C TRITON	11,120	11,120	11,120		11,120
245	0305231N	MQ-8 UAV	28,968	28,968	28,968		28,968
246	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	537	537	537		537
247	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO)	8,773	8,773	8,773		8,773
248	0305239M	RQ-21A	10,853	10,853	10,853		10,853
249	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	60,413	60,413	60,413		60,413
250	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
251	0305251N	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	34,967	34,967	44,967		34,967
		Cyber tool development			[10,000]		
252	0305421N	RQ-4 MODERNIZATION	178,799	178,799	178,799		178,799
253	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	2,120	2,120	2,120		2,120
254	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	8,683	8,683	8,683		8,683
255	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	45,168	45,168	45,168		45,168
256	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	6,697	6,697	6,697		6,697
257	1203109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	70,056	70,056	70,056	-2,391	67,665

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized	
		MUOS historical underexecution				[-2,391]		
257A	999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,795,032	1,795,032	1,795,032		1,795,032	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,327,043	5,261,743	5,467,643	3,706	5,330,749	
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS								
UNDISTRIBUTED								
258	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	14,300	14,300	14,300		14,300	
259	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM.	10,868	10,868	10,868		10,868	
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	25,168	25,168	25,168		25,168	
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	21,427,048	21,152,948	21,036,806	-693,459	20,733,589	
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF								
BASIC RESEARCH								
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	315,348	315,348	325,348	10,000	325,348	
		Increase in basic research			[10,000]	[10,000]		
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	161,861	171,861	161,861	10,000	171,861	
		Program increase		[5,000]		[5,000]		
		Solar block research		[5,000]		[5,000]		
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	15,085	15,085	15,085		15,085	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	492,294	502,294	502,294	20,000	512,294	
APPLIED RESEARCH								
004	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	100,000	100,000	100,000		100,000	
005	0602102F	MATERIALS	140,781	165,781	160,281	22,000	162,781	
		Advanced materials manufacturing flexible biosensors		[5,000]		[5,000]		

		High-energy synchrotron x-ray program			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Materials maturation for high mach systems			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Metals Affordability Initiative			[5,000]		
		Metals affordability research		[15,000]			
		Qualification of additive manufacturing processes			[2,000]	[2,000]	
		Techniques to repair fasteners			[2,500]		
		Thermal protection systems		[5,000]		[5,000]	
006	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	349,225	374,225	359,225	-173,753	175,472
		Advanced batteries for directed energy		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		High speed expendable turbine development		[5,000]		[4,000]	
		Hypersonic materials			[10,000]	[4,000]	
		On-orbit propulsion technologies		[5,000]			
		Secure unmanned aerial vehicles		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Transfer to line 8				[-196,753]	
007	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	115,222	115,222	115,222		115,222
008	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION				196,753	196,753
		Transfer from line 6				[196,753]	
009	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	211,301	214,301	211,301	3,000	214,301
		National Center for Hardware and Embedded Systems Security and Trust.		[3,000]		[3,000]	
011	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT— MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES.	8,926	8,926	8,926		8,926
012	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	132,425	132,425	132,425		132,425
013	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	128,113	128,113	128,113		128,113
014	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	178,668	208,668	178,668	25,000	203,668
		Counter UAS platform integration testbed		[5,000]			
		Quantum Innovation Center		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Quantum network testbed		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Trusted UAS traffic management and C-UAS testbed		[10,000]		[10,000]	
015	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	45,088	45,088	45,088		45,088
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,409,749	1,492,749	1,439,249	73,000	1,482,749

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT							
017	0603030F	AF FOUNDATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/DEMOS	103,280	110,280	103,280	-103,280	
		Agile composite manufacturing initiatives		[5,000]			
		Foam engine wash		[2,000]			
		Transfer to line 22				[-35,169]	
		Transfer to line 23				[-16,933]	
		Transfer to line 30				[-10,777]	
		Transfer to line 33				[-40,401]	
018	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	157,619	127,619	107,619	-187,619	-30,000
		Golden Horde too mature for science and technology prototype ...			[-50,000]		
		Inappropriate use of S&T funds for Golden Horde demonstration & validation.		[-30,000]		[-50,000]	
		Transfer to line 25				[-40,900]	
		Transfer to line 27				[-24,632]	
		Transfer to line 31				[-72,087]	
019	0603033F	NEXT GEN PLATFORM DEV/DEMO	199,556	199,556	208,556	-199,556	
		B-52 pylon fairings			[3,000]		
		C-130 finlets			[3,000]		
		KC-135 aft body drag			[3,000]		
		Transfer to line 25				[-37,230]	
		Transfer to line 26				[-105,058]	
		Transfer to line 28				[-57,268]	
020	0603034F	PERSISTENT KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS, & C2 TECH	102,276	102,276	102,276	-102,276	
		Transfer to line 24				[-35,338]	
		Transfer to line 27				[-4,699]	
		Transfer to line 29				[-12,090]	
		Transfer to line 30				[-20,948]	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		Transfer from line 21				[134,145]	
032	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY				31,445	31,445
		Transfer from line 21				[31,445]	
033	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM				42,901	42,901
		Technologies to repair fastener holes				[2,500]	
		Transfer from line 17				[40,401]	
034	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				48,221	48,221
		Transfer from line 20				[29,201]	
		Transfer from line 21				[19,020]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	778,548	755,548	737,548	-32,500	746,048
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
038	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,320	4,320	4,320		4,320
039	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	26,396	26,396	26,396		26,396
040	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	3,647	3,647	3,647		3,647
041	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	32,959	32,959	32,959		32,959
043	0604002F	AIR FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	869	869	869		869
044	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	302,323	216,823	302,323	-85,500	216,823
		Unjustified costs		[-85,500]		[-85,500]	
045	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	636,495	636,495	686,495	30,000	666,495
		AETP program acceleration			[50,000]	[30,000]	
046	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,848,410	2,828,410	2,848,410		2,848,410
		Transfer to APA line 025A		[-20,000]			
047	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	20,964	20,964	25,964		20,964
		Directed energy counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (CUAS)			[5,000]		
048	0604033F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING	381,862	386,862	446,862		381,862
		Air-launched Rapid Response Weapon Program		[5,000]			

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		HAWC program increase			[65,000]		
050	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	24,747	24,747	24,747		24,747
051	0604288F	NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPS CENTER (NAOC) RECAP	76,417	76,417	76,417		76,417
052	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,011	3,011	3,011		3,011
053	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM.	52,921	52,921	52,921		52,921
054	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	69,783	69,783	69,783		69,783
055	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	25,835	25,835	25,835		25,835
056	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	219,252	249,252	455,252	59,200	278,452
		Agile software development and operations			[4,500]	[4,500]	
		Experimentation				[-20,000]	
		Initial polar SATCOM capability			[46,000]	[46,000]	
		KC-135 vertical wipers			[2,000]		
		KC-135 winglets			[10,000]		
		LCAAT program acceleration			[128,000]	[50,000]	
		Long-endurance UAS			[33,500]		
		Program increase—LCAAT prototyping		[30,000]			
		Prototyping—hold to FY2020 level				[-27,300]	
		Rapid repair of high performance materials			[6,000]	[6,000]	
		Small satellite acceleration			[6,000]		
057	0605230F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	1,524,759	1,524,759	1,524,759	-15,000	1,509,759
		Acquisition Strategy for planning and design				[-15,000]	
059	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	1,044,089	1,044,089	1,044,089	-70,000	974,089
		Forward financing of development efforts				[-70,000]	
060	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	19,356	19,356	19,356		19,356
061	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	8,737	8,737	8,737		8,737
062	0208099F	UNIFIED PLATFORM (UP)	5,990	5,990	5,990		5,990
063	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	39,293	39,293	39,293		39,293
065	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	11,430	11,430	11,430		11,430
066	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	259,823	259,823	259,823		259,823
067	0306415F	ENABLED CYBER ACTIVITIES	10,560	10,560	10,560		10,560
068	0401310F	C-32 EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT RECAPITALIZATION	9,908	9,908	9,908	-2,100	7,808

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		AoA funding carryover				[-2,100]	
069	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	8,662	8,662	8,662		8,662
074	1206427F	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	8,787	8,787	8,787	-8,787	
		Transfer to RD,SF line 6				[-8,787]	
077	1206730F	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	56,311	56,311	56,311	-56,311	
		Transfer to RD,SF line 11A				[-56,311]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES ..	7,737,916	7,667,416	8,093,916	-148,498	7,589,418
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
082	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	25,161	25,161	25,161		25,161
083	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	38,564	38,564	38,564		38,564
084	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	35,033	35,033	35,033		35,033
085	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	2,098	2,098	2,098		2,098
086	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	131,909	131,909	131,909		131,909
087	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	6,752	6,752	6,752		6,752
088	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	17,280	17,280	17,280		17,280
089	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK			30,000	30,000	30,000
		STITCHES integration for USAFE/PACAF interim capability			[30,000]	[30,000]	
090	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	23,076	23,076	23,076		23,076
091	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,091	3,091	3,091		3,091
092	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	20,609	20,609	20,609		20,609
093	0604618F	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	7,926	7,926	7,926		7,926
094	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	23,660	23,660	23,660		23,660
095	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	8,898	8,898	8,898		8,898
096	0604800F	F-35—EMD	5,423	423	5,423		5,423
		Excess SDD funding		[-5,000]			
097	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	474,430	474,430	474,430	-30,000	444,430

		Acquisition strategy				[-30,000]	
098	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	167,099	167,099	167,099		167,099
100	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	30,547	30,547	30,547		30,547
102	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	248,669	248,669	254,669		248,669
		SLATE/VR training			[6,000]		
103	0605229F	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	63,169	63,169	63,169		63,169
105	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	9,683	9,683	9,683		9,683
106	0207171F	F-15 EPAWSS	170,679	155,979	170,679		170,679
		Cost growth		[-14,700]			
107	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	160,438	142,738	160,438	-9,792	150,646
		Unjustified cost increase		[-17,700]		[-9,792]	
108	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	9,422	9,422	9,422		9,422
110	0305176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	973	973	973		973
111	0401221F	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	106,262	86,262	106,262	-20,000	86,262
		Slow execution		[-20,000]		[-20,000]	
113	0401319F	VC-25B	800,889	800,889	800,889		800,889
114	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	10,673	10,673	10,673		10,673
115	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	4,479	4,479	4,479		4,479
116	0901299F	AF A1 SYSTEMS	8,467	8,467	8,467		8,467
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	2,615,359	2,557,959	2,651,359	-29,792	2,585,567
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
131	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	57,725	57,725	57,725		57,725
132	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	208,680	208,680	223,680	15,000	223,680
		Gulf Range telemetric modernization			[15,000]	[15,000]	
133	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	35,803	35,803	35,803		35,803
135	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,557	13,557	13,557		13,557
136	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	764,606	754,606	764,606		764,606
		Program decrease		[-10,000]			
137	0605826F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL POWER				273,231	273,231
		Transfer from line 142				[273,231]	
138	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS				262,119	262,119

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		Transfer from line 142				[262,119]	
139	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH				158,429	158,429
		Transfer from line 142				[158,429]	
140	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS				247,468	247,468
		Transfer from line 142				[247,468]	
141	0605830F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL BATTLE MGMT				183,107	183,107
		Transfer from line 142				[183,107]	
142	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	1,362,038	1,362,038	1,362,038	-1,142,170	219,868
		Transfer to line 137				[-273,231]	
		Transfer to line 138				[-262,119]	
		Transfer to line 139				[-158,429]	
		Transfer to line 140				[-247,468]	
		Transfer to line 141				[-183,107]	
		Transfer to line 143				[-17,816]	
143	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	40,768	40,768	40,768	17,816	58,584
		Transfer from line 142				[17,816]	
144	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	179,646	179,646	179,646		179,646
145	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	5,734	5,734	5,734		5,734
146	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUA- TION SUPPORT.	70,985	70,985	70,985		70,985
147	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	29,880	29,880	29,880		29,880
148	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	63,381	63,381	63,381		63,381
149	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	5,785	5,785	5,785		5,785
150	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)— STRATCOM.	24,564	24,564	24,564		24,564
151	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	9,883	9,883	2,383		9,883
		Acq strat incompatible with AF digital mod strategy				[-7,500]	

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152	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	13,384	13,384	13,384		13,384
153	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,262	1,262	1,262		1,262
155	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,599	3,599	3,599		3,599
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	2,891,280	2,881,280	2,898,780	15,000	2,906,280
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
		UNDISTRIBUTED					
163	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	8,777	8,777	8,777		8,777
164	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	499	499	499		499
165	0604840F	F-35 C2D2	785,336	706,836	785,336		785,336
		Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays		[-78,500]			
166	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	27,035	27,035	7,035		27,035
		Poor agile development strategy			[-20,000]		
167	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	50,508	50,508	50,508		50,508
168	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	71,229	71,229	71,229		71,229
169	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	24,705	24,705	24,705		24,705
170	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	26,356	26,356	26,356		26,356
172	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	520,023	338,523	520,023	-38,400	481,623
		CERP virtual prototype contract delay		[-125,000]		[-25,500]	
		GPS-IU contract delays		[-10,000]			
		No acquisition strategy for AEHF		[-2,500]		[-2,000]	
		Radar modernization program contract delays		[-40,000]		[-10,900]	
		VLF/LF contract delays		[-4,000]			
173	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	1,433	1,433	1,433		1,433
174	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	15,766	15,766	26,566		15,766
		USAF-requested transfer from APAF Lines 22, 24			[10,800]		
175	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	187,399	187,399	187,399		187,399
		Airspace compliance contract delays		[-2,000]			
		JASSM-ER Milestone B delay		[-5,000]			
		Virtual training		[7,000]			
176	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	116,569	116,569	116,569		116,569
177	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	27,235	27,235	27,235		27,235

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
178	0101324F	INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING & ANALYSIS NETWORK	24,227	24,227	24,227		24,227
179	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	112,753	112,753	112,753		112,753
181	0102110F	UH-1N REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	44,464	44,464	44,464		44,464
182	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.	5,929	5,929	5,929		5,929
183	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	100	100	100		100
184	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	162,080	162,080	162,080	-9,968	152,112
		Tech insertion request unjustified				[-9,968]	
186	0207131F	A-10 SQUADRONS	24,535	24,535	24,535		24,535
187	0207133F	F-16 SQUADRONS	223,437	223,437	223,437		223,437
188	0207134F	F-15E SQUADRONS	298,908	298,908	298,908		298,908
189	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,960	14,960	14,960		14,960
190	0207138F	F-22A SQUADRONS	665,038	648,938	665,038	-16,100	648,938
		Software delays		[-16,100]		[-16,100]	
191	0207142F	F-35 SQUADRONS	132,229	129,629	132,229	-2,600	129,629
		Unjustified USAF ALIS unique funding		[-2,600]		[-2,600]	
192	0207146F	F-15EX	159,761	159,761	159,761		159,761
193	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	19,417	19,417	19,417		19,417
194	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	51,799	51,799	51,799		51,799
195	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	669	669	669		669
196	0207247F	AF TENCAP	21,644	21,644	21,644		21,644
197	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	9,261	9,261	9,261		9,261
198	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	15,854	15,854	15,854		15,854
199	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	95,896	95,896	95,896		95,896
200	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	70,792	70,792	70,792		70,792
201	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	51,187	51,187	51,187		51,187
202	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	16,041	16,041	16,041		16,041

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203	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	138,303	138,303	138,303		138,303
204	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	4,223	4,223	4,223		4,223
206	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	16,564	16,564	16,564		16,564
207	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	7,858	7,858	7,858		7,858
208	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	12,906	12,906	12,906		12,906
210	0207452F	DCAPES	14,816	14,816	14,816		14,816
211	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	1,970	1,970	1,970		1,970
212	0207573F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	396	396	396		396
213	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	29,680	29,680	29,680		29,680
214	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	17,666	17,666	17,666		17,666
215	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	6,353	6,353	6,353		6,353
216	0207610F	BATTLEFIELD ABN COMM NODE (BACN)	6,827	6,827	6,827		6,827
217	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	3,390	3,390	3,390		3,390
218	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	91,768	91,768	91,768		91,768
219	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	2,370	2,370	2,370	-2,370	
		Ahead of need				[-2,370]	
220	0208064F	OPERATIONAL HQ—CYBER	5,527	5,527	5,527		5,527
221	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	68,279	68,279	68,279		68,279
222	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	15,165	15,165	15,165		15,165
223	0208097F	JOINT CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (JCC2)	38,480	38,480	38,480		38,480
224	0208099F	UNIFIED PLATFORM (UP)	84,645	84,645	84,645		84,645
230	0301025F	GEOBASE	2,767	2,767	2,767		2,767
231	0301112F	NUCLEAR PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM (NPES)	32,759	32,759	32,759		32,759
238	0301401F	AIR FORCE SPACE AND CYBER NON-TRADITIONAL ISR FOR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS.	2,904	2,904	2,904		2,904
239	0302015F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	3,468	3,468	3,468		3,468
240	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN).	61,887	61,887	61,887	-17,165	44,722
		Acquisition strategy for GASNT Inc 2				[-14,215]	
		CVR increment 2 schedule delays				[-2,950]	
242	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	10,351	10,351	10,351		10,351
243	0303142F	GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT—DATA INITIATIVE	1,346	1,346	1,346		1,346

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246	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	128,110	120,110	128,110		128,110
		Program decrease		[-8,000]			
247	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	4,042	4,042	4,042		4,042
251	0305020F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1,649	1,649	1,649		1,649
252	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMT (IMAD)	19,265	19,265	19,265		19,265
253	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,645	4,645	4,645		4,645
254	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	384	384	384		384
255	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	23,640	30,640	23,640	7,000	30,640
		Commercial weather pilot		[7,000]		[7,000]	
256	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCAL) ...	6,553	6,553	6,553		6,553
257	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	449	449	449		449
260	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	432	432	432		432
262	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	4,890	4,890	4,890		4,890
264	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	8,864	8,864	8,864		8,864
265	0305202F	DRAGON U-2	18,660	18,660	18,660	18,000	36,660
		Air Force requested transfer from line 267				[18,000]	
267	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	121,512	139,512	121,512		121,512
		Air Force requested transfer to line 265				[-18,000]	
		Gorgon Stare Wide Area Motion Imagery program increase		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Sensor Open Systems Architecture		[8,000]		[8,000]	
268	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	14,711	14,711	14,711		14,711
269	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	14,152	14,152	14,152		14,152
270	0305220F	RQ-4 UAV	134,589	134,589	134,589		134,589
271	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	15,049	15,049	15,049		15,049
272	0305238F	NATO AGS	36,731	36,731	36,731		36,731
273	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	33,547	33,547	33,547		33,547
274	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	13,635	13,635	17,315	3,680	17,315

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		PDI: Mission Partner Environment BICES-X Project 675898			[3,680]	[3,680]	
275	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	4,262	4,262	4,262		4,262
276	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	2,207	2,207	2,207		2,207
277	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	6,277	6,277	6,277		6,277
278	0401115F	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	41,973	41,973	41,973		41,973
279	0401119F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	32,560	32,560	32,560		32,560
280	0401130F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	9,991	9,991	12,991		9,991
		C-17 microvanes			[3,000]		
281	0401132F	C-130J PROGRAM	10,674	10,674	10,674		10,674
282	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	5,507	5,507	5,507		5,507
283	0401218F	KC-135S	4,591	4,591	4,591		4,591
286	0401318F	CV-22	18,419	18,419	18,419		18,419
288	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	7,673	7,673	7,673		7,673
290	0708055F	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR & OVERHAUL SYSTEM	24,513	24,513	24,513		24,513
291	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	35,225	35,225	15,225	-3,700	31,525
		Poor agile development strategy			[-20,000]		
		Prior year carryover				[-3,700]	
292	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,838	11,838	11,838		11,838
293	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	1,332	1,332	1,332		1,332
295	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,092	2,092	2,092		2,092
296	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	3,869	3,869	3,869		3,869
297	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	1,584	1,584	1,584		1,584
298	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	1,197	1,197	1,197		1,197
299	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,006	7,006	7,006		7,006
300	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTNG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	45,638	45,638	45,638		45,638
301	1201017F	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	1,889		1,889	-1,889	
		Transfer to Space Force		[-1,889]		[-1,889]	
302	1201921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	993	993	993		993
303	1202140F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO SPACECOM ACTIVITIES	8,999	8,999	8,999		8,999
314	1203400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	16,810	16,810	16,810	-16,810	
		Transfer to RD,SF line 41B				[-16,810]	
316	1203620F	NATIONAL SPACE DEFENSE CENTER	2,687	2,687	2,687	-2,687	

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		Transfer to RD,SF line 41A				[-2,687]	
318	1203906F	NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM	6,990	6,990	6,990	-6,990	
		Transfer to RD,SF line 41C				[-6,990]	
322A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,777,856	15,777,856	15,839,856	-560,000	15,217,856
		Air-to-air weapons development increase			[62,000]		
		Classified adjustment				[-560,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	21,466,680	21,203,091	21,506,160	-649,999	20,816,681
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-263,589	39,480	-649,999	-649,999
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	37,391,826	37,060,337	37,829,306	-752,789	36,639,037
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SPACE FORCE					
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
001	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	130,874	164,874	133,874	16,000	146,874
		Ground based optical GEO surveillance		[5,000]			
		Rapid development of low-cost, small satellite technology		[20,000]		[10,000]	
		Small satellite mission operations center		[9,000]	[3,000]	[6,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	130,874	164,874	133,874	16,000	146,874
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
002	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE) ...	390,704	390,704	370,704	-10,000	380,704
		MGUE program slip			[-20,000]	[-10,000]	
003	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	131,000	106,000	131,000		131,000
		Program reduction for phase 2 risk reduction Spec OT2		[-25,000]			
004	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	83,384	83,384	83,384		83,384
005	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	33,359	33,359	33,359		33,359
006	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	142,808	142,808	142,808	8,787	151,595

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		Transfer from RD,AF line 74				[8,787]	
007	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	35,575	35,575	35,575		35,575
008	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	114,390	109,390	114,390	-5,000	109,390
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]		[-5,000]	
009	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	205,178	200,178	205,178	-5,000	200,178
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]		[-5,000]	
010	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	71,395	71,395	71,395		71,395
011	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	103,518	103,518	103,518		103,518
011A	9999999999	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAMS (SSDP)				56,311	56,311
		Transfer from RDTE,AF line 77				[56,311]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES ..	1,311,311	1,276,311	1,291,311	45,098	1,356,409
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
012	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	263,496	253,496	263,496	-8,000	255,496
		Execution lagging		[-10,000]		[-8,000]	
013	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	41,897	41,897	41,897		41,897
014	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	54,689	54,689	54,689		54,689
015	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	2,526	2,526	2,526		2,526
016	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	173,074	173,074	173,074		173,074
017	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	138,257	138,257	138,257	-10,000	128,257
		Program delays				[-10,000]	
018	1206432SF	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	190,235	190,235	190,235		190,235
019	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	2,318,864	2,269,864	2,318,864		2,318,864
		Block 0 GEO unjustified cost growth		[-20,000]			
		Program decrease		[-29,000]			
020	1206853SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	560,978	710,978	590,978	90,000	650,978
		NSSL Phase 3 integration activities program			[30,000]	[90,000]	
		Program increase		[150,000]			
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	3,744,016	3,835,016	3,774,016	72,000	3,816,016
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
021	1206116SF	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	20,281	20,281	20,281		20,281

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022	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	183,930	183,930	183,930		183,930
023	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	9,765	9,765	9,765		9,765
024	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	17,993	27,993	17,993		17,993
		Tactically Responsive Launch Operations		[10,000]			
024A	9999999999	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE LAUNCH				5,000	5,000
		Program increase				[5,000]	
025	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	26,541	26,541	26,541		26,541
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	258,510	268,510	258,510	5,000	263,510
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT							
UNDISTRIBUTED							
026	1201017SF	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	3,708	5,597	3,708	1,889	5,597
		Transfer from Air Force		[1,889]		[1,889]	
027	1203001SF	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	247,229	237,229	247,229	-12,500	234,729
		Prior year carryover				[-12,500]	
		Program decrease		[-10,000]			
028	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	75,480	60,480	75,480	-15,000	60,480
		Program decrease		[-15,000]		[-15,000]	
029	1203165SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS).	1,984	1,984	1,984		1,984
030	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	4,397	4,397	4,397		4,397
031	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.	44,746	39,746	44,746	-5,000	39,746
		Underexecution		[-5,000]		[-5,000]	
032	1203182SF	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	11,020	16,020	11,020	5,000	16,020
		Space launch range services and capabilities		[5,000]		[5,000]	
033	1203265SF	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	10,777	10,777	10,777		10,777

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034	1203873SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	28,179	28,179	46,679		28,179
		Cobra Dane service life extension			[18,500]		
035	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	29,157	29,157	29,157		29,157
036	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	44,809	39,809	51,809	-4,000	40,809
		Commercial SSA			[7,000]		
		Underexecution		[-5,000]		[-4,000]	
037	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT ..	481,999	471,999	416,999	-65,000	416,999
		Funds available prioritized to other space missions			[-65,000]	[-65,000]	
		Program decrease		[-5,000]			
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]			
041	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	116,791	116,791	116,791		116,791
041A	9999999999	NATIONAL SPACE DEFENSE CENTER (NSDC)				2,687	2,687
		Transfer from RDTE,AF line 316				[2,687]	
041B	9999999999	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE (SSI)				16,810	16,810
		Transfer from RDTE,AF line 314				[16,810]	
041C	9999999999	NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM				6,990	6,990
		Transfer from RDTE,AF line 318				[6,990]	
041D	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,632,866	3,632,866	3,632,866		3,632,866
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	4,733,142	4,695,031	4,693,642	-68,124	4,665,018
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-38,111	-39,500	-68,124	-68,124
		SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
042	1203614SF	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	149,742	129,742	149,742	15,000	164,742
		Commercial space situational awareness				[20,000]	
		Unjustified increase				[-5,000]	
		Unjustified increase; transfer to commercial Space Domain Awareness Services and Data.		[-20,000]			
42A	9999999999	COMMERCIAL SATCOM		45,000			
		Commercial polar space-based proliferated LEO broadband serv- ices and demonstrations.		[25,000]			
		Increase for commercial space domain awareness services and data.		[20,000]			

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS ...	149,742	174,742	149,742	15,000	164,742
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SPACE FORCE.	10,327,595	10,414,484	10,301,095	84,974	10,412,569
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	14,617	14,617	14,617		14,617
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	479,958	479,958	479,958		479,958
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	35,565	58,565	72,565	32,000	67,565
		DEPSCoR			[20,000]	[15,000]	
		National Academies assessments		[1,000]			
		Restore Minerva research initiative		[17,000]	[17,000]	[17,000]	
		START research consortium of excellence for irregular warfare and advanced analytics.		[5,000]			
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	53,730	53,730	58,730		53,730
		Traumatic brain injury medical research			[5,000]		
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	100,241	105,241	100,241	2,000	102,241
		Civics education pilot		[5,000]		[2,000]	
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.	30,975	50,975	52,000	27,000	57,975
		Aerospace education, research, and innovation activities			[2,000]	[2,000]	
		HBCU/Minority Institutions			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		PIPELINE program: SMART scholarship for service diversification		[3,000]			
		Program increase		[17,000]	[14,025]	[20,000]	
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	45,300	45,300	45,300		45,300
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	760,386	808,386	823,411	61,000	821,386

		APPLIED RESEARCH					
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,409	24,409	19,409		19,409
		New energetic materials design		[5,000]			
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	107,568	107,568	107,568		107,568
011	0602230D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	35,000	35,000	35,000		35,000
012	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	41,080	41,080	41,080		41,080
013	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	60,722	60,722	60,722	-6,387	54,335
		Excess growth				[-6,387]	
014	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	435,920	403,920	435,920	-12,000	423,920
		Program decrease		[-32,000]		[-12,000]	
015	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	26,950	26,950	26,950		26,950
016	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	201,807	206,807	201,807		201,807
		Treatment testing technology for nuclear, chemical, and biological exposure.		[5,000]			
017	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	15,255	15,255	15,255		15,255
018	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	233,271	233,271	233,271		233,271
019	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	250,107	250,107	290,107		250,107
		Increase in emerging biotech research			[40,000]		
020	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	322,693	322,693	322,693		322,693
021	0602718BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	174,571	174,571	174,571		174,571
022	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	9,573	9,573	9,573		9,573
023	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	42,464	47,464	42,464	10,000	52,464
		START research consortium of excellence for irregular warfare and advanced analytics.				[5,000]	
		Sustained Human Performance and Resilience		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,976,390	1,959,390	2,016,390	-8,387	1,968,003
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
024	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	22,920	22,920	22,920		22,920
025	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,914	4,914	4,914		4,914
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	51,089	51,089	51,089		51,089

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized	
027	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	25,183	25,183	25,183		25,183	
029	0603160BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.	366,659	366,659	366,659		366,659	
030	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	14,910	64,910	14,910		14,910	
		Restore low power laser demonstrator		[50,000]				
032	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	18,687	28,687	18,687		18,687	
		Program increase		[10,000]				
033	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	18,873	18,873	18,873		18,873	
034	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	230,978	230,978	210,978	-10,000	220,978	
		OpFires lack of transition pathway			[-20,000]	[-10,000]		
035	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	158,439	158,439	158,439		158,439	
036	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	23,775	23,775	23,775		23,775	
037	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	36,524	36,524	36,524		36,524	
038	0603291D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS—MHA	14,703	14,703	14,703		14,703	
039	0603294C	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	11,058	11,058	11,058		11,058	
040	0603338D8Z	DEFENSE MODERNIZATION AND PROTOTYPING	133,375	133,375	126,375	-9,702	123,673	
		Lack of hypersonic prototype coordination efforts			[-20,000]	[-19,702]		
		Stratospheric balloon research			[13,000]	[10,000]		
042	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	26,141	26,141	26,141		26,141	
043	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	27,709	27,709	27,709		27,709	
044	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.	188,001	188,001	188,001		188,001	
045	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	130,283	130,283	130,283		130,283	
046	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,164	15,164	15,164		15,164	
047	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	85,452	85,452	85,452		85,452	
048	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	5,882	5,882	5,882		5,882	

049	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.	93,817	143,817	98,817	42,000	135,817
		Accelerating rapid prototyping by integrating high performance computing and advanced manufacturing.		[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Additive manufacturing training		[5,000]		[2,000]	
		Advanced structural manufacturing technologies		[30,000]		[25,000]	
		Flexible hybrid electronics		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Hypersonic thermal management research		[5,000]		[5,000]	
050	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	40,025	40,025	55,025	15,000	55,025
		Defense supply chain technologies			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Steel performance initiative			[10,000]	[10,000]	
052	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	10,235	10,235	10,235		10,235
053	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	53,862	158,862	53,862	55,000	108,862
		AFFF replacement		[50,000]		[25,000]	
		PFAS Innovation Award Fund		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		PFAS remediation and disposal technology		[50,000]		[25,000]	
054	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	124,049	124,049	124,049	7,000	131,049
		MGUE—DLA requested transfer from P,DW line 23				[7,000]	
055	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	3,871	3,871	3,871		3,871
056	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	95,864	95,864	95,864		95,864
057	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	221,724	221,724	221,724		221,724
058	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	661,158	661,158	651,158	-15,000	646,158
		Lack of coordination			[-10,000]	[-10,000]	
		Unjustified increase				[-5,000]	
059	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	200,220	200,220	200,220		200,220
060	0603769D8Z	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	6,765	6,765	6,765		6,765
061	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	12,598	12,598	12,598		12,598
064	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	105,410	105,410	105,410	-13,140	92,270
		Excess growth				[-13,140]	
065	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	187,065	187,065	187,065	-32,700	154,365
		Directed energy test workloads					
		Excess growth electronic warfare test				[-32,700]	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
066	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK		40,000		40,000	40,000
		Restore program		[40,000]		[40,000]	
067	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT		65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
		Program increase		[65,000]		[65,000]	
		Restoration of funds			[65,000]		
070	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	89,072	94,072	89,072		89,072
		SOF 3-D printing technologies		[5,000]			
071	1206310SDA	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	72,422	72,422	72,422		72,422
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	3,588,876	3,913,876	3,636,876	143,458	3,732,334
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES							
072	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P.	32,636	32,636	32,636		32,636
073	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	106,529	106,529	106,529		106,529
075	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	61,345	113,345	76,345	37,000	98,345
		AFFF replacement				[10,000]	
		Joint Storage Program			[15,000]		
		PFAS remediation and disposal technology		[50,000]		[25,000]	
		Program increase		[2,000]		[2,000]	
076	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	412,627	312,627	412,627	-100,000	312,627
		Insufficient justification—homeland defense underlay		[-100,000]		[-100,000]	
077	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,004,305	919,305	1,004,305	-80,000	924,305
		Unjustified cost growth		[-85,000]		[-80,000]	
078	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	76,167	81,167	76,167		76,167
		Decontamination technologies for civilian pandemic prepared- ness.		[5,000]			
079	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	281,957	281,957	281,957		281,957

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080	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	599,380	599,380	599,380		599,380
081	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	420,216	420,216	420,216		420,216
082	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	814,936	804,936	814,936	-39,670	775,266
		Insufficient justification Aegis underlay and unjustified cost growth.				[-39,670]	
		Program decrease		[-10,000]			
083	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	593,353	593,353	593,353		593,353
084	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	49,560	49,560	49,560		49,560
085	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	55,356	55,356	55,356		55,356
086	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	11,863	11,863	11,863		11,863
087	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	118,318	118,318	118,318		118,318
088	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000	300,000	300,000		300,000
089	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	378,302	378,302	378,302		378,302
090	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	536,133	536,133	536,133		536,133
092	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,129	10,129	10,129		10,129
093	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	449,000	400,000	449,000	-19,000	430,000
		Program decrease for Restoring S&T		[-49,000]		[-19,000]	
094	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,325	3,325	3,325		3,325
095	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	67,389	67,389	67,389	42,000	109,389
		Restore DPAL Effort				[42,000]	
098	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	206,832	206,832	206,832		206,832
099	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	730,508	729,508	630,508	-28,500	702,008
		Micro nuclear reactors		[50,000]		[50,000]	
		Program decrease			[-100,000]	[-78,500]	
		Program decrease for Restoring S&T		[-51,000]			
100	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	489,076	489,076	489,076		489,076
101	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	102,023	82,023	82,023	-20,000	82,023
		Lack of hypersonic prototype coordination efforts			[-20,000]		
		Program decrease for Restoring S&T		[-20,000]		[-20,000]	
102	0604341D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU) PROTOTYPING	13,255	16,255	13,255	3,000	16,255
		Talent optimization pilot program		[3,000]		[3,000]	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
103	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	2,787	2,787	2,787		2,787
105	0604672C	HOMELAND DEFENSE RADAR—HAWAII (HDR-H)		130,000	162,000	65,000	65,000
		Continue radar development			[162,000]		
		Continue radar development and siting efforts		[130,000]		[65,000]	
107	0604682D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	3,469	3,469	3,469		3,469
109	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS.	19,190	19,190	19,190		19,190
110	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	137,256	137,256	137,256		137,256
111	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	664,138	414,138	354,138	-214,000	450,138
		Contract award delay			[-310,000]		
		Delayed NGI contract award		[-250,000]			
		NGI contract delays				[-214,000]	
112	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	7,768	7,768	7,768		7,768
113	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	170,880	95,880	170,880	-75,000	95,880
		Unjustified cost growth		[-75,000]		[-75,000]	
114	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	76,456	76,456	76,456		76,456
115	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	56,628	56,628	133,428		56,628
		PDI: Guam Defense System—systems engineering			[76,800]		
116	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	67,071	67,071	67,071		67,071
118	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,198	2,198	2,198		2,198
119	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	997	997	997		997
120	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,148	1,148	1,148		1,148
121	1206410SDA	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	215,994	155,994	325,994	-20,000	195,994
		Execution of HBTSS by MDA			[-20,000]		
		HBTSS—transfer to 1206895C		[-20,000]		[-20,000]	
		Space-based target custody layer			[130,000]		

		Unjustified growth		[−40,000]			
122	1206893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	34,144	34,144	34,144		34,144
123	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	32,068	152,068	152,068	120,000	152,068
		HBTSS—transfer from 1206410SDA		[20,000]		[20,000]	
		HBTSS sensor payload development		[100,000]		[100,000]	
		Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor (HBTSS)			[120,000]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES ..	9,416,712	9,076,712	9,470,512	−329,170	9,087,542
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
124	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD.	7,173	7,173	7,173		7,173
126	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	319,976	319,976	322,976	5,000	324,976
		Decontamination technologies for civilian pandemic preparedness.				[5,000]	
		Stryker NBCRV sensor suite upgrade			[3,000]		
127	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	54,985	54,985	54,985		54,985
128	0605000BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT ..	15,650	15,650	15,650		15,650
129	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,441	1,441	1,441		1,441
130	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	7,287	7,287	7,287		7,287
131	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	12,928	12,928	12,928		12,928
132	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	10,259	10,259	10,259		10,259
133	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	1,377	1,377	1,377		1,377
134	0605075D8Z	CMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	1,648	1,648	1,648		1,648
135	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	20,537	20,537	20,537		20,537
136	0605090S	DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS)	1,638	1,638	1,638		1,638
137	0605141BR	MISSION ASSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MARMS)	5,500	5,500	5,500		5,500
138	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	8,279	8,279	8,279		8,279
139	0605294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	107,585	107,585	107,585		107,585
140	0605772D8Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	3,685	3,685	3,685		3,685
143	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	3,275	3,275	3,275		3,275
144	0305310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	20,585	20,585	20,585		20,585
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	603,808	603,808	606,808	5,000	608,808

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MANAGEMENT SUPPORT							
145	0603829J	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	11,239	11,239	11,239		11,239
146	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	9,793	9,793	9,793		9,793
147	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	8,497	8,497	8,497		8,497
148	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP) ..	422,451	435,451	452,451	5,000	427,451
		Gulf Test Range and training enhancements		[13,000]			
		Joint Counter-UAS Office assessment infrastructure			[15,000]		
		Telemetry range extension wave glider relay			[15,000]	[5,000]	
149	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	18,379	18,379	18,379		18,379
150	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	74,334	74,334	74,334		74,334
151	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	79,046	79,046	79,046		79,046
153	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	50,255	50,255	50,255		50,255
155	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	49,376	49,376	49,376		49,376
156	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	5,777	5,777	7,777		5,777
		National Academies of Science study on comparison of talent programs.			[2,000]		
157	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	16,552	16,552	16,552	-2,561	13,991
		Excess growth				[-2,561]	
158	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	9,582	9,582	9,582		9,582
159	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	1,940	1,940	1,940		1,940
160	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	122,951	122,951	122,951		122,951
167	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.	3,582	3,582	3,582		3,582
168	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	29,566	29,566	29,566		29,566
169	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	29,059	29,059	29,059	-5,000	24,059
		Excess growth				[-5,000]	

170	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	59,369	16,069	9,369	-1,653	57,716
		Insufficient progress on data sharing and open repositories				[-50,000]	
		Program decrease		[-43,300]		[-1,653]	
171	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	29,420	29,420	29,420		29,420
172	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	27,198	27,198	27,198		27,198
173	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	13,434	13,434	13,434		13,434
174	0605998KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	2,837	2,837	2,837		2,837
175	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	13,173	13,173	13,173		13,173
176	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,200	3,200	3,200		3,200
177	0606589D8W	DEFENSE DIGITAL SERVICE (DDS) DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	999	999	999		999
180	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,099	3,099	3,099		3,099
181	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	3,058	3,058	3,058		3,058
182	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	59,813	59,813	59,813		59,813
185	0303140SE	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	1,112	1,112	1,112		1,112
186	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	545	545	545		545
187	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	1,036	1,036	1,036		1,036
188	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	30,824	30,824	30,824		30,824
190	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,048	3,048	3,048		3,048
194	0804768J	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA.	31,125	31,125	31,125		31,125
195	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	100	100	100		100
196	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	26,902	26,902	26,902		26,902
197	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	3,138	3,138	3,138		3,138
198A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	41,583	41,583	41,583		41,583
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,297,392	1,267,092	1,279,392	-4,214	1,293,178
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
199	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	14,378	14,378	14,378		14,378
200	0604532K	JOINT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	132,058	132,058	132,058		132,058
201	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA.	1,986	1,986	1,986		1,986

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
202	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS).	316	316	316		316
203	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	9,151	79,151	70,151	81,000	90,151
		Advanced machine tool research			[20,000]	[20,000]	
		Autotune filter manufacturing scale-up for advanced offboard electronic warfare.		[10,000]			
		Cold spray manufacturing technologies			[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Domestic organic light emitting diode microdisplay manufacturing.		[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Domestic rare earth magnet capability		[5,000]			
		Domestic tungsten		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Implementation of radar supplier resiliency plan			[5,000]		
		Manufacturing for reuse of NdFeB magnets			[6,000]	[6,000]	
		Program increase		[15,000]		[15,000]	
		Radar supplier resiliency plan		[5,000]			
		Submarine workforce development and training		[20,000]	[20,000]	[20,000]	
		Ultra-hard armor		[5,000]		[5,000]	
204	0607310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,082	19,082	19,082		19,082
205	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	3,992	3,992	3,992		3,992
206	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT).	39,530	39,530	39,530		39,530
207	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,039	3,039	3,039		3,039
212	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	16,324	16,324	16,324		16,324
213	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	11,884	11,884	11,884		11,884
214	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN).	5,560	5,560	5,560		5,560

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215	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	73,356	73,356	73,356		73,356
216	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	46,577	46,577	66,577		46,577
		Workforce transformation cyber initiative pilot program			[20,000]		
217	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	356,713	336,713	356,713	38,000	394,713
		GenCyber		[20,000]		[18,000]	
		Program decrease		[-40,000]			
		Workforce Transformation Cyber Initiative Pilot Program				[20,000]	
218	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,922	8,922	18,922		8,922
		Execution of orchestration pilot			[10,000]		
219	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,695	3,695	3,695		3,695
220	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	20,113	20,113	20,113		20,113
223	0303228K	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	9,728		9,242		9,728
		JRSS SIPR funding			[-486]		
		Program decrease		[-9,728]			
231	0305128V	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	5,700	5,700	5,700		5,700
235	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	7,144	7,144	7,144	-843	6,301
		Program decrease				[-843]	
236	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	21,793	21,793	21,793		21,793
238	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	6,066	6,066	6,066		6,066
245	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,190	2,190	2,190		2,190
252	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,654	1,654	1,654		1,654
253	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,785	1,785	1,785		1,785
254	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	7,301	7,301	7,301		7,301
256	1105219BB	MQ-9 UAV	21,265	21,265	21,265		21,265
258	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	230,812	230,812	230,812		230,812
259	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,558	19,558	19,558		19,558
260	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	136,041	151,041	136,041	10,000	146,041
		Machine learning and AI technologies to enable operational ma- neuver.		[10,000]		[10,000]	
		Modular expeditionary compact high-energy lasers		[5,000]			
261	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	59,511	94,511	58,311	-1,178	58,333
		Increased research for CUAS in austere locations abroad		[35,000]			

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		MMP excess to need				[-1,178]	
		MMP-Light unexecutable, transfer to man-pack			[-1,200]		
262	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	10,500	10,500	10,500	-3,000	7,500
		Classified adjustment—excess to need				[-3,000]	
263	1160434BB	UNMANNED ISR	19,154	19,154	19,154	-4,000	15,154
		Underexecution				[-4,000]	
264	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	9,263	9,263	9,263		9,263
265	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	59,882	59,882	59,882	-3,000	56,882
		DCS Block II studies unjustified growth				[-3,000]	
266	1160489BB	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	4,606	4,606	4,606		4,606
267	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	11,612	11,612	11,612		11,612
268	1203610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	3,239	3,239	3,239		3,239
268A	999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,746,466	4,746,466	4,746,466		4,746,466
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,161,946	6,252,218	6,251,260	116,979	6,278,925
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
269	0608197V	NATIONAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION SERVICES—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM.	121,676	121,676	121,676	-20,000	101,676
		Unjustified increase				[-20,000]	
270	0608648D8Z	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	16,848	16,848	16,848		16,848
271	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	86,750	76,750	86,750	-10,000	76,750
		Program decrease		[-10,000]		[-10,000]	
272	0308588D8Z	ALGORITHMIC WARFARE CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAMS—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM.	250,107	200,107	250,107		250,107
		Program decrease		[-50,000]			
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	475,381	415,381	475,381	-30,000	445,381

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		UNDISTRIBUTED					
273A	9999999999	PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE NATIONAL SECURITY FUND		1,000,000			
		Program increase		[1,000,000]			
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		1,000,000			
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	24,280,891	25,296,863	24,560,030	-45,334	24,235,557
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE					
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	100,021	100,021	100,021		100,021
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	70,933	70,933	70,933		70,933
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	39,136	39,136	66,136		39,136
		Advanced satellite navigation receiver			[5,000]		
		Joint Test and Evaluation DWR funding restoration			[22,000]		
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	210,090	210,090	237,090		210,090
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	210,090	210,090	237,090		210,090
		TOTAL RDT&E	106,224,793	106,532,628	106,674,670	-1,515,892	104,708,901

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY							
APPLIED RESEARCH							
016	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES							
080	0603327A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	500	500	500		500
114	0604785A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE (BUDGET ACTIVITY 4)	2,020	2,020	2,020		2,020
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	2,520	2,520	2,520		2,520
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION							
131	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	27,000	27,000	27,000		27,000
159	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	2,300	2,300	2,300		2,300
166	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	64,625	64,625	64,625		64,625
183	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	3,900	3,900	3,900		3,900
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	97,825	97,825	97,825		97,825
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT							
198	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
209	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	4,137	4,137	4,137		4,137
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	5,137	5,137	5,137		5,137
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT							
239	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	2,300	2,300	2,300		2,300
248	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	23,367	23,367	23,367		23,367

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257	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	34,100	34,100	34,100	34,100
258	0305206A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	15,575	15,575	15,575	15,575
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	75,342	75,342	75,342	75,342
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	182,824	182,824	182,824	182,824
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY				
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES				
039	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
058	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	14,461	14,461	14,461	14,461
063	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
071	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	55,418	55,418	55,418	55,418
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION				
142	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
229	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	59,562	59,562	59,562	59,562
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF				
065	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS			6,500	
		ED: Mission Partner Environment (MPE)			[6,500]	
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
		UNDISTRIBUTED				
185	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080
228	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,304	5,304	5,304	5,304

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	5,304	5,304	11,804		5,304
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW					
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
010	0602134BR	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	3,699	3,699	3,699		3,699
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	3,699	3,699	3,699		3,699
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	19,288	19,288	19,288		19,288
028	0603134BR	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	3,861	3,861	3,861		3,861
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,149	23,149	23,149		23,149
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
097	0604134BR	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING.	19,931	19,931	19,931		19,931
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	19,931	19,931	19,931		19,931
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
260	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	1,186	1,186	1,186		1,186
261	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	5,796	5,796	5,796		5,796
263	1160434BB	UNMANNED ISR	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
268A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	24,057	24,057	24,057		24,057
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	36,039	36,039	36,039		36,039
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	82,818	82,818	82,818		82,818

TOTAL RDT&E	330,508	330,508	337,008	330,508
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TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY						
OPERATING FORCES						
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	159,834	143,834	159,834	-10,300	149,534
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-16,000]		[-10,300]	
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	663,751	660,951	663,751	-1,813	661,938
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-2,800]		[-1,813]	
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	956,477	956,477	956,477	-20,000	936,477
	Unjustified growth				[-20,000]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,157,635	1,152,984	1,167,935		1,157,635
	Establishment of Joint CUAS Office		[10,349]			
	Joint Counter-UAS IOC acceleration			[10,300]		
	Program decrease		[-15,000]			
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,453,024	1,403,024	1,453,024	-104,375	1,348,649
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-50,000]		[-32,375]	
	Unjustified growth				[-72,000]	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	4,713,660	4,698,660	4,713,660	-40,000	4,673,660
	PDI: Army UFR INDOPACOM MDTF #1				[45,000]	
	Program decrease		[-15,000]			
	Transfer to MP,A line 13				[-10,000]	
	Unjustified growth				[-75,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	404,161	404,161	404,161		404,161
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,413,359	1,513,359	1,413,359	-35,000	1,378,359

	Program increase for depot maintenance activities		[100,000]			
	Unjustified growth				[−35,000]	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	8,220,093	8,350,093	8,346,093	120,000	8,340,093
	Army Community Services		[30,000]		[30,000]	
	Child Development Center playground equipment and furniture increases			[79,000]		
	Child Youth Service improvements			[47,000]		
	Child Youth Services program increase		[100,000]		[90,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,581,071	3,647,387	3,815,531	234,460	3,815,531
	FSRM increase			[62,360]		
	MDTF EUCOM and INDOPACOM FSRM			[126,800]		
	Program increase				[234,460]	
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[66,316]			
	Revitalization of Army deployment infrastructure			[45,300]		
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	411,844	411,844	411,844		411,844
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	239,387	239,387	341,887	38,500	277,887
	AFRICOM force protection upgrades			[2,500]		
	AFRICOM ISR improvements			[64,000]		
	AFRICOM UFR CASEVAC improvements			[36,000]		
	Force protection upfrades—personnel recovery/casualty evacuation				[2,500]	
	Program increase—personnel recovery and casualty evacuation				[36,000]	
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	160,761	160,761	160,761		160,761
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	197,826	197,826	197,826		197,826
190	US FORCES KOREA	65,152	65,152	65,152		65,152
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	430,109	430,109	435,109		430,109
	Additional access and operations support			[5,000]		
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	464,117	464,117	464,117		464,117
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	24,692,261	24,900,126	25,170,521	181,472	24,873,733
	MOBILIZATION					
220	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	402,236	402,236	402,236		402,236
230	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	324,306	324,306	324,306		324,306
240	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,653	3,653	3,653		3,653

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	730,195	730,195	730,195		730,195
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
250	OFFICER ACQUISITION	165,142	165,142	165,142		165,142
260	RECRUIT TRAINING	76,509	76,509	76,509		76,509
270	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	88,523	88,523	88,523		88,523
280	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	535,578	535,578	535,578		535,578
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,436	981,436	981,436		981,436
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,204,768	1,204,768	1,204,768		1,204,768
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	215,195	215,195	215,195		215,195
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	575,232	575,232	575,232		575,232
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	722,612	672,612	722,612	-5,000	717,612
	Program decrease		[-50,000]			
	Unjustified growth				[-5,000]	
340	EXAMINING	185,522	185,522	185,522		185,522
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	221,503	221,503	221,503		221,503
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	154,651	154,651	154,651		154,651
370	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	173,286	173,286	173,286		173,286
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,299,957	5,249,957	5,299,957	-5,000	5,294,957
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES					
390	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	491,926	491,926	464,926		491,926
	Historical underexecution			[-25,000]		
	Program decrease			[-2,000]		
400	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	812,613	812,613	812,613		812,613
410	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	676,178	676,178	676,178		676,178
420	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	437,774	437,774	437,774		437,774

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430	ADMINISTRATION	438,048	433,048	438,048		438,048
	Program decrease		[-5,000]			
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,638,872	1,603,872	1,638,872	-20,000	1,618,872
	Program decrease		[-25,000]			
	Reprioritization		[-10,000]			
	Unjustified growth				[-20,000]	
450	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	300,046	300,046	300,046		300,046
460	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	701,103	701,103	698,103		701,103
	Historical underexecution			[-4,000]		
	Program decrease			[-2,000]		
	Servicewomen's commemorative partnerships			[3,000]		
470	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,887,133	1,852,493	1,887,133	-1,000	1,886,133
	Excess personnel increase				[-4,000]	
	Servicewoman's Commemorative Partnership		[3,000]		[3,000]	
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-37,640]			
480	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	195,291	195,291	195,291		195,291
490	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	229,537	229,537	229,537		229,537
500	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	306,370	306,370	306,370		306,370
510	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	373,030	373,030	373,030		373,030
520	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	32,719	32,719	32,719		32,719
565	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,069,915	1,069,915	1,069,915		1,069,915
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	9,590,555	9,515,915	9,560,555	-21,000	9,569,555
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
570	UNDISTRIBUTED		-231,457	-323,501	-395,600	-395,600
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-185,801]	[-258,300]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-137,300]	[-137,700]	[-137,300]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-94,157]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-231,457	-323,501	-395,600	-395,600
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	40,312,968	40,164,736	40,437,727	-240,128	40,072,840

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	10,784	10,784	10,784		10,784
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	530,425	530,425	530,425		530,425
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	123,737	123,737	123,737		123,737
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	589,582	589,582	589,582	-10,000	579,582
	Unjustified growth				[-8,400]	
	Unjustified personnel growth				[-1,600]	
050	AVIATION ASSETS	89,332	89,332	89,332		89,332
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	387,545	387,545	387,545		387,545
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	97,569	97,569	97,569		97,569
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	43,148	43,148	43,148		43,148
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	587,098	587,098	587,098		587,098
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	327,180	333,239	332,440	6,059	333,239
	FSRM increase			[5,260]		
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[6,059]		[6,059]	
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	28,783	28,783	28,783		28,783
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	2,745	2,745	2,745		2,745
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,438	7,438	7,438		7,438
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	2,825,366	2,831,425	2,830,626	-3,941	2,821,425
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES						
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	15,530	15,530	15,530		15,530
150	ADMINISTRATION	17,761	17,761	17,761		17,761
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	14,256	14,256	14,256		14,256
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,564	6,564	6,564		6,564
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	55,240	55,240	55,240		55,240

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	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	109,351	109,351	109,351		109,351
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		-10,100	-11,999	-33,500	-33,500
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-11,999]	[-33,500]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-10,100]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-10,100	-11,999	-33,500	-33,500
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	2,934,717	2,930,676	2,927,978	-37,441	2,897,276
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	769,449	769,449	769,449		769,449
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	204,604	204,604	204,604		204,604
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	812,072	812,072	812,072		812,072
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	103,650	103,650	103,650	-2,500	101,150
	Insufficient justification				[-2,500]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,485	32,485	32,485		32,485
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,011,142	1,011,142	1,011,142		1,011,142
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	712,881	712,881	712,881		712,881
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	47,732	47,732	47,732		47,732
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	265,408	265,408	265,408		265,408
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,106,704	1,106,704	1,106,704		1,106,704
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	876,032	892,254	887,252	16,222	892,254
	FSRM increase			[11,220]		
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[16,222]		[16,222]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,050,257	1,050,257	1,050,257		1,050,257
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	7,998	7,998	10,998	1,000	8,998
	Pilot program for National Guard cybersecurity			[3,000]		
	Program increase—cyber security training center				[1,000]	
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,756	7,756	7,756		7,756
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,008,170	7,024,392	7,022,390	14,722	7,022,892

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES						
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	8,018	8,018	8,018		8,018
160	ADMINISTRATION	74,309	74,309	74,309		74,309
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	66,140	66,140	66,140		66,140
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,087	9,087	9,087		9,087
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	251,714	251,714	251,714		251,714
200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	2,576	2,576	2,576		2,576
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	411,844	411,844	411,844		411,844
UNDISTRIBUTED						
220	UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,900	-36,372	-66,100	-66,100
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-36,372]	[-66,100]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-19,900]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,900	-36,372	-66,100	-66,100
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	7,420,014	7,416,336	7,397,862	-51,378	7,368,636
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	5,738,746	5,359,952	5,738,746	-365,000	5,373,746
	Transfer to OCO		[-378,794]		[-300,000]	
	Unjustified increase				[-65,000]	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,213,673	2,161,673	2,213,673	-50,000	2,163,673
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-52,000]		[-50,000]	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	57,144	57,144	57,144		57,144
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	171,949	171,949	171,949		171,949

050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	838,767	834,067	838,767	-4,700	834,067
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-4,700]		[-4,700]	
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,459,447	1,459,447	1,459,447	-5,000	1,454,447
	Unjustified growth				[-5,000]	
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	57,789	57,789	57,789		57,789
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,264,665	1,234,430	1,264,665	-30,000	1,234,665
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-30,235]		[-30,000]	
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS		-178,060			
	Insufficient justification		[-195,000]			
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4		[16,940]			
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,117,067	1,110,267	1,117,067	-10,000	1,107,067
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-6,800]			
	Unjustified increase				[-10,000]	
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,859,104	8,530,664	7,859,104		7,859,104
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4		[21,560]			
	Realignment from Procurement for Ship Depot Maintenance Pilot		[650,000]			
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,262,196	2,261,796	2,262,196	-20,000	2,242,196
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4		[12,600]			
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-13,000]			
	Unjustified increase				[-13,000]	
	Unjustified personnel growth				[-7,000]	
125	SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PLAN		90,000		90,000	90,000
	Realignment from Sustainment, Readiness, and Modernization		[90,000]		[90,000]	
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,521,360	1,502,360	1,521,360	-19,000	1,502,360
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-19,000]			
	Unjustified increase				[-19,000]	
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	274,087	274,087	274,087		274,087
150	WARFARE TACTICS	741,609	741,609	741,609		741,609
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	401,382	401,382	401,382		401,382
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,546,273	936,273	1,546,273	-610,000	936,273
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-60,000]		[-60,000]	
	Transfer to OCO		[-550,000]		[-550,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	177,951	177,951	172,951		177,951
	Program decrease			[−5,000]		
190	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	61,484	61,484	66,484	4,600	66,084
	PDI: Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative			[5,000]	[4,600]	
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	102,330	124,130	110,630	8,300	110,630
	INDOPACOM Mission Command and Control (MPE-C2)		[13,500]			
	PDI: Indo-Pacific Counter-Terrorism Information Facility		[2,000]		[2,000]	
	PDI: Indo-Pacific Special Operations Joint Task Force		[6,300]		[6,300]	
	PDI: Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific (SOCPAC)			[6,300]		
	PDI: Singapore CTIF fusion center			[2,000]		
210	MILITARY INFORMATION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	8,810	8,810	26,510		8,810
	PDI: Countering Chinese malign influence in Indo-Pacific			[17,700]		
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	567,496	567,496	567,496		567,496
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,428,102	1,428,102	1,428,102		1,428,102
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	995,762	950,762	995,762	−45,000	950,762
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−45,000]		[−45,000]	
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	524,008	524,008	524,008		524,008
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,229,056	1,184,056	1,229,056	−25,000	1,204,056
	Program decrease		[−25,000]		[−5,000]	
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−20,000]		[−20,000]	
270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	3,453,099	3,427,045	3,453,099	1,694	3,454,793
	Navy requested transfer from RDTE,N line 184				[27,748]	
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[63,946]		[63,946]	
	Realignment to Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan		[−90,000]		[−90,000]	
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,627,966	4,603,966	4,627,966	−24,000	4,603,966
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−24,000]		[−24,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	40,701,322	40,064,639	40,727,322	−1,103,106	39,598,216

MOBILIZATION						
290	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	849,993	657,900	849,993	-192,093	657,900
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund		[−314,193]		[−314,193]	
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−20,000]		[−20,000]	
	Strategic sealift (MSC surge) annual operating result loss		[57,000]		[57,000]	
	Surge sealift readiness		[85,100]		[85,100]	
300	READY RESERVE FORCE	436,029	376,029	436,029	−60,000	376,029
	Acquisition and conversion of additional used vessels		[60,000]		[60,000]	
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund		[−120,000]		[−120,000]	
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	286,416	258,416	286,416	−28,000	258,416
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−28,000]		[−28,000]	
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	99,402	42,190	111,002		99,402
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund		[−57,212]			
	USNS Mercy SLEP			[11,600]		
330	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,235	25,235	25,235		25,235
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,697,075	1,359,770	1,708,675	−280,093	1,416,982
TRAINING AND RECRUITING						
340	OFFICER ACQUISITION	186,117	186,117	186,117		186,117
350	RECRUIT TRAINING	13,206	13,206	13,206		13,206
360	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	163,683	163,683	163,683		163,683
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	947,841	930,641	947,841	−17,000	930,841
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[−17,200]		[−17,000]	
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	367,647	369,147	367,647	1,500	369,147
	Sea Cadets		[1,500]		[1,500]	
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	254,928	254,928	254,928		254,928
400	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	206,305	206,305	206,305		206,305
410	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	103,799	103,799	103,799		103,799
420	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	66,060	66,060	66,060		66,060
430	JUNIOR ROTC	56,276	56,276	56,276		56,276
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,365,862	2,350,162	2,365,862	−15,500	2,350,362

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES						
440	ADMINISTRATION	1,249,410	1,186,410	1,249,410	-46,000	1,203,410
	Program decrease		[-30,000]		[-13,000]	
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-33,000]		[-33,000]	
450	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	189,625	189,625	189,625		189,625
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	499,904	499,904	499,904		499,904
470	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	196,747	196,747	196,747		196,747
480	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	165,708	160,614	165,708	-3,298	162,410
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-5,094]		[-3,298]	
500	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	519,716	519,716	524,716		519,716
	Energy Security Programs Office			[5,000]		
510	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	751,184	690,564	751,184	-11,000	740,184
	Program decrease unaccounted for				[-11,000]	
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-60,620]			
520	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	747,519	736,519	747,519		747,519
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-11,000]			
625	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	608,670	608,670	608,670		608,670
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,928,483	4,788,769	4,933,483	-60,298	4,868,185
UNDISTRIBUTED						
770	UNDISTRIBUTED		-71,900	-103,687	-126,000	-126,000
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-54,987]	[-77,500]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-48,500]	[-48,700]	[-48,500]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-23,400]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-71,900	-103,687	-126,000	-126,000

	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	49,692,742	48,491,440	49,631,655	-1,584,997	48,107,745
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	941,143	527,743	936,443	-423,679	517,464
	Deactivation of 2X companies				[-1,761]	
	Insufficient justification				[-10,300]	
	Program decrease			[-4,700]		
	Transfer to OCO		[-400,000]		[-400,000]	
	Unit deactivation				[-2,942]	
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-13,400]		[-8,676]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,277,798	1,277,798	1,277,798		1,277,798
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	206,907	206,907	206,907	-38,493	168,414
	USMC-identified asset for FY21 depot maintenance workload				[-38,493]	
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	103,614	103,614	103,614		103,614
050	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	215,974	215,974	215,974		215,974
060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	938,063	955,434	938,063	17,371	955,434
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[17,371]		[17,371]	
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,264,680	2,360,680	2,312,280	101,000	2,365,680
	Program increase		[96,000]	[47,600]	[101,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	5,948,179	5,648,150	5,991,079	-343,801	5,604,378
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
080	RECRUIT TRAINING	20,751	20,751	20,751		20,751
090	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,193	1,193	1,193		1,193
100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	110,149	110,149	110,149		110,149
110	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	69,509	69,509	69,509		69,509
120	TRAINING SUPPORT	412,613	412,613	412,613		412,613
130	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	215,464	215,464	215,464		215,464
140	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	33,719	33,719	33,719		33,719
150	JUNIOR ROTC	25,784	25,784	25,784		25,784
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	889,182	889,182	889,182		889,182

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
ADMIN & SRVD ACTIVITIES						
160	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	32,005	32,005	32,005		32,005
170	ADMINISTRATION	399,363	399,363	399,363		399,363
215	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	59,878	59,878	59,878		59,878
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVD ACTIVITIES	491,246	491,246	491,246		491,246
UNDISTRIBUTED						
230	UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,700	-20,957	-34,200	-34,200
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-7,457]	[-20,800]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-13,400]	[-13,500]	[-13,400]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-6,300]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,700	-20,957	-34,200	-34,200
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	7,328,607	7,008,878	7,350,550	-378,001	6,950,606
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	635,070	635,070	635,070	-3,000	632,070
	Insufficient justification				[-3,000]	
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	8,713	8,713	8,713		8,713
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	105,088	105,088	105,088		105,088
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	398	398	398		398
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	27,284	27,284	27,284		27,284
070	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	17,894	17,894	17,894		17,894
080	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	132,862	132,862	132,862		132,862
090	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	453	453	453		453

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100	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	26,073	26,073	26,073		26,073
110	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,762	49,665	48,762	903	49,665
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[903]		[903]	
120	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	103,580	103,580	103,580		103,580
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,106,177	1,107,080	1,106,177	-2,097	1,104,080
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
130	ADMINISTRATION	1,927	1,927	1,927		1,927
140	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	15,895	15,895	15,895		15,895
150	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,047	3,047	3,047		3,047
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	20,869	20,869	20,869		20,869
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		-3,800	-6,438	-12,700	-12,700
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-6,438]	[-12,700]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-3,800]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-3,800	-6,438	-12,700	-12,700
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	1,127,046	1,124,149	1,120,608	-14,797	1,112,249
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATING FORCES	104,616	104,616	104,616		104,616
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	17,053	17,053	17,053		17,053
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	41,412	42,179	41,412	767	42,179
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[767]		[767]	
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	107,773	107,773	107,773		107,773
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	270,854	271,621	270,854	767	271,621
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
050	ADMINISTRATION	13,802	13,802	13,802		13,802
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	13,802	13,802	13,802		13,802

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
UNDISTRIBUTED						
70	UNDISTRIBUTED		-700	-1,046	-2,500	-2,500
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-1,046]	[-2,500]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-700]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-700	-1,046	-2,500	-2,500
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	284,656	284,723	283,610	-1,733	282,923
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	731,511	733,181	733,211	1,670	733,181
	A-10 retention		[1,670]		[1,670]	
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons			[1,700]		
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,275,485	1,275,485	1,275,485	-2,500	1,272,985
	Unjustified personnel growth				[-2,500]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,437,095	1,449,525	1,449,495	4,430	1,441,525
	A-10 retention		[12,430]		[12,430]	
	Insufficient justification				[-8,000]	
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons			[12,400]		
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		154,260		117,375	117,375
	A-10 retention		[81,460]		[65,575]	
	KC-10 aircraft retention				[48,400]	
	KC-135 aircraft retention				[3,400]	
	KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft retention		[72,800]			
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,241,216	3,301,238	3,343,016	101,800	3,343,016
	FSRM increase			[101,800]		

	Program increase				[101,800]	
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[60,022]			
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	235,816	235,816	235,816		235,816
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,508,342	1,508,342	1,477,897	15,885	1,524,227
	A-10 aircraft retention				[15,885]	
	Transfer to OCO			[-30,445]		
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	4,458,457	4,511,317	4,564,157	105,660	4,564,117
	A-10 aircraft retention		[52,860]		[52,860]	
	KC-10 tanker divestment reversal			[16,200]	[16,200]	
	KC-135 tanker divestment reversal			[36,600]	[36,600]	
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons			[52,900]		
090	BASE SUPPORT	7,497,288	7,487,088	7,497,288	-28,604	7,468,684
	Insufficient justification				[-22,000]	
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-10,200]		[-6,604]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	849,842	849,842	880,642	21,800	871,642
	Insufficient justification				[-9,000]	
	PDI: Mission Partner Environment implementation			[30,800]	[30,800]	
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,067,055	820,725	1,067,055	-198,579	868,476
	Program decrease unaccounted for				[-3,000]	
	Realignment from Base to OCO		[-246,330]		[-195,579]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	698,579	693,579	698,579		698,579
	Program decrease		[-5,000]			
150	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	34,194	34,194	34,194		34,194
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	204,268	204,268	204,268		204,268
170	US STRATCOM	526,809	526,809	526,809		526,809
180	US CYBERCOM	314,524	314,524	356,224		314,524
	Additional access and operations support			[25,000]		
	Hunt Forward missions			[13,800]		
	Secure the DODIN			[2,900]		
190	US CENTCOM	186,116	186,116	186,116		186,116
200	US SOCOM	9,881	9,881	9,881		9,881
210	US TRANSCOM	1,046	1,046	1,046		1,046

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
230	USSPACECOM	249,022	249,022	249,022		249,022
235	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,289,339	1,289,339	1,289,339		1,289,339
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	25,815,885	25,835,597	26,079,540	138,937	25,954,822
	MOBILIZATION					
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,350,031	1,110,031	1,350,031	-200,000	1,150,031
	Realignment from Base to OCO		[-240,000]		[-200,000]	
250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	647,168	647,168	647,168		647,168
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,997,199	1,757,199	1,997,199	-200,000	1,797,199
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	142,548	142,548	142,548		142,548
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	25,720	25,720	25,720		25,720
280	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	128,295	128,295	128,295		128,295
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	417,335	417,335	417,335		417,335
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	615,033	615,033	615,033		615,033
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	298,795	298,795	298,795		298,795
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	85,844	85,844	85,844		85,844
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	155,065	155,065	135,065		155,065
	Ahead of need			[-20,000]		
340	EXAMINING	4,474	4,474	4,474		4,474
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	219,349	219,349	219,349		219,349
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	361,570	371,570	361,570	-3,000	358,570
	Insufficient justification				[-3,000]	
	Sustainment Workforce Development Program increase		[10,000]			
370	JUNIOR ROTC	72,126	72,126	72,126		72,126
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,526,154	2,536,154	2,506,154	-3,000	2,523,154

ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
380	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	672,426	672,426	672,426	672,426
390	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	145,130	103,070	145,130	145,130
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-42,060]		
400	ADMINISTRATION	851,251	829,251	851,251	829,251
	Program decrease		[-22,000]		[-22,000]
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	28,554	23,554	28,554	28,554
	Program decrease		[-5,000]		
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,188,414	1,183,814	1,188,414	1,183,814
	Program decrease		[-4,600]		[-4,600]
430	CIVIL AIR PATROL	28,772	43,215	28,772	43,205
	Program increase		[14,443]		[14,433]
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	158,803	158,803	158,803	158,803
455	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,338,009	1,338,009	1,338,009	1,338,009
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,411,359	4,352,142	4,411,359	-12,167
	4,399,192				
UNDISTRIBUTED					
550	UNDISTRIBUTED		-72,700	-205,756	-225,800
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-89,856]	[-110,600]
	COVID-related throughput carryover adjustment			[-75,800]	[-75,800]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-39,400]	[-40,100]	[-39,400]
	Historical unobligated balances		[-33,300]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-72,700	-205,756	-225,800
	-225,800				
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	34,750,597	34,408,392	34,788,496	-302,030
	34,448,567				
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE					
OPERATING FORCES					
020	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	276,109	276,109	276,109	276,109
030	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	177,056	177,056	177,056	177,056
040	SPACE OPERATIONS	475,338	475,338	475,338	475,338

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
050	EDUCATION & TRAINING	18,660	18,660	18,660		18,660
060	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	137,315	137,315	137,315		137,315
070	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	250,324	250,324	250,324		250,324
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS & SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,063,969	1,055,969	1,063,969		1,063,969
	Program decrease		[-8,000]			
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	2,398,771	2,390,771	2,398,771		2,398,771
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES						
090	ADMINISTRATION	132,523	132,523	132,523	-9,000	123,523
	Unjustified growth				[-9,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES	132,523	132,523	132,523	-9,000	123,523
UNDISTRIBUTED						
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		-2,400		-8,000	-8,000
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown				[-8,000]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-2,400]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-2,400		-8,000	-8,000
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	2,531,294	2,520,894	2,531,294	-17,000	2,514,294
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,782,016	1,782,016	1,782,016	-15,000	1,767,016
	Insufficient justification				[-15,000]	
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	215,209	215,209	215,209	-1,000	214,209
	Insufficient justification				[-1,000]	
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	453,896	476,096	509,096		453,896

	KC-10 tanker divestment reversal			[48,400]		
	KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft retention		[22,200]			
	KC-135 tanker divestment reversal			[3,400]		
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons			[3,400]		
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	103,414	105,329	107,614	4,200	107,614
	FSRM increase			[4,200]		
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[1,915]		[4,200]	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	224,977	224,977	224,977		224,977
060	BASE SUPPORT	452,468	452,468	452,468		452,468
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	2,259	2,259	2,259		2,259
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,234,239	3,258,354	3,293,639	-11,800	3,222,439
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
080	ADMINISTRATION	74,258	74,258	74,258		74,258
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	23,121	23,121	18,121		23,121
	Ahead of need			[-5,000]		
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	12,006	12,006	12,006		12,006
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,165	6,165	6,165		6,165
120	AUDIOVISUAL	495	495	495		495
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	116,045	116,045	111,045		116,045
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
130	UNDISTRIBUTED		-9,100	-10,863	-30,300	-30,300
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-10,863]	[-30,300]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-9,100]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-9,100	-10,863	-30,300	-30,300
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	3,350,284	3,365,299	3,393,821	-42,100	3,308,184
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,476,205	2,476,205	2,476,205		2,476,205

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	611,325	611,325	611,325		611,325
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,138,919	1,153,919	1,138,919		1,138,919
	KC-135 aircraft retention		[15,000]			
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	323,605	359,598	332,505	38,900	362,505
	FSRM increase			[8,900]		
	Installation recovery		[30,000]		[30,000]	
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[5,993]		[8,900]	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,100,828	1,100,828	1,100,828		1,100,828
060	BASE SUPPORT	962,438	962,438	962,438		962,438
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	27,028	27,028	27,028		27,028
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	16,380	16,380	19,380		16,380
	Pilot program for National Guard cybersecurity			[3,000]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	6,656,728	6,707,721	6,668,628	38,900	6,695,628
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES						
090	ADMINISTRATION	48,218	48,218	48,218		48,218
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	48,696	48,696	33,696	-3,000	45,696
	Ahead of need			[-15,000]		
	Insufficient justification				[-3,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	96,914	96,914	81,914	-3,000	93,914
UNDISTRIBUTED						
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		-13,300	-15,852	-44,300	-44,300
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-15,852]	[-44,300]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-13,300]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-13,300	-15,852	-44,300	-44,300

	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	6,753,642	6,791,335	6,734,690	-8,400	6,745,242
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	439,111	439,111	439,111	-15,000	424,111
	Insufficient justification				[-15,000]	
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CE2T2	535,728	535,728	535,728		535,728
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	24,728	24,728	24,728		24,728
040	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	1,069,971	1,069,971	1,072,971	2,960	1,072,931
	SOCOM Syria exfiltration reconstitution			[3,000]	[2,960]	
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	9,800	9,800	9,800		9,800
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	561,907	556,907	561,907	-6,000	555,907
	DOMEX insufficient budget justification				[-6,000]	
	Unjustified growth		[-5,000]			
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	685,097	702,097	707,097	20,717	705,814
	Airborne ISR restoration			[22,000]		
	Program decrease		[-5,000]			
	Program increase		[22,000]		[22,000]	
	Unjustified DCS growth				[-1,283]	
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	158,971	158,971	158,971		158,971
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,062,748	1,062,748	1,062,748		1,062,748
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	2,598,385	2,598,385	2,599,685	-14,433	2,583,952
	Airborne ISR restoration			[1,300]		
	Flying hours program excess to need				[-12,400]	
	Overestimation of civilian personnel costs				[-2,033]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,146,446	7,158,446	7,172,746	-11,756	7,134,690
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
120	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	162,963	162,963	162,963		162,963
130	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	95,684	95,684	95,684		95,684
140	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	33,301	33,301	33,301		33,301
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	291,948	291,948	291,948		291,948

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES						
160	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	147,993	167,993	179,893	31,885	179,878
	Innovative Readiness Training			[16,900]	[16,885]	
	Program increase—STARBASE		[20,000]		[15,000]	
	STARBASE			[15,000]		
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	604,835	636,565	604,835	19,000	623,835
	Program increase—DWR reductions funding restoration				[19,000]	
	Restoration of DWR reductions		[31,730]			
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	3,282	3,282	3,282		3,282
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,370,681	1,445,781	1,427,081	42,000	1,412,681
	Restoration of DWR reductions		[75,100]	[56,400]	[42,000]	
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	22,532	22,532	22,532		22,532
230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	949,008	949,008	952,008		949,008
	DWR restore: Congressional oversight			[3,000]		
250	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,577	9,577	9,577		9,577
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	799,952	813,356	799,952	404	800,356
	Defense Flagship Language and Project Global Officer program increase		[13,404]		[13,404]	
	Insufficient justification				[-13,000]	
270	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	20,806	20,806	20,806		20,806
280	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,883,190	1,870,590	1,923,190	-30,000	1,853,190
	JAIC insufficient justification				[-30,000]	
	JRSS program decrease		[-11,600]			
	Program decrease		[-1,000]			
	Secure the DODIN			[40,000]		
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	582,639	582,639	577,939	-4,700	577,939
	JRSS SIPR funding			[-4,700]	[-4,700]	

330	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	37,637	37,637	37,637		37,637
340	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	382,084	412,084	385,684	33,500	415,584
	DWR restore: blankets for homeless			[3,600]		
	Maternity Uniform Pilot Program		[10,000]		[10,000]	
	Program increase—homeless blankets program				[3,500]	
	Program increase—PTAP		[20,000]		[20,000]	
350	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	196,997	205,997	196,997	9,000	205,997
	Stars and Stripes		[9,000]		[9,000]	
360	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	129,225	124,225	129,225		129,225
	Program decrease		[-5,000]			
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	598,559	598,559	598,559	-10,000	588,559
	Defense Institute for International Legal Studies			[2,000]		
	Institute for Security Governance			[-2,000]		
	PDI: Maritime Security Initiative INDOPACOM UFR			[163,000]		
	PDI: Transfer from Sec. 333 to Maritime Security Initiative			[-163,000]		
	Unjustified growth for Institute for Security Governance				[-10,000]	
400	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	38,432	38,432	38,432		38,432
410	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	591,780	591,780	591,780		591,780
430	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	24,635	24,635	24,635		24,635
440	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,941,429	2,991,429	3,012,929	70,000	3,011,429
	DWR restore: maintain student-teacher ratios in DODEA schools			[1,500]		
	Impact Aid		[40,000]		[50,000]	
	Impact Aid for children with disabilities		[10,000]		[20,000]	
	Impact Aid for children with severe disabilities			[20,000]		
	Impact Aid for schools with military dependent students			[50,000]		
450	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	505,858	505,858	505,858		505,858
480	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	40,272	129,272	90,272	94,000	134,272
	Defense Community Infrastructure Program		[50,000]		[50,000]	
	Defense Community Infrastructure Program infusion			[50,000]		
	Guam Public Health Laboratory		[19,000]		[19,000]	
	Military Aircraft Noise Mitigation				[5,000]	
	Restoration of DWR reduction		[20,000]		[20,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,540,446	1,619,446	1,622,946	48,250	1,588,696
	Additional FTEs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment		[2,000]		[2,000]	
	Additional FTEs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Facilities Management		[2,000]			
	Basic needs allowance		[50,000]			
	Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup			[15,000]	[15,000]	
	Black Start ERREs			[2,000]		
	CDC PFAS health assessment			[10,000]	[15,000]	
	Commission on Confederate symbols and displays			[2,000]		
	Commission on the Confederacy			[2,000]		
	Cooperative program for Vietnam personnel MIA			[2,000]	[2,000]	
	DOD Congressional reports process modernization			[2,000]	[1,000]	
	DWR restore: Congressional background investigations			[-3,000]		
	Energy performance contracts			[10,000]		
	ESOH personnel in ASD(S)			[2,000]		
	FY20 NDAA Sec. 575 interstate spousal licensing			[4,000]	[2,750]	
	JASON scientific advisory group		[3,000]		[3,000]	
	National Cyber Director independent study			[2,000]		
	National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI)		[2,500]	[2,500]	[2,500]	
	Pilot program for cyber cooperation			[5,000]	[2,500]	
	Program decrease		[-15,500]			
	Program increase—Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative		[25,000]		[25,000]	
	REPI			[25,000]		
	Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, medical intelligence improvements		[10,000]			
	Unjustified growth				[-22,500]	
500	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	51,630	51,630	51,630		51,630

510	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	48,166	36,166	48,166	-12,000	36,166
	Reduction for studies		[-7,000]		[-7,000]	
	Unjustified growth		[-5,000]		[-5,000]	
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	340,291	340,291	343,291	-7,000	333,291
	DWR restore: support to commissions			[3,000]		
	Insufficient justification				[-7,000]	
535	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,348,749	17,348,749	17,348,749		17,348,749
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	31,210,685	31,578,319	31,547,885	284,339	31,495,024
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
600	UNDISTRIBUTED		-88,000	-158,039	-248,500	-248,500
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown			[-129,339]	[-229,800]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-18,700]	[-28,700]	[-18,700]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-69,300]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-88,000	-158,039	-248,500	-248,500
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	38,649,079	38,940,713	38,854,540	24,083	38,673,162
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES					
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	15,211	15,211	15,211		15,211
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	15,211	15,211	15,211		15,211
	TOTAL US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF	15,211	15,211	15,211		15,211
	DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT					
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	58,181	198,501	156,680	50,000	108,181
	DWR restore OSD-level acquisition workforce activities			[98,499]	[50,000]	
	Transfer from services—reversal of DWR transfers		[140,320]			
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	58,181	198,501	156,680	50,000	108,181

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	TOTAL DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	58,181	198,501	156,680	50,000	108,181
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID					
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE					
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,900	109,900	109,900		109,900
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	109,900	109,900	109,900		109,900
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	109,900	109,900	109,900		109,900
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT					
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION					
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	374,690	288,490	121,700	360,190
	DWR restore: Biological Threat Reduction Program			[50,000]		
	Program increase—CTR assessment		[1,000]			
	Restoration of funding		[135,200]		[121,700]	
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	374,690	288,490	121,700	360,190
	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	238,490	374,690	288,490	121,700	360,190
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	207,518	207,518	207,518		207,518
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	207,518	207,518	207,518		207,518
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,932	335,932	335,932		335,932
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	335,932	335,932	335,932		335,932

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	303,926	303,926	303,926	303,926
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	303,926	303,926	303,926	303,926
DEFENSE-WIDE					
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	9,105	9,105	9,105	9,105
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	9,105	9,105	9,105	9,105
DEFENSE-WIDE					
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	216,587	266,587	216,587	216,587
	Military Munitions Response Program		[50,000]		
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	216,587	266,587	216,587	216,587
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION	1,073,068	1,123,068	1,073,068	1,073,068
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	196,630,496	193,800,571	195,616,280	-4,194,002
UNDISTRIBUTED					
010	UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,468,370	-1,479,900	-1,711,780
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-1,455,870]	[-1,479,900]	[-1,711,780]
	Program decrease		[-12,500]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,468,370	-1,479,900	-1,711,780
	TOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,468,370	-1,479,900	-1,711,780

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY						
OPERATING FORCES						
010	MANEUVER UNITS	4,114,001	3,789,001	4,114,001	-251,373	3,862,628
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-75,000]		[-89,500]	
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-250,000]		[-161,873]	
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	32,811	32,811	32,811		32,811
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,542,760	2,102,760	2,545,410	-490,000	2,052,760
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-440,000]		[-480,000]	
	EDI: Support to deterrent activities			[2,650]		
	Unjustified growth				[-10,000]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	162,557	122,557	162,557	-50,000	112,557
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-40,000]		[-50,000]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	204,396	179,572	204,396	-24,824	179,572
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-24,824]		[-24,824]	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	5,716,734	4,716,734	5,721,224	-1,580,000	4,136,734
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-1,000,000]		[-1,500,000]	
	EDI: Support to deterrent activities PE 0202218A			[1,490]		
	EDI: Support to deterrent activities PE 1001010A			[3,000]		
	Unjustified growth				[-80,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	180,048	140,048	180,048	-100,000	80,048
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[-40,000]		[-100,000]	
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	81,125	81,125	81,125		81,125
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	219,029	219,029	219,029	-32,000	187,029
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel				[-32,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	301,017	301,017	301,017	-41,000	260,017

	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel					[−41,000]	
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	966,649	782,649	966,649		−184,000	782,649
	Drawdown from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[−184,000]			[−184,000]	
140	COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	2,500	2,500	2,000		−500	2,000
	Excess to need					[−500]	
	Hero payments funded by ASFF				[−500]		
150	RESET	403,796	803,796	403,796		600,000	1,003,796
	Retrograde from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[400,000]			[600,000]	
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	100,422	100,422	100,422			100,422
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	120,043	120,043	144,143			120,043
	EDI: Continuity of operations support					[2,100]	
	EDI: Modernizing Mission Partner Environment (MPE)					[22,000]	
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	98,461	98,461	98,461			98,461
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	21,256	21,256	21,256			21,256
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	15,267,605	13,613,781	15,298,345		−2,153,697	13,113,908
	MOBILIZATION						
230	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	103,052	103,052	103,052			103,052
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	103,052	103,052	103,052			103,052
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING						
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	89,943	89,943	89,943			89,943
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	2,550	2,550	2,550			2,550
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	92,493	92,493	92,493			92,493
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES						
390	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	521,090	821,090	521,090		400,000	921,090
	Retrograde from Operation Freedom's Sentinel		[300,000]			[400,000]	
400	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	43,897	43,897	43,897			43,897
410	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	68,423	68,423	68,423			68,423
420	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	29,162	29,162	29,162			29,162
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	11,447	11,447	11,447			11,447

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
470	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	5,839	5,839	5,839		5,839
490	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	48,782	48,782	48,782		48,782
510	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	50,000	50,000	50,000		50,000
565	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	895,964	895,964	895,964		895,964
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,674,604	1,974,604	1,674,604	400,000	2,074,604
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	17,137,754	15,783,930	17,168,494	-1,753,697	15,384,057
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	17,193	17,193	17,193		17,193
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	440	440	440		440
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	15,766	15,766	15,766		15,766
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	33,399	33,399	33,399		33,399
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	33,399	33,399	33,399		33,399
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	25,746	25,746	25,746		25,746
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	40	40	40		40
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	983	983	983		983
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	22	22	22		22
060	AVIATION ASSETS	20,624	20,624	20,624		20,624
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,914	7,914	7,914		7,914
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	24,417	24,417	24,417		24,417
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	79,746	79,746	79,746		79,746

ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	46	46	46	46
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	46	46	46	46
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	79,792	79,792	79,792	79,792
AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND					
AFGHAN NATIONAL ARMY					
010	SUSTAINMENT	1,065,932	1,065,932	1,065,932	1,065,932
020	INFRASTRUCTURE	64,501	64,501	64,501	64,501
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	47,854	47,854	47,854	47,854
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	56,780	56,780	56,780	56,780
	SUBTOTAL AFGHAN NATIONAL ARMY	1,235,067	1,235,067	1,235,067	1,235,067
AFGHAN NATIONAL POLICE					
050	SUSTAINMENT	434,500	434,500	434,500	434,500
060	INFRASTRUCTURE	448	448	448	448
070	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	108,231	108,231	108,231	108,231
080	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	58,993	58,993	58,993	58,993
	SUBTOTAL AFGHAN NATIONAL POLICE	602,172	602,172	602,172	602,172
AFGHAN AIR FORCE					
090	SUSTAINMENT	534,102	534,102	534,102	534,102
100	INFRASTRUCTURE	9,532	9,532	9,532	9,532
110	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	58,487	58,487	58,487	58,487
120	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	233,803	233,803	233,803	233,803
	SUBTOTAL AFGHAN AIR FORCE	835,924	835,924	835,924	835,924
AFGHAN SPECIAL SECURITY FORCES					
UNDISTRIBUTED					
130	SUSTAINMENT	680,024	680,024	680,024	680,024

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
140	INFRASTRUCTURE	2,532	2,532	2,532		2,532
150	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	486,808	486,808	486,808		486,808
160	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	173,085	173,085	173,085		173,085
	SUBTOTAL AFGHAN SPECIAL SECURITY FORCES	1,342,449	1,342,449	1,342,449		1,342,449
170	UNDISTRIBUTED		-500,000			
	Insufficient justification		[-500,000]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-500,000			
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	4,015,612	3,515,612	4,015,612		4,015,612
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)					
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)					
010	IRAQ	645,000	500,000	322,500	-322,500	322,500
	Program decrease		[-145,000]			
	Transfer for 10 USC 333 Iraq security cooperation activities			[-322,500]	[-322,500]	
020	SYRIA	200,000	200,000	200,000		200,000
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	845,000	700,000	522,500	-322,500	522,500
	TOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	845,000	700,000	522,500	-322,500	522,500
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	382,062	760,856	382,062	300,000	682,062
	Transfer from base		[378,794]		[300,000]	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	832	832	832		832
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	17,840	17,840	17,840		17,840
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	210,692	210,692	210,692		210,692

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060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	170,580	170,580	170,580		170,580
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	5,854	5,854	5,854		5,854
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	33,707	33,707	33,707		33,707
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	5,817,696	5,817,696	5,817,696	-100,000	5,717,696
	Insufficient justification				[-100,000]	
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	20,741	20,741	20,741		20,741
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,072,470	2,072,470	2,072,470		2,072,470
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	59,254	59,254	59,254		59,254
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000
150	WARFARE TACTICS	17,324	17,324	17,324		17,324
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	22,581	22,581	22,581		22,581
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	772,441	1,322,441	772,441	540,000	1,312,441
	Insufficient justification				[-10,000]	
	Transfer from base		[550,000]		[550,000]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	5,788	5,788	5,788		5,788
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	24,800	24,800	24,800		24,800
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	369	369	369		369
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	567,247	567,247	567,247		567,247
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	12,571	12,571	12,571		12,571
270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	70,041	70,041	70,041		70,041
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	218,792	218,792	218,792		218,792
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	10,521,682	11,450,476	10,521,682	740,000	11,261,682
	MOBILIZATION					
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	22,589	22,589	22,589		22,589
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	22,589	22,589	22,589		22,589
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	53,204	53,204	53,204		53,204
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	53,204	53,204	53,204		53,204
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
440	ADMINISTRATION	9,983	9,983	9,983		9,983
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	7,805	7,805	7,805		7,805
480	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	72,097	72,097	72,097		72,097
510	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	11,354	11,354	11,354		11,354
520	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	1,591	1,591	1,591		1,591
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	102,830	102,830	102,830		102,830
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	10,700,305	11,629,099	10,700,305	740,000	11,440,305
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	727,989	1,127,989	745,489	400,000	1,127,989
	EDI: Globally Integrated Exercise 20-4/Austere Challenge 21.3			[10,000]		
	EDI: Marine European training program			[7,500]		
	Transfer from base		[400,000]		[400,000]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	195,001	195,001	195,001		195,001
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	55,183	55,183	55,183		55,183
050	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	24,569	24,569	24,569		24,569
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,012,742	1,412,742	1,030,242	400,000	1,412,742
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
120	TRAINING SUPPORT	28,458	28,458	28,458		28,458
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	28,458	28,458	28,458		28,458
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
160	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	61,400	61,400	61,400		61,400

	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	61,400	61,400	61,400		61,400
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	1,102,600	1,502,600	1,120,100	400,000	1,502,600
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	522	522	522		522
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,861	11,861	11,861		11,861
080	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	9,109	9,109	9,109		9,109
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	21,492	21,492	21,492		21,492
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	21,492	21,492	21,492		21,492
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATING FORCES	7,627	7,627	7,627		7,627
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,080	1,080	1,080		1,080
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,707	8,707	8,707		8,707
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	8,707	8,707	8,707		8,707
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	125,551	125,551	125,551		125,551
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	916,538	978,538	916,538	62,000	978,538
	MQ-9 government owned-contractor operated combat line operations in U.S. Central Command		[62,000]		[62,000]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	93,970	93,970	93,970		93,970
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	3,528,059	3,528,059	3,528,059		3,528,059
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	147,264	147,264	147,264		147,264
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	10,842	10,842	10,842		10,842
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	7,187,100	7,187,100	7,217,545		7,187,100

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	Transfer from base			[30,445]		
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	2,031,548	2,031,548	2,031,548		2,031,548
090	BASE SUPPORT	1,540,444	1,478,444	1,540,444	-60,000	1,480,444
	Program decrease		[-62,000]		[-60,000]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	13,709	13,709	13,709		13,709
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	345,800	592,130	345,800	203,579	549,379
	Department requested transfer from SAG 44A				[28,000]	
	Insufficient justification				[-20,000]	
	Realignment from Base to OCO		[246,330]		[195,579]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	17,936	17,936	17,936		17,936
130	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	36,820	36,820	36,820		36,820
140	LAUNCH FACILITIES	70	70	70		70
150	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	1,450	1,450	1,450		1,450
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	725	725	725		725
170	US STRATCOM	856	856	856		856
180	US CYBERCOM	35,189	35,189	35,189		35,189
190	US CENTCOM	126,934	126,934	126,934	44,200	171,134
	Department requested transfer from line 42G				[44,200]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	16,160,805	16,407,135	16,191,250	249,779	16,410,584
MOBILIZATION						
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,271,439	1,511,439	1,271,439	200,000	1,471,439
	Realignment from Base to OCO		[240,000]		[200,000]	
250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	120,866	120,866	120,866		120,866
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,392,305	1,632,305	1,392,305	200,000	1,592,305
TRAINING AND RECRUITING						

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260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	200	200	200		200
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	352	352	352		352
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	27,010	27,010	27,010		27,010
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	844	844	844		844
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	1,199	1,199	1,199		1,199
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	1,320	1,320	1,320		1,320
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	30,925	30,925	30,925		30,925
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
380	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	164,701	164,701	164,701		164,701
390	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	11,782	11,782	11,782		11,782
400	ADMINISTRATION	3,886	3,886	3,886		3,886
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	355	355	355		355
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	100,831	100,831	85,831	-44,200	56,631
	Department requested transfer to line 15F				[-44,200]	
	OSC-I transition to normalized security cooperation			[-15,000]		
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	29,928	29,928	29,928	-28,000	1,928
	Department requested transfer to line 12C				[-28,000]	
455	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	34,502	34,502	34,502		34,502
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	345,985	345,985	330,985	-72,200	273,785
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	17,930,020	18,416,350	17,945,465	377,579	18,307,599
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	227	227	227		227
030	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	321	321	321		321
040	SPACE OPERATIONS	15,135	15,135	15,135		15,135
070	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	18,268	18,268	18,268		18,268
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS & SYSTEM SUPPORT	43,164	43,164	43,164		43,164
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	77,115	77,115	77,115		77,115

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	77,115	77,115	77,115		77,115
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	24,408	24,408	24,408		24,408
060	BASE SUPPORT	5,682	5,682	5,682		5,682
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	30,090	30,090	30,090		30,090
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	30,090	30,090	30,090		30,090
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	3,739	3,739	3,739		3,739
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	61,862	61,862	61,862		61,862
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	97,108	97,108	97,108		97,108
060	BASE SUPPORT	12,933	12,933	12,933		12,933
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	175,642	175,642	175,642		175,642
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	175,642	175,642	175,642		175,642
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	3,799	3,799	3,799		3,799
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CE2T2	6,634	6,634	6,634		6,634
040	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	898,024	893,024	898,024		898,024
	Maritime Support Vessel		[-5,000]			
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,244,553	1,214,553	1,244,553	-935	1,243,618

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	Program decrease		[-30,000]		[-935]	
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	354,951	354,951	381,951		354,951
	Airborne ISR restoration			[27,000]		
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	104,535	104,535	104,535		104,535
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	757,744	732,744	757,744	-5,000	752,744
	Unjustified growth		[-25,000]		[-5,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,370,240	3,310,240	3,397,240	-5,935	3,364,305
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES					
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	1,247	1,247	1,247		1,247
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	21,723	21,723	21,723		21,723
280	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	56,256	56,256	56,256		56,256
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	3,524	3,524	3,524		3,524
330	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	156,373	156,373	156,373		156,373
350	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	3,555	9,555	3,555	6,000	9,555
	Stars and Stripes		[6,000]		[6,000]	
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,557,763	1,337,763	1,880,263	72,500	1,630,263
	Program increase—security cooperation		[30,000]			
	Transfer from CTEF for 10 USC 333 Iraq security cooperation activities				[322,500]	
	Transfer from CTEF for Iraq train and equip requirements			[322,500]		
	Transfer to Ukraine Security Assistance		[-250,000]		[-250,000]	
410	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	297,486	297,486	297,486		297,486
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	16,984	16,984	16,984		16,984
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	1,997	1,997	1,997		1,997
535	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	535,106	535,106	535,106		535,106
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	2,652,014	2,438,014	2,974,514	78,500	2,730,514
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	6,022,254	5,748,254	6,371,754	72,565	6,094,819
	UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE					
	UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE					
010	UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE		250,000		250,000	250,000

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	Transfer from Defense Security Cooperation Agency		[250,000]		[250,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		250,000		250,000	250,000
	TOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		250,000		250,000	250,000
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	58,179,782	57,972,082	58,270,467	-236,053	57,943,729

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Item	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	150,524,104	149,384,304	147,976,014		149,185,852
Historical unobligated balances		-924,000			-1,168,45
Foreign currency adjustments		-169,800			-169,800
Standardization of payment of hazardous duty incentive pay		50,000			
Program decrease—Marine Corps		-96,000			
Military Personnel historical underexecution			-1,611,690		
COVID related endstrength decreases			-755,000		
Foreign currency adjustments, Air Force			-81,800		
Foreign currency adjustments, Army			-44,400		
Foreign currency adjustments, Marine Corps			-13,900		
Foreign currency adjustments, Navy			-41,300		
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	8,372,741	8,372,741	8,372,741		8,372,741

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SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)			
Item	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	4,602,593	4,602,593	4,602,593

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY					
ARMY ARSENALS INITIATIVE	32,551	32,551	5,551		32,551
One-time COVID-related carryover decrease			[−27,000]		
ARMY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	24,166	24,166	1,166		24,166
One-time COVID-related carryover decrease			[−23,000]		
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	56,717	56,717	6,717		56,717
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE					
WORKING CAPITAL FUND					
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	95,712	95,712	5,712		95,712
Air Force cash corpus for energy optimization			[10,000]		
One-time COVID-related carryover decrease			[−100,000]		
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	95,712	95,712	5,712		95,712
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE					
WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT					
WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT	49,821	49,821	49,821		49,821
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	49,821	49,821	49,821		49,821
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA					
WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT	1,146,660	1,146,660	1,146,660		1,146,660

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,146,660	1,146,660	1,146,660		1,146,660
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND					
SEALIFT RECAPITALIZATION		170,000		120,000	120,000
Accelerate design of a commercial-based sealift ship		[50,000]			
Transfer from OMN-300 for acquisition of four used sealift vessels		[120,000]		[120,000]	
SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE		314,193		314,193	314,193
Transfer from OMN-290		[314,193]		[314,193]	
EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES		57,212			
Transfer from OMN-320		[57,212]			
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND		541,405		434,193	434,193
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION					
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M	106,691	101,691	106,691		106,691
Program decrease		[-5,000]			
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—RDT&E	782,193	771,193	782,193		782,193
Program decrease		[-11,000]			
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—PROC	616	616	616		616
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	889,500	873,500	889,500		889,500
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF					
COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	546,203	546,203	562,003	15,800	562,003
PDI: Joint Interagency Task Force—West Project 3309			[13,000]	[13,000]	
PDI: Joint Interagency Task Force—West Project 9202			[2,800]	[2,800]	
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	123,704	123,704	123,704		123,704
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	94,211	94,211	94,211		94,211
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	5,511	5,511	5,511		5,511

TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	769,629	769,629	785,429	15,800	785,429
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	368,279	384,536	368,279		368,279
Additional oversight of coronavirus relief		[16,257]			
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER					
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER	1,204	1,204	1,204		1,204
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—RDTE	1,098	1,098	1,098		1,098
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—PROCUREMENT	858	858	858		858
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	371,439	387,696	371,439		371,439
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
IN-HOUSE CARE	9,560,564	9,580,564	9,560,564	-289,500	9,271,064
Equipment purchases excess growth				[-29,500]	
Expansion of benefits		[15,000]			
Medical reform implementation—excess funding to replace military medical end strength				[-296,000]	
Program decrease		[-31,000]			
Reverse DWR savings from downsizing MTFs		[36,000]		[36,000]	
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	15,841,887	15,826,887	15,841,887	-15,000	15,826,887
Program decrease		[-15,000]		[-15,000]	
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	1,338,269	1,348,269	1,338,269	-24,100	1,314,169
Global Emerging Infectious Surveillance Program		[10,000]			
Historical underexecution				[-24,100]	
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,039,910	2,039,910	2,039,910		2,039,910
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	330,627	330,627	330,627		330,627
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	315,691	341,691	315,691	16,000	331,691
Health Professions Scholarship Program		[10,000]		[6,000]	
Restoring funding for Tri-Service Nursing Research Program within USUHS		[6,000]			
Reverse DWR cuts to USUHS		[10,000]		[10,000]	
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	1,922,605	1,922,605	1,927,605		1,922,605
Medical Surge Partnership Pilot		[5,000]			

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
National Disaster Medical System pilot program			[5,000]		
Program decrease		[-5,000]			
R&D RESEARCH	8,913	13,913	8,913	5,000	13,913
Pancreatic cancer research		[5,000]		[5,000]	
R&D EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	73,984	73,984	73,984		73,984
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	225,602	225,602	225,602		225,602
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	132,331	132,331	132,331		132,331
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	55,748	70,748	55,748		55,748
Freeze-dried platelets		[15,000]			
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	48,672	48,672	48,672		48,672
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	17,215	17,215	17,215		17,215
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	22,932	22,932	22,932		22,932
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	215,618	215,618	215,618		215,618
PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	70,872	70,872	70,872		70,872
PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	308,504	308,504	308,504	-62,650	245,854
Excess to need				[-62,650]	
SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	160,428	160,428	160,428		160,428
UNDISTRIBUTED		2,700		200	200
Foreign Currency adjustments		[-9,800]		[-9,800]	
Post-traumatic stress disorder		[2,500]			
Triple negative breast cancer		[10,000]		[10,000]	
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	32,690,372	32,754,072	32,695,372	-370,050	32,320,322
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	36,069,850	36,675,212	35,950,650	79,943	36,149,793

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY					
ARMY ARSENALS INITIATIVE					
ARMY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	20,090	20,090	20,090		20,090
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	20,090	20,090	20,090		20,090
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	24,069	24,069	24,069		24,069
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	24,069	24,069	24,069		24,069
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
IN-HOUSE CARE	65,072	65,072	65,072		65,072
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	296,828	296,828	296,828		296,828
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	3,198	3,198	3,198		3,198
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	365,098	365,098	365,098		365,098
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	409,257	409,257	409,257		409,257

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Construction, Army	ALASKA	Fort Wainwright	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	32,500	55,000	55,000	55,000
Military Construction, Army	ALASKA	Fort Wainwright	UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	0	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Military Construction, Army	ARIZONA	Yuma Proving Ground	READY BUILDING	14,000	14,000	14,000		14,000
Military Construction, Army	CALIFORNIA	Military Ocean Terminal Concord	AMMUNITION HOLDING FACILITY	0	0	46,000	46,000	46,000
Military Construction, Army	COLORADO	Fort Carson, Colorado	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITY	28,000	28,000	28,000		28,000
Military Construction, Army	FLORIDA	Jiatt-S Operations Center	PLANNING AND DESIGN	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000
Military Construction, Army	GEORGIA	Fort Gillem	FORENSIC LABORATORY	71,000	71,000	71,000		71,000
Military Construction, Army	GEORGIA	Fort Gordon	ADV INDIVIDUAL TRAINING BARRACKS CPLX, PH3	80,000	80,000	80,000		80,000
Military Construction, Army	HAWAII	Fort Shafter	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER—SCHOOL AGE	0	26,000	71,000	65,000	65,000
Military Construction, Army	HAWAII	Schofield Barracks	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Military Construction, Army	HAWAII	Wheeler Army Air Field	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	89,000	89,000	89,000		89,000
Military Construction, Army	ITALY	Casmera Renato DAL Din	ACCESS CONTROL POINT	0	0	10,200	10,200	10,200

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Military Construction, Army	LOUISIANA	Fort Polk, Louisiana	INFORMATION SYSTEMS FACILITY	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000
Military Construction, Army	OKLAHOMA	McAlester AAP	AMMUNITION DEMOLITION SHOP	35,000	35,000	35,000		35,000
Military Construction, Army	PENNSYLVANIA	Carlisle Barracks	GENERAL INSTRUCTION BUILDING, INCR2	38,000	0	8,000	-12,460	25,540
Military Construction, Army	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fort Jackson	TRAINEE BARRACKS COMPLEX 3, PH2	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Military Construction, Army	VIRGINIA	Humphreys Engineer Center	TRAINING SUPPORT FACILITY	51,000	51,000	51,000		51,000
Military Construction, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOST NATION SUPPORT	39,000	39,000	39,000		39,000
Military Construction, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	129,436	69,436	59,436	-65,000	64,436
Military Construction, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	50,900	50,900	74,900	18,000	68,900
Military Construction, Army TOTAL				650,336	715,836	869,536	229,740	880,076
Military Construction, Navy	ARIZONA	Yuma	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS REPLACEMENT	0	59,600	0		0
Military Construction, Navy	BAHRAIN ISLAND	SW Asia	SHIP TO SHORE UTILITY SERVICES	68,340	68,340	68,340		68,340
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	COMBAT WATER SURVIVAL TRAINING FACILITY	0	0	25,200	25,200	25,200
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	WAREHOUSE CONSOLIDATION AND MODERNIZATION	0	0	21,800	21,800	21,800
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton, California	1ST MARDIV OPERATIONS COMPLEX	68,530	68,530	68,530		68,530
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton, California	I MEF CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION CENTER (INC)	37,000	37,000	37,000		37,000
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Lemoore	F-35C HANGAR 6 PHASE 2 (MOD 3/4)	128,070	98,070	53,000	-75,070	53,000
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Lemoore	F-35C SIMULATOR FACILITY & ELECTRICAL UPGRADE	59,150	59,150	59,150		59,150

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Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Point Mugu	DIRECTED ENERGY TEST FACILITY	0	0	26,700	26,700	26,700
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Port Hueneme	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	0	0	43,500	43,500	43,500
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	San Diego	PIER 6 REPLACEMENT	128,500	98,500	63,500	-65,000	63,500
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Seal Beach	MAGAZINES	0	0	46,800	46,800	46,800
Military Construction, Navy	CALIFORNIA	Twentynine Palms, California	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	76,500	76,500	76,500		76,500
Military Construction, Navy	EL SALVADOR	Comolapa	LONG RANGE MARITIME PATROL AIRCRAFT HANGAR AND RAMP	0	0	28,000	28,000	28,000
Military Construction, Navy	GREECE	Souda Bay	COMMUNICATION CENTER	50,180	50,180	50,180		50,180
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Andersen AFB	ORDNANCE OPERATIONS ADMIN	21,280	21,280	21,280		21,280
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS H (INC)	80,000	0	10,000	-11,351	68,649
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	BASE WAREHOUSE	55,410	55,410	55,410		55,410
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	CENTRAL FUEL STATION	35,950	35,950	17,950		35,950
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY	45,290	45,290	45,290		45,290
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	COMBINED EOD FACILITY	37,600	37,600	37,600		37,600
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	DAR BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS	40,180	40,180	40,180		40,180
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	DAR ROAD STRENGTHENING	70,760	70,760	70,760		70,760

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Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE	77,930	77,930	77,930		77,930
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	INDIVIDUAL COMBAT SKILLS TRAINING	17,430	17,430	17,430		17,430
Military Construction, Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	JOINT COMMUNICATION UPGRADE	166,000	22,000	26,000	-144,000	22,000
Military Construction, Navy	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	WATERFRONT IMPROVE, WHARVES S1,S11-13,S20-21	48,990	48,990	48,990		48,990
Military Construction, Navy	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENTS WHARVES S8-S10	65,910	65,910	65,910		65,910
Military Construction, Navy	JAPAN	Yokosuka	PIER 5 (BERTHS 2 AND 3) (INC)	74,692	0	44,692		74,692
Military Construction, Navy	MAINE	Kittery	MULTI-MISSION DRYDOCK #1 EXTEN., PH 1 (INC)	160,000	160,000	160,000		160,000
Military Construction, Navy	MAINE	Nctams Lant Detachment Center	PERIMETER SECURITY	0	0	26,100	26,100	26,100
Military Construction, Navy	NEVADA	Fallon	RANGE TRAINING COMPLEX, PHASE 1	29,040	29,040	29,040		29,040
Military Construction, Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	II MEF OPERATIONS CENTER REPLACEMENT (INC)	20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000
Military Construction, Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Cherry Point	FITNESS CENTER REPLACEMENT AND TRAINING POOL	0	0	51,900	51,900	51,900
Military Construction, Navy	SPAIN	Rota	MH-60R SQUADRON SUPPORT FACILITIES	60,110	60,110	60,110		60,110
Military Construction, Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	E-2D TRAINING FACILITY	30,400	30,400	30,400		30,400
Military Construction, Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	MH60 & CMV-22B CORROSION CONTROL & PAINT FAC	17,671	17,671	17,671		17,671
Military Construction, Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	SUB LOGISTICS SUPPORT	0	0	9,400	9,400	9,400
Military Construction, Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	165,710	160,710	165,710	-5,000	160,710
Military Construction, Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: PLANNING & DESIGN—INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND POSTURE INITIATIVES	0	5,000	0	7,500	7,500

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Military Construction, Navy	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SIOP PLANNING & DESIGN	0	0	0	45,000	45,000
Military Construction, Navy	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	38,983	38,983	38,983		38,983
Military Construction, Navy TOTAL				1,975,606	1,676,514	1,856,936	31,479	2,007,085
Military Construction, Air Force	CALIFORNIA	Edwards AFB	FLIGHT TEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY COMPLEX	0	40,000	0	40,000	40,000
Military Construction, Air Force	COLORADO	Schriever AFB	CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS FACILITY, INC 2	88,000	88,000	88,000		88,000
Military Construction, Air Force	COLORADO	U.S. Air Force Academy	CADET PREPARATORY SCHOOL DORMITORY	0	0	49,000		0
Military Construction, Air Force	FLORIDA	Eglin	ADVANCED MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY COMPLEX	0	35,000	0	35,000	35,000
Military Construction, Air Force	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	STAND OFF WEAPONS COMPLEX, MSA 2	56,000	56,000	56,000		56,000
Military Construction, Air Force	ILLINOIS	Scott	ADD/ALTER CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	0	3,000	0		0
Military Construction, Air Force	MARIANA ISLANDS	Tinian	AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT PHASE 1, INC 2	20,000	0	20,000	19,500	39,500
Military Construction, Air Force	MARIANA ISLANDS	Tinian	FUEL TANKS WITH PIPELINE & HYDRANT SYS, INC 2	7,000	0	7,000	-7,000	0
Military Construction, Air Force	MARIANA ISLANDS	Tinian	PARKING APRON, INC 2	15,000	0	15,000	6,500	21,500
Military Construction, Air Force	MARYLAND	Joint Base Andrews	CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	0	13,000	0	13,000	13,000
Military Construction, Air Force	MONTANA	Malmstrom AFB	WEAPONS STORAGE & MAINTENANCE FACILITY, INC 2	25,000	0	25,000	-25,000	0
Military Construction, Air Force	NEW JERSEY	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA	22,000	22,000	22,000		22,000

Military Construction, Air Force	QATAR	Al Udeid, Qatar	CARGO MARSHALLING YARD	26,000	26,000	26,000		26,000
Military Construction, Air Force	SOUTH DAKOTA	Ellsworth AFB	B-21 2-BAY LO RESTORATION FACILITY	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Military Construction, Air Force	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT RECRUIT DORMITORY 8, INC 2	36,000	36,000	36,000		36,000
Military Construction, Air Force	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	T-X ADAL GROUND BASED TRNG SYS SIM	19,500	19,500	19,500		19,500
Military Construction, Air Force	UTAH	Hill AFB	GBSD MISSION INTEGRATION FACILITY, INC 2	68,000	68,000	68,000		68,000
Military Construction, Air Force	UTAH	Hill AFB	GBSD ORGANIC SOFTWARE SUSTAINMENT CENTER	0	0	20,000	18,800	18,800
Military Construction, Air Force	VIRGINIA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	ACCESS CONTROL POINT MAIN GATE WITH LAND ACQ	19,500	19,500	19,500		19,500
Military Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	COST TO COMPLETE	0	0	29,422		0
Military Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	296,532	149,649	116,532	-180,000	116,532
Military Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: PLANNING & DESIGN—INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND POSTURE INITIATIVES	0	5,000	0	7,500	7,500
Military Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	68,600	68,600	68,600		68,600
Military Construction, Air Force	WYOMING	Fe Warren	WEAPONS STORAGE FACILITY	0	12,000	0	12,000	12,000
Military Construction, Air Force TOTAL				767,132	661,249	695,554	-49,700	717,432
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ALABAMA	Anniston Army Depot	DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ALABAMA	Fort Rucker	CONSTRUCT 10MW GENERATION & MICROGRID	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ALASKA	Fort Greely	COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	48,000	48,000	48,000		48,000

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ARIZONA	Fort Huachuca	LABORATORY BUILDING	33,728	33,728	33,728		33,728
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ARIZONA	Yuma	SOF HANGAR	49,500	49,500	49,500		49,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ARKANSAS	Fort Smith ANG	PV ARRAYS AND BATTERY STORAGE	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Beale AFB	BULK FUEL TANK	22,800	22,800	22,800		22,800
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Marine Corps Air Combat Center / Twenty Nine Palms	INSTALL 10 MW BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE FOR VARIOUS BUILDINGS	11,646	11,646	11,646		11,646
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Military Ocean Terminal Concord	MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL CONCORD MICRORID	29,000	29,000	29,000		29,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	NAWS China Lake	SOLAR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM	0	8,950	0		0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	NSA Monterey	COGENERATION PLANT AT B236	10,540	10,540	10,540	-10,540	0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	COLORADO	Fort Carson, Colorado	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	15,600	15,600	15,600		15,600
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	CONUS UNSPECIFIED	Conus Unspecified	TRAINING TARGET STRUCTURE	14,400	14,400	14,400		14,400

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Joint Base Anacostia Bolling	DIA HQ COOLING TOWERSAND COND PUMPS	0	0	1,963	1,963	1,963
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Joint Base Anacostia Bolling	INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	10,343	10,343	10,343		10,343
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Joint Base Anacostia Bolling	INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	0	8,749	8,749	8,749	8,749
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Joint Base Anacostia Bolling	PV CARPORTS	0	25,221	25,221	25,221	25,221
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	Hurlburt Field	SOF COMBAT AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON-NORTH	38,310	38,310	38,310		38,310
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	Hurlburt Field	SOF SPECIAL TACTICS OPS FACILITY (23 STS)	44,810	44,810	44,810		44,810
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	GEORGIA	Fort Benning	CONSTRUCT 4.8MW GENERATION & MICROGRID	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	GERMANY	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	MEDICAL CENTER REPLACEMENT INC 9	200,000	200,000	0	-117,567	82,433
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	ITALY	NSA Naples	SMART GRID	3,490	3,490	3,490		3,490
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	JAPAN	Def Fuel Support Point Tsurumi	FUEL WHARF	49,500	49,500	49,500		49,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	JAPAN	Yokosuka	KINNICK HIGH SCHOOL INC	30,000	0	0	-30,000	0

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	KENTUCKY	Fort Knox	VAN VOORHIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	69,310	69,310	69,310		69,310
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	Bethesda Naval Hospital	MEDCEN ADDITION/ALTERATION INCR 4	180,000	100,000	50,000	-130,000	50,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	NSAW RECAPITALIZE BUILDING #3 INC	250,000	250,000	250,000		250,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	NSA Bethesda	NSAB-16 REPLACE CHILLERS 3 THROUGH 9	0	13,840	0		0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	NSA South Potomac	CBIRF / IHEODTD / HOUSING POTABLE WATER	18,460	18,460	18,460		18,460
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MISSISSIPPI	Camp Shelby	CONSTRUCT 10 MW GENERATION & MICROGRID SYSTEM	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MISSOURI	Fort Leonard Wood	HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT INC 3	40,000	40,000	40,000		40,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MISSOURI	St Louis	NEXT NGA WEST (N2W) COMPLEX PHASE 2 INC	119,000	119,000	60,000	-59,000	60,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	MISSOURI	Whiteman AFB	INSTALL 10 MW COMBINED HEAT AND POWER PLANT	17,310	17,310	17,310		17,310
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NEVADA	Creech AFB	CENTRAL STANDBY GENERATORS	32,000	32,000	32,000		32,000

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NEW MEXICO	Kirtland AFB	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	46,600	46,600	46,600		46,600
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF GROUP HEADQUARTERS	53,100	53,100	53,100		53,100
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	17,700	17,700	17,700		17,700
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF OPERATIONS FACILITY	43,000	43,000	43,000		43,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOTF CHILLED WATER UPGRADE	0	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	OHIO	Wright-Patterson AFB	CONSTRUCT INTELLIGENCE FACILITY CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	OHIO	Wright-Patterson AFB	HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	23,500	23,500	23,500		23,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	TENNESSEE	Memphis ANG	PV ARRAYS AND BATTERY STORAGE	0	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	TEXAS	Fort Hood, Texas	FUEL FACILITIES	32,700	32,700	32,700		32,700
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF DCS OPERATIONS FAC. AND COMMAND CENTER	54,500	54,500	54,500		54,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF NSWG-2 NSWTG CSS FACILITIES	58,000	58,000	58,000		58,000

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	Nmc Portsmouth	RETRO AIR HANDLING UNITS FROM CONSTANT VOLUME REHEAT TO VARIABLE AIR VOLUME	611	611	611		611
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	Wallops Island	GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION RESILIENCY IMPROVEMENTS	9,100	9,100	9,100		9,100
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WASHINGTON	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	FUEL FACILITIES (LEWIS MAIN)	10,900	10,900	10,900		10,900
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WASHINGTON	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	FUEL FACILITIES (LEWIS NORTH)	10,900	10,900	10,900		10,900
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WASHINGTON	Manchester	BULK FUEL STORAGE TANKS PHASE 1	82,000	82,000	82,000		82,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP DESIGN	14,250	24,250	14,250	25,540	39,790
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EXERCISE RELATED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,840	5,840	5,840		5,840
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN—INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND POSTURE INITIATIVES	0	0	15,000		0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN—MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCY	0	0	50,000	25,000	25,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	27,746	27,746	27,746		27,746

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Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	10,303	10,303	10,303		10,303
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	10,647	10,647	10,647		10,647
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	4,922	4,922	4,922		4,922
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	17,698	17,698	17,698		17,698
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	64,406	64,406	64,406		64,406
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	32,624	32,624	32,624		32,624
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	9,726	9,726	9,726		9,726
Military Construction, Defense-Wide TOTAL				2,027,520	2,073,760	1,828,933	-141,154	1,886,366
NATO Security Investment Program	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	173,030	173,030	173,030		173,030

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NATO Security Investment Program TOTAL				173,030	173,030	173,030		173,030
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	ARIZONA	Tucson	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	18,100	18,100	18,100		18,100
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	ARKANSAS	Fort Chaffee	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	CALIFORNIA	Bakersfield	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	0	9,300	9,300	9,300
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	COLORADO	Peterson AFB	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	INDIANA	Shelbyville	NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING ADD/ AL	12,000	12,000	12,000		12,000
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	KENTUCKY	Frankfort	NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	MISSISSIPPI	Brandon	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	10,400	10,400	10,400		10,400
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	NEBRASKA	North Platte	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	9,300	9,300	9,300		9,300
Military Construc- tion, Army Na- tional Guard	NEW JERSEY	Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000

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Military Construction, Army National Guard	OHIO	Columbus	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard	OKLAHOMA	Ardmore	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	0	9,800	9,800	9,800
Military Construction, Army National Guard	OREGON	Hermiston	ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING	9,300	9,300	9,300		9,300
Military Construction, Army National Guard	OREGON	Hermiston	ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING	0	15,735	15,735	15,735	15,735
Military Construction, Army National Guard	PUERTO RICO	Fort Allen	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	37,000	37,000	37,000		37,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard	SOUTH CAROLINA	Joint Base Charleston	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard	TENNESSEE	Mcminnville	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	11,200	11,200	11,200		11,200
Military Construction, Army National Guard	TEXAS	Fort Worth	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDITION/ALT	6,000	6,000	6,000		6,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard	TEXAS	Fort Worth	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	7,800	7,800	7,800		7,800
Military Construction, Army National Guard	UTAH	Nephi	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	12,000	12,000	12,000		12,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard	VIRGIN ISLANDS	St. Croix	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY (AASF)	28,000	28,000	28,000		28,000

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Military Construction, Army National Guard	VIRGIN ISLANDS	St. Croix	CST READY BUILDING	11,400	11,400	11,400		11,400
Military Construction, Army National Guard	WISCONSIN	Appleton	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT	11,600	11,600	11,600		11,600
Military Construction, Army National Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	29,593	29,593	29,593		29,593
Military Construction, Army National Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	32,744	32,744	32,744		32,744
Military Construction, Army National Guard TOTAL				321,437	337,172	371,272	49,835	371,272
Military Construction, Army Reserve	FLORIDA	Gainesville	ECS TEMF/WAREHOUSE	36,000	36,000	36,000		36,000
Military Construction, Army Reserve	MASSACHUSETTS	Devens Reserve Forces Training Area	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	8,700	8,700	8,700		8,700
Military Construction, Army Reserve	NORTH CAROLINA	Asheville	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	24,000	24,000	24,000		24,000
Military Construction, Army Reserve	WISCONSIN	Fort McCoy	SCOUT RECONNAISSANCE RANGE	14,600	14,600	14,600		14,600
Military Construction, Army Reserve	WISCONSIN	Fort McCoy	TRANSIENT TRAINEE BARRACKS	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

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Military Construction, Army Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	1,218	1,218	1,218		1,218
Military Construction, Army Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,819	3,819	3,819		3,819
Military Construction, Army Reserve TOTAL				88,337	90,837	90,837	2,500	90,837
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	MARYLAND	Reisterstown	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, CAMP FRETTERD, MD	39,500	39,500	39,500		39,500
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	MINNESOTA	Minneapolis	JOINT RESERVE INTEL CENTER	0	0	12,800	12,800	12,800
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	UTAH	Hill AFB	NAVAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT CENTER	25,010	25,010	25,010		25,010
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR PLANNING & DESIGN	3,485	3,485	3,485		3,485
Military Construction, Naval Reserve TOTAL				70,995	70,995	83,795	12,800	83,795
Military Construction, Air National Guard	ALABAMA	Montgomery Regional Airport (ANG) Base	BASE SUPPLY COMPLEX	0	0	12,000	12,000	12,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard	ALABAMA	Montgomery Regional Airport (ANG) Base	F-35 SIMULATOR FACILITY	11,600	11,600	11,600		11,600
Military Construction, Air National Guard	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	SPACE CONTROL FACILITY #5	20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Construction, Air National Guard	MARYLAND	Joint Base Andrews	F-16 MISSION TRAINING CENTER	9,400	9,400	9,400		9,400
Military Construction, Air National Guard	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hector International Airport	CONSOLIDATED RPA OPERATIONS FACILITY	0	0	17,500	17,500	17,500
Military Construction, Air National Guard	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	F-16 MISSION TRAINING CENTER	10,800	10,800	10,800		10,800
Military Construction, Air National Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	9,000	9,000	9,000		9,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	3,414	3,414	3,414		3,414
Military Construction, Air National Guard TOTAL				64,214	64,214	93,714	29,500	93,714
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	TEXAS	Fort Worth	F-35 SQUADRON OPS/AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	TEXAS	Fort Worth	F-35A SIMULATOR FACILITY	14,200	14,200	14,200		14,200
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	3,270	3,270	3,270		3,270
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,647	5,647	5,647		5,647
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve TOTAL				23,117	23,117	48,117	25,000	48,117

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Family Housing Construction, Army	ITALY	Vicenza	FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION	84,100	84,100	84,100		84,100
Family Housing Construction, Army	KWAJALEIN	Kwajalein Atoll	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	32,000	32,000	32,000		32,000
Family Housing Construction, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FAMILY HOUSING P & D	3,300	3,300	3,300		3,300
Family Housing Construction, Army TOTAL				119,400	119,400	119,400		119,400
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	18,004	18,004	18,004		18,004
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVITIZATION SUPPORT	37,948	62,948	64,948	26,000	63,948
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	123,841	123,841	123,841		123,841
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	97,789	97,789	70,789		97,789
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	39,716	39,716	39,716		39,716

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	MISCELLANEOUS	526	526	526		526
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	SERVICES	8,135	8,135	8,135		8,135
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	UTILITIES	41,183	41,183	41,183		41,183
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army TOTAL				367,142	392,142	367,142	26,000	393,142
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Ma- rine Corps	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	37,043	37,043	37,043		37,043
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Ma- rine Corps	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	PLANNING & DESIGN	3,128	3,128	3,128		3,128
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Ma- rine Corps	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	USMC DPRI/GUAM PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,726	2,726	2,726		2,726
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps TOTAL				42,897	42,897	42,897	0	42,897

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Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	17,977	17,977	17,977		17,977
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	53,700	78,700	78,700	25,000	78,700
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	62,658	62,658	62,658		62,658
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	85,630	110,630	85,630		85,630
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	51,006	51,006	51,006		51,006
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	350	350	350		350
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	16,743	16,743	16,743		16,743

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)								
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Ma- rine Corps	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	UTILITIES	58,429	58,429	58,429		58,429
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps TOTAL				346,493	396,493	371,493	25,000	371,493
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	94,245	94,245	94,245		94,245
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	PLANNING & DESIGN	2,969	2,969	2,969		2,969
Family Housing Construction, Air Force TOTAL				97,214	97,214	97,214	0	97,214
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	FURNISHINGS	25,805	25,805	25,805		25,805
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION	23,175	23,175	48,175	9,000	32,175
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	LEASING	9,318	9,318	9,318		9,318

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)									
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized	
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	LEASING	12,996	12,996	12,996		12,996	
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	MAINTENANCE	32	32	32		32	
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	UTILITIES	13	13	13		13	
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	UTILITIES	4,100	4,100	4,100		4,100	
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide TOTAL				54,728	54,728	54,728	0	54,728	
DOD Family Hous- ing Improve- ment Fund	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—FHIF	5,897	5,897	5,897		5,897	
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund TOTAL				5,897	5,897	5,897	0	5,897	
Unaccompanied Housing Im- provement Fund	WORLDWIDE UN- SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Lo- cations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—UHIF	600	600	600		600	
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund TOTAL				600	600	600	0	600	

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Base Realignment and Closure—Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	66,060	106,060	66,060		66,060
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE	125,165	225,165	125,165		125,165
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DOD BRAC ACTIVITIES—AIR FORCE	109,222	109,222	109,222		109,222
Base Realignment and Closure TOTAL				300,447	440,447	300,447	0	300,447

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2021 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Army	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,970		3,970
Army	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: PLANNING AND DESIGN	11,903		11,903
Navy	SPAIN	Rota	EDI: EOD BOAT SHOP	31,760		31,760
Navy	SPAIN	Rota	EDI: EXPEDITIONARY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	27,470		27,470
Navy	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	10,790		10,790
AF	GERMANY	Ramstein	EDI: RAPID AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR STORAGE	36,345		36,345
AF	GERMANY	Spangdahlem AB	EDI: RAPID AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR STORAGE	25,824		25,824
AF	ROMANIA	Campia Turzii	EDI: DANGEROUS CARGO PAD	11,000		11,000
AF	ROMANIA	Campia Turzii	EDI: ECAOS DABS-FEV STORAGE COMPLEX	68,000		68,000
AF	ROMANIA	Campia Turzii	EDI: PARKING APRON	19,500		19,500
AF	ROMANIA	Campia Turzii	EDI: POL INCREASE CAPACITY	32,000		32,000
AF	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	16,400		16,400
AF	WORLDWIDE UN-SPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	EDI: PLANNING & DESIGN	54,800		54,800

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation					
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies					
Appropriation Summary:					
Energy Programs					
Nuclear Energy	137,800		0	0	137,800
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National nuclear security administration:					
Weapons activities	15,602,000	0	0	-51,572	15,550,428
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,031,000	80,000	0	10,000	2,041,000
Naval reactors	1,684,000	0	0	0	1,684,000
Federal salaries and expenses	454,000	0	0	0	454,000
Total, National nuclear security administration	19,771,000	80,000	0	-41,572	19,729,428
Environmental and other defense activities:					
Defense environmental cleanup	4,983,608	790,100	100,000	832,159	5,815,767
Other defense activities	1,054,727	-155,438	-150,000	-153,679	901,048
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	6,038,335	634,662	-50,000	678,480	6,716,815
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	25,809,335	714,662	-50,000	636,908	26,446,243

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Total, Discretionary Funding	25,947,135	714,662	-50,000	636,908	26,584,043
Nuclear Energy					
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	137,800				137,800
Total, Nuclear Energy	137,800	0	0	0	137,800
Stockpile Management					
Stockpile Major Modernization					
B61-12 Life extension program	815,710				815,710
W76-2 Modification program	0				0
W88 Alt 370	256,922				256,922
W80-4 Life extension program	1,000,314				1,000,314
W87-1 Modification Program	541,000				541,000
W93	53,000				53,000
Total, Stockpile Major Modernization	2,666,946	0	0	0	2,666,946
Stockpile services					
Production Operations	568,941				568,941
Stockpile Sustainment	998,357				998,357
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	50,000				50,000
Subtotal, Stockpile Services	1,617,298	0	0	0	1,617,298
Total, Stockpile Management	4,284,244	0	0	0	4,284,244
Weapons Activities					
Production Modernization					
Primary Capability Modernization					
Plutonium Modernization					

Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization					
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	610,599				610,599
21-D-512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	226,000				226,000
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	836,599	0	0	0	836,599
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization					
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	200,000				200,000
21-D-511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	241,896				241,896
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	441,896	0	0	0	441,896
Enterprise Plutonium Support	90,782				90,782
Total, Plutonium Modernization	1,369,277	0	0	0	1,369,277
High Explosives and Energetics	67,370				67,370
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	1,436,647	0	0	0	1,436,647
Secondary Capability Modernization	457,004				457,004
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	457,112				457,112
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	107,137				107,137
Total, Production Modernization	2,457,900	0	0	0	2,457,900
 Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering					
Assessment Science	773,111				773,111
Engineering and Integrated Assessments	337,404				337,404
Inertial Confinement Fusion	554,725				554,725
Advanced Simulation and Computing	732,014				732,014
Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation	297,965				297,965
Academic Programs	86,912				86,912
Total, Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	2,782,131	0	0	0	2,782,131
 Infrastructure and Operations					
Operations of facilities	1,014,000				1,014,000
Safety and environmental operations	165,354				165,354
Maintenance and repair of facilities	792,000			-36,572	755,428
Recapitalization:					

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Infrastructure and safety	670,000				670,000
Capability based investments	149,117				149,117
Planning for Programmatic Construction (Pre-CD-1)	84,787				84,787
Total, Recapitalization	903,904	0	0	0	903,904
Construction:					
21-D-510 HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production, PX	31,000				31,000
19-D-670 138kV Power Transmission System Replacement, NNSS	59,000				59,000
18-D-690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y-12	109,405				109,405
18-D-620 Exascale Computing Facility Modernization Project, LLNL	29,200				29,200
18-D-650 Tritium Finishing Facility, SRS	27,000				27,000
17-D-640, U1a Complex Enhancements Project, NNSS	160,600				160,600
15-D-612 Emergency Operations Center, LLNL	27,000				27,000
15-D-611 Emergency Operations Center, SNL	36,000				36,000
15-D-302, TA-55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	30,000				30,000
15-D-301, HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	43,000				43,000
07-D-220-04 Transuranic Liquid Waste Facility, LANL	36,687				36,687
06-D-141 Uranium processing facility Y-12, Oak Ridge, TN	750,000				750,000
04-D-125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	169,427				169,427
Total, Construction	1,508,319	0	0	0	1,508,319
Total, Infrastructure and operations	4,383,577	0	0	-36,572	4,347,005
Secure transportation asset					
Operations and equipment	266,390				266,390
Program direction	123,684				123,684
Total, Secure transportation asset	390,074	0	0	0	390,074

Defense Nuclear Security					
Operations and maintenance	815,895			-15,000	800,895
Construction:					
17-D-710 West end protected area reduction project, Y-12	11,000				11,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	826,895	0	0	-15,000	800,895
Information technology and cybersecurity	375,511				375,511
Legacy contractor pensions	101,668				101,668
Total, Weapons Activities	15,602,000	0	0	-51,572	15,550,428
 Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation					
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs					
Global material security					
International nuclear security	66,391				66,391
Domestic radiological security	101,000	30,000		30,000	131,000
Container breach in Seattle, WA		[30,000]		[30,000]	
International radiological security	73,340				73,340
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	159,749				159,749
Total, Global material security	400,480	30,000	0	30,000	430,480
 Material management and minimization					
HEU reactor conversion	170,000			-60,000	110,000
Nuclear material removal	40,000				40,000
Material disposition	190,711				190,711
Total, Material management & minimization	400,711	0	0	-60,000	340,711
Nonproliferation and arms control	138,708				138,708
National Technical Nuclear Forensics R&D	40,000				40,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D					
Proliferation Detection	235,220	30,000		20,000	255,220
Nuclear verification and detection, next-gen technologies		[30,000]		[20,000]	
Nuclear Detonation Detection	236,531				236,531
Nonproliferation Stewardship Program	59,900				59,900
LEU Research and Development	0	20,000		20,000	20,000
LEU R&D for Naval Pressurized Water Reactors		[20,000]		[20,000]	
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	531,651	50,000	0	40,000	571,651
Nonproliferation Construction:					
18-D-150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	148,589				148,589
Total, Nonproliferation construction	148,589	0	0	0	148,589
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	1,660,139	80,000	0	10,000	1,670,139
Legacy contractor pensions	14,348				14,348
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	377,513				377,513
Use of Prior Year Balances	-21,000				-21,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,031,000	80,000	0	10,000	2,041,000
Naval Reactors					
Naval reactors development	590,306				590,306
Columbia-Class reactor systems development	64,700				64,700
S8G Prototype refueling	135,000				135,000
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	506,294				506,294
Construction:					
21-D-530 KL Steam and Condensate Upgrades	4,000				4,000

14-D-901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	330,000				330,000
Total, Construction	334,000	0	0	0	334,000
Program direction	53,700				53,700
Total, Naval Reactors	1,684,000	0	0	0	1,684,000
Federal Salaries And Expenses					
Program direction	454,000				454,000
Total, Office Of The Administrator	454,000	0	0	0	454,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup					
Closure sites:					
Closure sites administration	4,987				4,987
Richland:					
River corridor and other cleanup operations	54,949	181,000		181,000	235,949
Program restoration		[181,000]		[180,000]	
Central plateau remediation	498,335	160,000		160,000	658,335
Program restoration		[160,000]		[160,000]	
Richland community and regulatory support	2,500	7,600		7,600	10,100
Program restoration		[7,600]		[7,600]	
Total, Hanford site	555,784	348,600	0	348,600	904,384
Office of River Protection:					
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	50,000				50,000
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	597,757			177,243	775,000
Tank farm activities	0	180,000			
Program restoration		[180,000]			
Construction:					
18-D-16 Waste treatment and immobilization plant—LBL/Direct feed LAW	609,924	170,000		166,076	776,000
Program restoration		[170,000]		[166,076]	

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
01-D-16 D High-Level Waste Facility					
Total, Construction	609,924	170,000	0	166,076	776,000
Total, Office of River Protection	1,257,681	350,000	0	343,319	1,601,000
Idaho National Laboratory:					
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	257,554				257,554
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,400				2,400
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	259,954	0	0	0	259,954
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites					
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,764				1,764
Separations Process Research Unit	15,000				15,000
Nevada	60,737				60,737
Sandia National Laboratories	4,860				4,860
Los Alamos National Laboratory	120,000	45,000	100,000	100,000	220,000
Program increase		[45,000]			
Execute achievable scope of work			[100,000]	[100,000]	
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	202,361	45,000	100,000	100,000	302,361
Oak Ridge Reservation:					
OR Nuclear facility D & D	109,077	0			109,077
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	109,077	0	0	0	109,077
U233 Disposition Program	45,000				45,000
OR cleanup and disposition	58,000				58,000
Construction:					
17-D-401 On-site waste disposal facility	22,380				22,380

14-D-403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	20,500				20,500
Total, Construction	42,880	0	0	0	42,880
Total, OR cleanup and waste disposition	145,880	0	0	0	145,880
OR community & regulatory support	4,930				4,930
OR technology development and deployment	3,000				3,000
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	262,887	0	0	0	262,887
Savannah River Sites:					
Savannah River risk management operations					
Savannah River risk management operations	455,122	40,000		40,000	495,122
H-Canyon not placed into stand-by condition		[40,000]		[40,000]	
Total, risk management operations	455,122	40,000	0	40,000	495,122
SR community and regulatory support	4,989	6,500		6,500	11,489
Secure payment in lieu of taxes funding		[6,500]		[6,500]	
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	970,332			-6,260	964,072
Construction:					
20-D-402 Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative Facility (AMC)	25,000				25,000
18-D-402 Saltstone Disposal Unit #8/9	65,500				65,500
17-D-402 Saltstone Disposal Unit #7	10,716				10,716
Total, Construction	101,216	0	0	0	101,216
Total, Savannah River site	1,531,659	46,500	0	40,240	1,571,899
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant					
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	323,260				323,260
Construction:					
15-D-412 Utility Saft	50,000				50,000
21-D-401 Hoisting Capability Project	10,000				10,000
Total, Construction	60,000	0	0	0	60,000
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	383,260	0	0	0	383,260

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Program	FY 2021 Request	House Change	Senate Change	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Program direction	275,285				275,285
Program support	12,979				12,979
Technology development	25,000				25,000
Safeguards and Security					
Safeguards and Security	320,771				320,771
Total, Safeguards and Security	320,771	0	0	0	320,771
Prior year balances credited	-109,000				-109,000
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	4,983,608	790,100	100,000	832,159	5,815,767
Other Defense Activities					
Environment, health, safety and security					
Environment, health, safety and security	134,320				134,320
Program direction	75,368				75,368
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	209,688	0	0	0	209,688
Independent enterprise assessments					
Independent enterprise assessments	26,949				26,949
Program direction	54,635				54,635
Total, Independent enterprise assessments	81,584	0	0	0	81,584
Specialized security activities	258,411				258,411
Office of Legacy Management					
Legacy management	293,873	-155,438	-150,000	-153,679	140,194
Rejection of proposed transfer		[-155,438]		[-153,679]	
Maintain current program administration			[-150,000]		

Program direction	23,120				23,120
Total, Office of Legacy Management	316,993	-155,438	-150,000	-153,679	163,314
Defense related administrative support	183,789				183,789
Office of hearings and appeals	4,262				4,262
Subtotal, Other defense activities	1,054,727	-155,438	-150,000	-153,679	901,048
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,054,727	-155,438	-150,000	-153,679	901,048

DIVISION E—NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2020

National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (secs. 5001-5501)

The House bill contained Division E that included the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make various modifications to such provisions.

The conferees believe that artificial intelligence systems have the potential to transform every sector of the United States economy, boosting productivity, enhancing scientific research, and increasing U.S. competitiveness and that the United States government should use this Initiative to enable the benefits of trustworthy artificial intelligence while preventing the creation and use of artificial intelligence systems that behave in ways that cause harm. The conferees further believe that such harmful artificial intelligence systems may include high-risk systems that lack sufficient robustness to prevent adversarial attacks; high-risk systems that harm the privacy or security of users or the general public; artificial general intelligence systems that become self-aware or uncontrollable; and artificial intelligence systems that unlawfully discriminate against protected classes of persons, including on the basis of sex, race, age, disability, color, creed, national origin, or religion. Finally, the conferees believe that the United States must take a whole of government approach to leadership in trustworthy artificial intelligence, including through coordination between the Department of Defense, the Intelligence Community, and the civilian agencies.

DIVISION F—ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (secs. 6001-6511)

The House bill contained multiple provisions (sections 6001 through 7306 contained in Divisions F and G of the House bill) that would strengthen, modernize, and improve the communication, oversight, and processes of the U.S. Department

of the Treasury's financial intelligence, anti-money laundering, and countering the financing of terrorism programs, and would establish beneficial ownership information reporting requirements. Division F is substantially similar to H.R. 2513, the Corporate Transparency Act of 2019, introduced by Representative Maloney of New York, and Division G is substantially similar to H.R. 2514, the Coordinating Oversight, Upgrading and Innovating Technology, and Examiner Reform Act of 2019 (COUNTER Act), introduced by Representative Cleaver of Missouri.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment in the form of a single division that makes a number of additional changes to the provisions in the House bill to strengthen the provisions relating to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs and to establish an improved reporting system relating to beneficial ownership information, including building in further protections to ensure that sensitive information is properly used and protected. The Senate amendment builds on Divisions F & G in the House bill and draws from related bills pending in the Senate, including S.2563, the Improving Laundering Laws and Increasing Comprehensive Information Tracking of Criminal Activity in Shell Holdings Act (ILLICIT CASH Act), introduced by Senator Warner of Virginia and Senator Cotton of Arkansas; S.1889, the True Incorporation Transparency for Law Enforcement Act (TITLE Act), introduced by Senator Whitehouse of Rhode Island; S.1978, the Corporate Transparency Act, introduced by Senator Wyden of Oregon; and S.1883, Combating Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, and Counterfeiting Act of 2019, introduced by Senator Graham of South Carolina.

The conference agreement also includes Division L, the STIFLE Act of 2020, included in H.R. 6395 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, as passed by the House of Representatives. This division is substantially similar to H.R. 7592, the Stopping Trafficking, Illicit Flows, Laundering, and Exploitation Act of 2020 (STIFLE Act), introduced by Representative McAdams of Utah and Representative Gonzalez of Ohio, and integrates it into the conference agreement.

The conferees note that the current Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) regulatory framework is an amalgamation of statutes and regulations that are grounded in the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) (21 U.S.C. 5311 et seq.), which the Congress enacted in 1970. This decades-old regime, which has not seen comprehensive reform and modernization since its inception, is generally built on individual reporting mechanisms (i.e., currency transaction

reports (CTRs) and suspicious activity reports (SARs)) and contemplates aging, decades-old technology, rather than the current, sophisticated AML compliance systems now managed by most financial institutions. The provisions of the House bill, as modified by the Senate amendment, comprehensively update the BSA for the first time in decades and provide for the establishment of a coherent set of risk-based priorities.

One overarching improvement now included in the conference agreement is to broaden the mission of the BSA to specifically safeguard national security as well as the more traditional investigatory pursuits of law enforcement. This change is reflected throughout the conference agreement, including in the priorities that will be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with key Federal national security, law enforcement, and regulatory officials.

In particular, the conference agreement requires more routine and systemic coordination, communication, and feedback among financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement to identify suspicious financial activities, better focusing bank resources to the AML task, which will increase the likelihood for better law enforcement outcomes.

Currently, there is no clear statutory mandate for BSA stakeholders—law enforcement, financial regulators, and financial institutions—to provide routine, standardized feedback to one another for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of BSA anti-money laundering programs. The conference agreement establishes a critical feedback loop and improved routine reporting requirements, to ensure that resources are directed effectively and that law enforcement, regulators, and financial institutions better communicate and coordinate on BSA-AML priorities, collection methods, and outcomes. Because this coordination is essential to identifying those who abuse our financial system, the conferees also examined other domestic and international models for these regulation-guided feedback loops to identify additional lessons-learned that could be adapted for this essential sector.

The conference agreement also opens avenues for more data sharing among financial institutions and within financial institutions and their affiliates, while retaining key security safeguards, so that patterns of suspicious activities will be more easily identified, tracked, and shared appropriately.

The conference agreement also provides a clear mandate for innovation, while providing for regulatory processes for financial institutions to effectively innovate, test, and adopt leading technologies, such as artificial intelligence, to track, identify, and report suspicious financial activity. It also

provides for dedicated staff and multiple fora to support public-private collaboration and advancement of this issue.

This includes two new Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group (BSAAG) subcommittees. The first focuses on confidentiality and informational security and the second on innovation and technology. A new "tech symposium" is also established whereby the U.S. Department of the Treasury is urged to convene international and domestic regulators, financial institutions, law enforcement, and technology companies to periodically demonstrate and test related innovations, all of which will introduce AML participants to the latest technology and mandate its effective incorporation into comprehensive BSA AML-CFT compliance programs.

The conference agreement further requires that the Secretary of the Treasury must consider, when imposing SAR reporting requirements, the benefits and burdens of specific requirements and whether the reporting is likely to be "highly useful" to law enforcement and national security efforts. It also calls for the potential streamlining of reporting requirements, including automated processes. The Secretary must further report to the Congress on whether to permit financial institutions to provide certain "bulk reporting" to law enforcement of low-level risks, such as Suspicious Activity Reports related to structured transactions, which could allow financial institutions to focus more time and effort on identifying and reporting higher-priority, sophisticated suspicious activity.

The conference agreement provides new whistleblower protections for those reporting BSA violations and establishes an "Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Fund" to pay such rewards. It also establishes tough new penalties on those convicted of serious BSA violations, including additional penalties for repeat BSA violators and a prohibition against financial institution board service for individuals convicted of egregious BSA-related crimes.

The conference agreement closes significant AML-CFT gaps, including by adding the trade in antiquities to coverage under the BSA. In addition, Treasury and its law enforcement partners will further study the risks posed by the facilitation of money laundering through the trade in art.

In addition, the laundering of money through real estate transactions continues to be an issue of concern, and the conferees encourage Treasury to examine whether reporting on certain commercial, as well as certain residential, real estate transactions would be a source of highly useful information to law enforcement and the national security community. The conference agreement also requires U.S. Government-wide

strategies to combat trade-based money laundering, trafficking, and Chinese money laundering activities.

The conference agreement mandates a study and strategy on de-risking to ensure that legitimate customers - whether individuals, entities, or geographic areas - are not unintentionally and unfairly excluded from access to the financial system.

The conference agreement authorizes additional support to the U.S. Department of the Treasury to accomplish these goals, and the conferees expect the Department to insist on strong accountability for results and responsiveness to congressional oversight during implementation of this measure. Recognizing the important role of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and the need to strengthen the Bureau's management and operations, the agreement adds \$10.0 million to the Bureau's authorization. The agreement also allows for special hiring authority for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and its component parts. It further establishes a FinCEN Office of Domestic Liaison, FinCEN Foreign Financial Intelligence Unit Liaisons, and expands the number of U.S. Treasury Attachés to allow the Department a broader reach for its AML-CFT activities.

The conference agreement also addresses the critical issue of beneficial ownership. Targeting bad actors who own or control businesses that act as "fronts" or shell companies on behalf of those conducting illicit activities is essential to combating crime and safeguarding our national security.

The conference agreement requires corporations, limited liability companies, and other similar entities formed in the U.S.-or foreign entities registered to do business in the U.S.- to report their beneficial owners to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as a means to combat the abuse of anonymous companies, which can be used to facilitate money laundering, the financing of terrorism, proliferation finance, tax evasion, human and drug trafficking, sanctions evasion, and other financial crimes.

The conference agreement requires companies to disclose their beneficial owners to the U.S. Department of the Treasury at the time the company is formed and when ownership changes. This beneficial ownership information will be kept confidential and treated as sensitive information, protected under the highest information security standards. It will be made directly available only to: (1) Authorized Government authorities upon request as set out in the measure, subject to effective safeguards, to facilitate relevant national security, intelligence, and law enforcement activities; and (2) Financial institutions, for purposes of complying with their customer due diligence requirements under applicable law and regulation.

For requests made by Federal agencies, the conference agreement requires that only the head of an agency or a designee may certify access to the beneficial ownership database for an investigation, or other authorized national security, intelligence, or law enforcement activity. The conferees expect that the process of delegating authority for designees to make a written certification under section 5403(c)(3)(E) will be consistent with the existing processes to delegate authority to designees to carry out 26 U.S.C. 6103 requests, while taking into account the unique organizational structures of each requesting agency.

Similarly, requests made by State, local, or Tribal law enforcement must be approved by a court of competent jurisdiction. "Court of competent jurisdiction," for purposes of this measure, includes an officer of such a court such as a judge, magistrate, or a Clerk of Courts. This does not include attorneys who are party to a proceeding.

The conferees note that nothing in this conference agreement is designed to undermine the requirement that financial institutions identify and verify the beneficial owners of their legal entity customers pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 1010.230(a). The conference agreement provides that not later than 1 year after the regulations promulgated to implement the Corporate Transparency Act become effective, the Secretary of the Treasury shall revise the final rule entitled "Customer Due Diligence Requirements for Financial Institutions" (81 Fed. Reg. 29397 (May 11, 2016)) (the "CDD Rule") to, inter alia, bring the CDD rule into conformance with the statute and reduce any burdens on financial institutions and legal entity customers that are unnecessary or duplicative.

The conference agreement further provides that paragraphs (b)-(j) of 31 C.F.R. § 1010.230 will be rescinded upon the effective date of the revised rule promulgated under this subsection. The conferees intend for the revised CDD rule, including those provisions added pursuant to section 5403(a) of this amendment, to replace appropriate provisions of the current 31 C.F.R. § 1010.230.

DIVISION G—ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020

Elijah E. Cummings Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2020 (sec. 8001-8605)

The House bill contained Division H that would authorize certain aspects of the Coast Guard.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with various amendments.

DIVISION H—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE XC—HOMELAND SECURITY MATTERS

Department of Homeland Security CISA Director (sec. 9001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1793) that would modify the position level of the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), write into law certain experience requirements for the position, and limit an individual to no more than two 5-year terms as Director.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5244) that would make the changes to the Executive Schedule status of the Director.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the term limitation and include several other modifications to other offices within CISA.

Sector risk management agencies (sec. 9002)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1784) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to review the current framework for securing critical infrastructure and submit a report to the President containing recommendations for revisions. The provision would require the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, to evaluate the current list of critical infrastructure sectors and the current designations for sector risk management agencies and provide recommendations for revisions to the President. The provision would also require the President to review such recommendations, revise them, and submit to appropriate congressional committees and offices an explanation for any rejected recommendations. The provision would further require the public designation of critical infrastructure sectors in the Federal Register and would formalize the sector risk management agencies. Finally, the provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the appropriate committees a report on the effectiveness of the sector risk management agencies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include the heads of the sector risk management agencies for initial and subsequent reviews by the Secretary, require the submission of the Secretary's initial report to the Congress as well as the President, and modify the requirements for the initial review and presidential report to the Congress. The amendment would also extend the Comptroller General of the United States review and make several modifications to the formalization of the risk management agencies.

Review and analysis of inland waters seaport security (sec. 9003)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1065) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report regarding the screening practices for foreign cargo arriving at seaports on the Great Lakes and inland waterways.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require additional analysis, reviews, and a threat assessment, as well as make technical edits.

Department of Homeland Security reports on digital content forgery technology (sec. 9004)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710D) that would require, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to research the state of digital content forgery technology and produce a report on such technology.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5243).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make various modifications to the required reports.

GAO study of cybersecurity insurance (sec. 9005)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710A) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the state and availability of insurance for cybersecurity risks, detail certain requirements for such a study, and require the Comptroller General to provide to the Congress a report on the findings and conclusions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Strategy to secure email (sec. 9006)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1780) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to implement a Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance (DMARC) standard across U.S.-based email providers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

The conferees note this implements a recommendation made by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission.

Department of Homeland Security large-scale non-intrusive inspection scanning plan (sec. 9007)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1805) that would require, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives for increasing to 100 percent the rate of high-throughput scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles and freight rail traffic entering the United States at land ports of entry and rail-border crossings along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology to enhance border security.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

TITLE XCI—VETERANS AFFAIRS MATTERS

Modification of licensure requirements for Department of Veterans Affairs health care professionals providing treatment via telemedicine (sec. 9101)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1089) that would amend section 1730C(b) of title 38, United States Code, to modify the licensure requirements for health care professionals providing telemedicine treatment by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Additional care for newborn children of veterans (sec. 9102)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1090A) that would amend section 1786 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide a newborn child more than 7 days of health care services and the transportation necessary to receive such services if the child requires additional medical care.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Expansion of eligibility for HUD-VASH (sec. 9103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1790) that would amend section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)) and subsection (b) of section 2003 of title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for HUD-VASH services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Study on unemployment rate of women veterans who served on active duty in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001 (sec. 9104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710E) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the unemployment rate of post-9/11 women veterans.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Access of veterans to Individual Longitudinal Exposure Record (sec. 9105)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 753) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to provide a veteran with read-only access to the veteran's documents contained in the Individual Longitudinal Exposure Record through a portal accessible on websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would remove the requirements for: (1) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to consult with the Secretary of Defense; and (2) the Department of Defense to include such documents on a website of the Department.

Department of Veterans Affairs report on undisbursed funds (sec. 9106)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1708) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to Congress, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the unclaimed property in the possession of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Secretary's report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, on the undisbursed funds of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Transfer of Mare Island Naval Cemetery to Secretary of Veterans Affairs for maintenance by National Cemetery Administration (sec. 9107)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1764) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the city of Vallejo, California, under which the city of Vallejo shall transfer to the Secretary all right, title, and interest in the Mare Island Naval Cemetery in Vallejo, California, at no cost to the Secretary. This provision would also require the Secretary to submit a report on the feasibility and advisability of exercising such authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Comptroller General report on Department of Veterans Affairs handling of disability compensation claims by certain veterans (sec. 9108)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6090) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress that evaluates how the Department of Veterans Affairs has handled claims for disability benefits of veterans with type 1 diabetes who have been exposed to a herbicide agent.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Comptroller General to submit the report within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Additional diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam (sec. 9109)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1090B) that would amend section 1116(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, by adding Parkinsonism, bladder cancer, and hypothyroidism to the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

TITLE XCII—COMMUNICATIONS MATTERS

Reliable emergency alert distribution improvement (sec. 9201)

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 6096, 6096A, 6096B, 6096C, 6096D, 6096E, 6096F, and 6096G) that included the Reliable Emergency Alert Distribution Improvement Act of 2020.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recesses with a technical amendment.

Wireless supply chain innovation and multilateral security (sec. 9202)

The Senate amendment contained a series of provisions (secs. 1091-1093) that would establish a Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund and Multilateral Telecommunications Security Fund and direct the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, or their designees, to consider how to enhance representation of the United States at international forums that set standards for fifth generation (5G) networks and for future generations of wireless communications networks. These provisions would also require a series of reports.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make edits to the communication technology security funds and the associated requirements.

It is the intent of the conferees that the Secretary of Commerce, when establishing the criteria for grants awarded under the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund, shall interpret the word "promoting" in Section 1092 (a)(3)(A),(C),

(F), and (G) as intended to mean furthering the development of new 5G-related technologies.

Spectrum information technology modernization efforts (sec. 9203)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 223) that would direct an interagency information technology spectrum modernization effort, led by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Infrastructure and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, to synchronize development and coordination of standards and Federal spectrum management. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in the telecommunications infrastructure of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1084).

The House recedes with an amendment to the dates for the Comptroller General reviews and to remove the telecommunications infrastructure program.

Internet of Things (sec. 9204)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5239) that would require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a Federal working group to provide recommendations to Congress on various aspects of the Internet of Things. The provision would detail the membership of the working group, issues to address, and certain reporting requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees encourage the Secretary of Commerce to include the Department of Defense and any other appropriate Federal agencies in the Federal working group required in the provision to ensure comprehensive interagency participation.

TITLE XCIII—INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Requirement for facilitation of establishment of social media data and threat analysis center (sec. 9301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1299L) that would require, not later than September 1, 2021, and biennially thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of

State, and any other relevant Federal agency, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on foreign influence campaigns targeting United States Federal elections.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 5323) that would amend section 5323 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require the establishment of the Social Media Data and Threat Analysis Center.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 5323 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 to require the establishment of the Social Media Data and Threat Analysis Center. The amendment would also require, not later than March 1, 2021, as a review of the 2020 Federal elections and 90 days before the date of each regularly scheduled general election for Federal Office, the Director of the Social Media Data and Threat Analysis Center to submit to specified congressional committees a report on foreign malign influence campaigns on and across social media platforms targeting such election, and a briefing from the Director of National Intelligence regarding the same topic.

Independent study on identifying and addressing threats that individually or collectively affect national security, financial security, or both (sec. 9302)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710H) that would require the Director of National Intelligence to engage a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on identifying and addressing threats that individually or collectively affect national security, financial security, or both.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove certain elements from the scope of the study, and would make other technical and conforming changes.

TITLE XCIV—SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—CYBERSECURITY MATTERS

Improving national initiative for cybersecurity education (sec. 9401)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5231) that would put into place a range of measures to improve national cybersecurity education.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses with an amendment that would make certain modifications to include additional Federal agencies as appropriate and would alter certain considerations relating to the provision of financial aid.

Development of standards and guidelines for improving cybersecurity workforce of Federal agencies (sec. 9402)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5232) that would modify the mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to include the identification and development of standards and guidelines for improving the cybersecurity workforce of an agency.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Modifications to Federal cyber scholarship-for-service program (sec. 9403)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5233) that would modify the Federal cyber scholarship-for-service program by altering the employment placement priorities of the program and seeking to provide awards for various early cybersecurity-related experiences.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Additional modifications to Federal cyber scholarship-for-service program (sec. 9404)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5234) that would modify the Federal cyber scholarship-for-service program by clarifying certain aspects of the scholarship's employment obligation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Cybersecurity in programs of the National Science Foundation (sec. 9405)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5235) that would include cybersecurity in certain existing computer science programs of the National Science Foundation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike a section requiring the Director of the National Science Foundation to ensure that students pursuing graduate degrees in cybersecurity-related fields are considered as applicants for certain fellowship programs of the Foundation.

Cybersecurity in STEM programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (sec. 9406)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5236) that would require the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to include, to the maximum extent practicable, cybersecurity education in any science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education program of the Administration.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

National cybersecurity challenges (sec. 9407)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 5238) that would require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a range of cybersecurity-related challenges to be pursued by the Department of Commerce, in coordination with certain other offices.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would expand the list of emerging technologies to be pursued in such challenge and include privacy as a consideration in another.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (sec. 9411)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6087) that would broaden the scope of the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) at the Department of Energy to include applied energy research and other research topics that align with the mission of the Department.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would state that the Secretary may continue to use the eligibility criteria in use on the date of the agreement's enactment or any successor criteria.

The conferees understand that the Secretary of Energy currently has the discretion to establish their own eligibility criteria or continue to utilize the eligibility criteria developed by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and nothing in this provision modifies that authority or directs the Secretary to change current practice. Furthermore, the conferees are aware that NSF is in the process of implementing new eligibility criteria for fiscal year 2021 and the conferees expect the Secretary to use NSF's new criteria for fiscal year 2021 in order to ensure timely implementation on the new program authorities and to minimize disruption for States that participate in the EPSCoR program.

Industries of the future (sec. 9412)

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 6094A, 6094B, and 6094C) that would increase the capacity of research and development programs of the Federal Government that focus on industries of the future, among other things.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

National Institute of Standards and Technology Manufacturing Extension Partnership program supply chain database (sec. 9413)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1806) that would direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to establish a national supply chain database within the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would instead direct the Director of NIST to carry out a study to evaluate the feasibility, advisability, and costs of establishing such a national supply chain database and report to the Congress with its findings within 6 months.

Study on Chinese policies and influence in the development of international standards for emerging technologies (sec. 9414)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1705) that would direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to conduct a study and provide recommendations, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the impact of the policies of the People's Republic of China and coordination among industrial entities within the People's Republic of China on international bodies engaged in

developing and setting international standards for emerging technologies. The entity that conducts the study must submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees believe that while U.S. experts have historically been leaders in international standards development activities, the principles of openness, transparency, due process, and consensus supported by the United States in the development of international standards are being eroded in certain bodies. Further, voluntary consensus standards, developed through an industry-led process, serve as the cornerstone of the U.S. standardization system and have become the basis of a sound national economy and the key to global market access. The conferees believe, therefore, that strengthening the unique United States public-private partnerships approach to standards development is critical to United States economic competitiveness. The United States Government should ensure cooperation and coordination across Federal agencies and partner with private sector stakeholders to continue to shape international dialogues in regard to standards development for emerging technologies.

Coordination with Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers (sec. 9415)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1807) that would require each Manufacturing USA Institute to contract, as appropriate, with a Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center to provide outreach and assistance to small and medium-sized manufacturers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XCV—NATURAL RESOURCES MATTERS

Transfer of funds for Oklahoma City national memorial endowment fund (sec. 9501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710F) that would require the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on the current status of the

Oklahoma City National Memorial and a summary of non-Federal funding that has been raised in accordance with section 7(2) of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 450ss-5(2)).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 532) that would amend section 7(1) of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 450ss-5(1)) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide funds from the National Park Service's national recreation and preservation account to the Oklahoma City National Memorial endowment fund.

The House recesses.

Workforce issues for military realignments in the Pacific (sec. 9502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1794) that would amend section 1806 of title 48, United States Code, to extend temporary flexibility for approving H-2B workers in the construction industry on Guam for projects both inside and outside the military installation and related to the military buildup on Guam.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recesses.

Affirmation of authority for non-oil and gas operations on the outer Continental Shelf (sec. 9503)

The conference agreement includes a provision that would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333(a)(1)) to clarify that the Constitution, laws, and jurisdiction of the United States are extended to the Outer Continental Shelf, including with respect to installations and other devices permanently or temporarily attached to the seabed for the purposes of exploring for, developing, or producing non-mineral energy resources.

TITLE XCVI—OVERSIGHT AND REFORM MATTERS

Inventory of program activities of Federal agencies (sec. 9601)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1770) that would require Federal agencies to report on their Federal program activities and provide that information to the Director, Office of Management and Budget.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment to conform the provision to the style and clerical requirements of this Act.

Preservation of electronic messages and other records (sec. 9602)

The House bill included a provision (sec. 1711) that would establish the short title for the subsection as the "Electronic Message Preservation Act."

The House bill also included a provision (sec. 1712) that would amend chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, to require the Archivist of the United States to promulgate regulations governing Federal agency preservation of electronic messages determined to be Federal records, and other electronic records, as practicable. The provision would further require that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency submit to the Archivist a report on the agency's compliance with the new regulations. Finally, the provision would require that not later than 90 days after receipt of all Federal agency compliance reports, the Archivist submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on Federal agency compliance with the new regulations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist propose the regulations required, and that not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency submit to the Archivist a report on the agency's compliance with the new regulations.

Continuity of the economy plan (sec. 9603)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1086) that would require the President to develop and maintain a plan to ensure the continuity of the economy in the event of a significant disruption. The provision lays out in detail the contents of the plan, as well as the offices that shall be involved in the preparation of such a plan, and requires the President to submit the plan to the Congress no later than 2 years after the enactment of this Act and no less frequently than every 3 years thereafter.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recedes with technical amendments.

TITLE XCVII—FINANCIAL SERVICES MATTERS

SUBTITLE A—KLEPTOCRACY ASSET RECOVERY REWARDS ACT

Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act (sec. 9701-9703)

The House bill contained Division K that would amend chapter 97 of title 31, United States Code, to establish the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Program in the Department of the Treasury, and to authorize appropriations for the purpose of paying rewards under the program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar division.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would establish the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards program as a pilot program terminating 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and increase the role of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General in the execution of the rewards program.

SUBTITLE B—COMBATING RUSSIAN MONEY LAUNDERING

Combating Russian Money Laundering (secs. 9711-9714)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 15001-15004) that would require a report if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that certain institutions, transactions, or money laundering activities require domestic financial institutions or domestic financial agencies to take special measures described in section 5318A(b) of title 31, United States Code, and permit implementation of such special measures.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Certified notice at completion of an assessment (sec. 9721)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1803) that would amend section 721(b)(3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(3)).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Ensuring Chinese debt transparency (sec. 9722)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1779) that would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r)) that it is the policy of the United States to use the voice and vote of the United States at the respective institution to seek to secure greater transparency with respect to the terms and conditions of financing provided by the Government of the People's Republic of China to any member state of the respective institution that is a recipient of financing from the institution, consistent with the rules and principles of the Paris Club.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Accountability for World Bank Loans to China (sec. 9723)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1841 to 1845) that would direct the United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to instruct the United States Executive Director at the IBRD that it is the policy of the United States to: (1) Pursue the expeditious graduation of the People's Republic of China from assistance by the IBRD, consistent with the lending criteria of the IBRD; and (2) Until the graduation of China from IBRD assistance, prioritize projects in China that contribute to global public goods, to the extent practicable. The provision also contained multiple reporting requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a technical amendment.

Fairness for Taiwan nationals regarding employment at international financial institutions (sec. 9724)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1851, 1852, and 1853) that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to seek to ensure that Taiwan nationals are not discriminated against in any employment decision by the

institution, including employment through consulting or part-time opportunities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

TITLE XCIX—CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS FOR AMERICA

Creating helpful incentives to produce semiconductors for America (secs. 9901-9908)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1821-1825) that would require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program that provides grants to covered entities to incentivize investment of semiconductor fabrication facilities, or assembly, testing, advanced packaging, or advanced research and development of semiconductors in the United States.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs 1094-1099).

The House recesses with an amendment that would make various modifications to the provisions.

TITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

AMBER Alert nationwide (sec. 10001)

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 1731 to 1734) that would require the national coordinator of the AMBER Alert communications network to identify and eliminate gaps in the AMBER Alert network to include airports, maritime ports, border crossings, checkpoints, and other ports of exit from the United States. The provisions would also expand the grants for the expansion of the AMBER Alert system from highways to include airports, maritime ports, border crossing areas and check points, and ports of exit as well as the expansion of the system to notify aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and other travelers. The provisions would also make the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands eligible for AMBER Alert grants. The provisions would also allow the Attorney General to issue a grant waiver to American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or an Indian Tribe to provide additional funding for educational programs, law enforcement training and equipment, and new technologies related to AMBER Alert systems and communications.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Improving authority for operation of unmanned aircraft for educational purposes (sec. 10002)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1087) that would amend section 350 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254; 49 U.S.C. 44809 note) in the section heading, by striking "at institutions of higher education" and inserting "for educational purposes".

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Prohibition on provision of airport improvement grant funds to certain entities that have violated intellectual property rights of United States entities (sec. 10003)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1809) that would amend the prohibition on the provision of grant funds to entities that have violated intellectual property rights of United States entities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses with a clarifying amendment.

Study and report on the affordability of insulin (sec. 10004)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6063) that would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, to: (1) Conduct a study on the impact of the affordability of insulin on the health outcomes of insured and uninsured diabetics and on Federal government spending; and (2) Provide a report to Congress within 2 years of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Waiver authority with respect to institutions located in an area affected by Hurricane Maria (sec. 10005)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1791) that would require the Secretary of Education to waive applicable laws, for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2022 (and potentially for fiscal years 2023 and 2024), with respect to institutions of higher education receiving assistance under

title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) at the time of a covered hurricane disaster.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Education to waive applicable laws, for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025, with respect to institutions of higher education receiving assistance under title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 at the time of a covered hurricane disaster.

Farm and ranch mental health (sec. 10006)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3601) that would require the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to carry out a public service campaign to address the mental health of farmers.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3602) that would require the Secretary of Agriculture, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to expand the fiscal year 2019 pilot program to train Farm Service Agency, Risk Management Agency, and Natural Resources Conservation Service employees in the management of stress to farmers and ranchers.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3603) that would require the Secretary of Agriculture to convene a task force of agricultural and rural stakeholders at the national, State, and local levels to assess the causes of mental stress and to develop best practices for response to such stress.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1053) similar to the House provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to carry out a public service announcement campaign to address the mental health of farmers and ranchers. The provision would authorize the Secretary to conduct the campaign through a third party contractor.

Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, to expand a pilot program from 2019 that trained certain employees in the management of stress experienced by farmers and ranchers. The Secretary would provide a report on the employee training program, at least once every 2 years, to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary to convene a task force of agricultural and rural stakeholders to assess the causes of stress in farmers and ranchers and to identify best practices for responding to such stress. The task force would submit a

report to the Secretary within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act. The authorities of this provision would cease on October 1, 2023.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Requirement to post a 100 word summary to regulations.gov

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1088) that would amend section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, to require that a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Federal Register include the publicly accessible Internet address at which a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule is posted.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on downloading or using TikTok by Federal employees

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1112) that would prohibit Federal employees from downloading or using TikTok on any technology device issued by the United States Government.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Hong Kong Autonomy Act

The Senate amendment contained provisions (secs. 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711) that would require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to report to the Congress on any determination that a foreign person is materially contributing, has materially contributed, or attempts to materially contribute to the failure of the Government of China to meet its obligations under the Joint Declaration or the Basic Law. The provision would also impose sanctions on these foreign persons, and on foreign financial institutions that conduct significant transactions with them. The provision contained various waivers and exceptions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Hong Kong Autonomy Act (Public Law 116-149) passed into law on July 14, 2020.

GAO study on the school-to-prison pipeline

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1707) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the school to prison pipeline.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note the Comptroller General recently issued a study on school discipline called "Discipline Disparities for Black Students, Boys, and Students with Disabilities" (GAO-18-258). This report addresses many of the items included in the original House provision.

Report regarding veterans who receive benefits under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1709) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to publish a report, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding veterans who receive benefits under laws administered by the Secretary, including the Transition Assistance Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Report on Government police training and equipping programs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710C) that would require the President to provide to the Congress, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report on all Federal government police training and equipping programs outside the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Government Accountability Office report on Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation compliance with settlement

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the Congress a report on the compliance of Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation with the settlement agreement it reached with the United States Department of Commerce on June 8, 2018.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Review and Report of experimentation with ticks and insects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1710M) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of whether the Department of Defense experimented with ticks, other insects, airborne releases of tick-borne bacteria, viruses, pathogens, or any other tick-borne agents regarding use as a biological weapon between the years of 1950 and 1977.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees note the importance of addressing biological threats, both man-made and naturally occurring, and the impact these threats pose to military forces, their dependents, and overall military readiness. The conferees support the Department's research efforts to prevent the occurrence, diagnoses, and treatment of tick-borne illnesses, including through the Tick-Borne Disease Research Program established in fiscal year 2016. The conferees note the importance of continued compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention which bans the development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons of mass destruction.

Presidential Records

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1713) that would amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, to prescribe new definitions and additional regulations and certifications applicable to presidential records.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Short title

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1721) that would designate subtitle C of title XVII the Space Technology Advancement Report (STAR) Act of 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

House recesses.

Findings

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1722) that would make several findings relating to competition between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) in commercial and government space activities. The provision would find that PRC activities threaten current U.S. leadership in space and frequently do so through unfair and anti-competitive practices.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

*Prohibition of public display of Confederate battle flag on
Department of Defense property*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1749) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag at all Department of Defense property with certain exceptions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that symbols honoring the Confederate States of America will be further examined by the Commission authorized elsewhere in the conference report.

Nonimmigrant status for certain nationals of Portugal

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1755) that would identify Portugal as a described foreign state for the purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)) if the Government of Portugal provides similar nonimmigrant status to nationals of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

*Developing crisis capabilities to meet needs for homeland
security-critical supplies*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1760) that would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies to create a repository of federally approved plans and specifications for critical medical items that could help manufacturers rapidly produce those items in a potential national emergency or disaster.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

The conferees note that a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report issued in June 2020 cited concerns related to the acquisition, distribution, and adequacy of supplies during the COVID-19 response, including from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), for the purpose of increasing the availability of medical supplies. The conferees note that GAO also observed

in a September 2020 report that, since the beginning of the pandemic, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services have begun to focus on intermediate goals, such as increasing domestic manufacturing capacity and rebuilding the SNS to better position the United States to respond to continuing COVID-19 outbreaks and future emergencies. States also have been building their own stockpiles of critical supplies.

However, despite the ongoing work to obtain needed medical supplies and expand domestic production of these items, the conferees remain concerned that certain supply shortages remain. The conferees emphasize the need to identify homeland security-critical supplies to address future national emergencies or disasters, develop plans related to the production of such supplies, including by nontraditional manufacturers, and to enter into contingent arrangements to expedite the production of such supplies in the event of a national emergency or disaster. Therefore, the conferees will continue to encourage reviews of stockpiles of critical supplies and conduct rigorous oversight of efforts to ensure viable supply chains are in place to ensure the United States is well prepared to respond to continuing COVID-19 outbreaks and future emergencies.

Foreign state computer intrusions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1762) that would end foreign state immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States or of the States in certain cases in which damages are sought by a national of the United States against a foreign state relating to computer intrusions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Online and distance education classes and nonimmigrant visas

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1763) that would authorize nonimmigrants described in subparagraph (F), (J), or (M) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) to engage in online or distance education classes or programs that are determined necessary by an institute or program for the protection of health and safety and that such classes or programs would count toward the requirement to pursue a full course of study to maintain nonimmigrant status.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Establishment of Southern New England Regional Commission

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1768) that would amend Section 15301(a) of title 40, United States Code, to establish a Southern New England Regional Commission.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

FedRAMP Authorization Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1769) that would amend chapter 36 of title 44, United States Code, to codify the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Building United States capacity for verification and manufacturing of advanced microelectronics

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1771) that would require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to carry out research and development to enable advances and breakthroughs in measurement science, standards, material characterization, instrumentation, testing, and manufacturing capabilities to accelerate the underlying research and development for design, development, and manufacturability of next generation microelectronics and ensure the competitiveness and leadership of the United States within the microelectronics sector.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Threshold for reporting additions to toxics release inventory

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1772) that would amend section 7321 of the PFAS Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-92) by prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from applying 40 C.F.R. 372.38 to the chemicals identified in sec. 7321 unless the Administrator revises the reporting threshold for the chemicals identified in sec. 7321(b) and (c) to 10,000 pounds per year and sets the reporting threshold for chemicals identified pursuant to sec. 7321(d) at 10,000 pounds per year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Temporary relief for private student loan borrowers

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1776) that would prohibit any servicer of private education loans from collecting payments or accruing interest on such loans through September 30, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees are concerned about the growing burden of student debt on borrowers, taxpayers, and the U.S. economy. The conferees urge the Administration to use authorities provided to it by the Congress to ensure that all borrowers, particularly those who are in financial distress, are treated fairly and receive any assistance they are eligible for.

Report on threat posed by domestic terrorists

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1781) that would require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, and the Director of National Intelligence (acting through the National Counterterrorism Center) to jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes an evaluation of the nature and extent of the domestic terror threat and domestic terrorist groups.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

As articulated by the National Security Strategy, the conferees note that America should reject bigotry and oppression and will deny violent ideologies the space to take root in American communities.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) testified on September 17, 2020, that the greatest domestic terrorist threat is white supremacists. In the October 2020 Homeland Threat Assessment, the acting Secretary of Homeland Security stated that he was "particularly concerned about white supremacist violent extremists who have been exceptionally lethal in their abhorrent, targeted attacks in recent years" and that "[they] seek to force ideological change in the United States through violence, death, and destruction."

The conferees further note that Section 5602 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) sought to better characterize the domestic terrorist threat by requiring the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in consultation with the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), to produce a set of

comprehensive reports over 5 years. The recurring annual report on domestic terrorism is to include: a strategic intelligence assessment on the nature and severity of the domestic terror threat internal to the United States; metrics on the number and type of incidents, coupled with resulting investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and analytic products; copies of the FBI's guidelines and policies permitting the initiation and execution of domestic terrorism investigations; detailed explanations of how the FBI, DHS, and NCTC prioritize the allocation and sustainment of personnel and resources against domestic terrorism threats and incidents; and descriptions regarding the type and regularity of training provided by the FBI, DHS, or NCTC to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement. The report is required to be made available to the public in an effort to increase transparency on matters of critical national importance.

The conferees note, however, that this required report has not yet been delivered to the appropriate congressional committees. The conferees, therefore, urge the Director of the FBI to submit this report without further delay.

Department of Defense mechanism for provision of dissenting views

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1783) that would establish and require a briefing on a mechanism for providing dissenting views regarding Department of Defense and United States national security policy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Policy on conscious and unconscious gender bias

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1786) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a policy that defines conscious and unconscious gender bias and provides guidance to eliminate all such bias.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Credit monitoring

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1792) that would amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act (Public Law 91-508).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Study on viability of seawater mining for critical minerals

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1796) that would require the Secretary of Defense to initiate a study on the viability of seawater mining for critical minerals not later than 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act. The provision would also require a report on the results of the study not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the head of any other relevant Federal agency and relevant stakeholders, to initiate a study of the viability of extracting minerals, such as uranium, that are critical to the defense industrial base of the United States from seawater not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Additionally, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the results of the study not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The report shall be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

Disclosure requirement

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1798) that would amend section 104 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214) to require entities that issue securities to disclose to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) should the issuer retain a public accounting firm that: (1) Is located in a foreign jurisdiction; (2) Performs more than one-third of the audit services for the issuer; and (3) Cannot be inspected because of a prohibition imposed by an authority in the foreign jurisdiction. Should no audit of the issuer or its servicing auditing firm be permitted for 3 consecutive years, the provision would require the SEC to bar trading of the issuer's stock. In addition, with each audit report to the SEC, the issuer would be required to disclose: (1) The percent of its shares owned by governmental entities in the foreign jurisdiction; (2) The name of each official of the Chinese Communist Party who is a member of the board of directors; and (3) Whether the issuer's articles of incorporation contain any part of the charter of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recesses.

Establishment of Office of Cyber Engagement of the Department of Veterans Affairs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1802) that would establish within the Department of Veterans Affairs an office of cyber engagement to address cyber risks to veterans, share information about such risks, and coordinate with other Federal agencies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Department of Homeland Security acquisition documentation

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1804) that would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) by establishing additional documentation requirements for Department of Homeland Security major acquisition programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

COVID-19 emergency medical supplies enhancement

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1808) that would: (1) Specify certain supplies used to fight and reduce the impact of COVID-19 as scarce and critical materials; (2) Direct the Defense Production Act be used to meet the country's most critical needs to combat COVID-19; (3) Require enhanced oversight of pricing levels for critical materials; (4) Require determination of a target level of testing for each state; (5) Require a point person for improved coordination between the private sector and the Federal Government; and (6) Require a strategic plan for production of personal protective equipment and other supplies needed to reduce the impact of COVID-19 currently and moving forward, among other things.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Payments for private education loan borrowers, as a result of COVID-19

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1812) that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to make student loan payments on behalf of a covered borrower in an amount up to \$10,000.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Biliteracy Education Seal and Teaching Act

The House bill contained several provisions (sec. 1831-1834) that would require the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program to enable States to establish Seal of Biliteracy programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Providing information to States regarding undelivered savings bonds

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 6003) that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide each State additional information allowing for the identification of the registered owner of certain savings bonds.

The House bill contained no similar provision.
The Senate recesses.

Advanced nuclear reactor research and development goals

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.
The Senate recesses.

Nuclear energy strategic plan

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, and 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.
The Senate recesses.

Versatile, reactor-based fast neutron source

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, and 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.
The Senate recesses.

Advanced nuclear fuel security program

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, and 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act. The House bill contained no similar provisions. The Senate recesses.

University Nuclear Leadership Program

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, and 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act. The House bill contained no similar provisions. The Senate recesses.

Adjusting strategic petroleum reserve mandated drawdowns

The Senate amendment contained within Title LXVII a series of six provisions (secs. 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, and 6706), collectively titled the Nuclear Energy Leadership Act. The House bill contained no similar provisions. The Senate recesses.

Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

The Senate amendment contained Division F that included the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. The House bill contained no similar provision. The Senate recesses.

Department of State Authorities and Activities

The House bill contained provisions (secs. 14001- 14806) that included the Eliot L. Engel Department of State Authorization Act of 2020. The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions. The House recesses.

Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity

The House bill contained Division M, comprising the ``Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act of 2020,`` that would amend section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) and require the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish a Diversity Advisory Group. The Senate amendment contained no similar division. The House recesses.

Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act

The House bill contained Division O that included the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

Public Lands

The House bill contained Division O that included the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

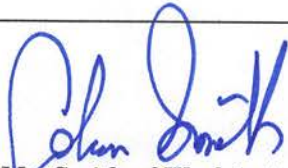
The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.
The House recesses.

H.R. 6395

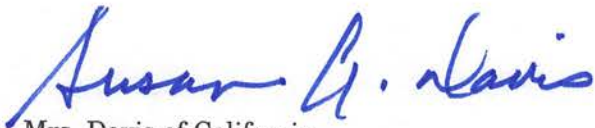
*Managers on the part of the
HOUSE*

*Managers on the part of the
SENATE*

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and for modifications committed to conference:



Mr. Smith of Washington



Mrs. Davis of California

~~Mr. Langevin~~



Mr. Larsen of Washington



Mr. Cooper






Mr. Courtney

~~Mr. Carantoni~~

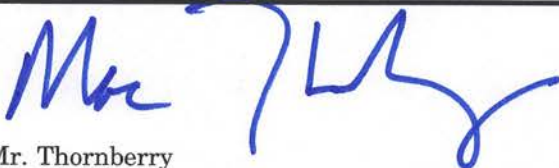


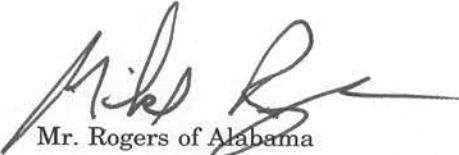



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
Mr. Speier	
 Mr. Norcross	
 Mr. Gallego	
 Mr. Moulton	
 Mr. Carbajal	
 Mr. Brown of Maryland	
 Mr. Khanna	
 Mr. Keating	

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
 Mr. Vela	
Mr. Kim	
 Ms. Kendra S. Horn of Oklahoma	
 Mr. Cisneros	



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
 Mr. Thornberry	
 Mr. Wilson of South Carolina	
 Mr. Turner	
 Mr. Rogers of Alabama	
 Mr. Lamborn	
 Mr. Wittman	
 Mrs. Hartzler	
Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia	




H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
 Ms. Stefanik	
 Mr. Kelly of Mississippi	
 Mr. Gallagher	
Mr. Banks	
 Mr. Banks	


H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of secs. 1002 and 8003 of the House bill, and secs. 4, 126, and 1086 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
 Mr. Morelle	
 Mr. Horsford	
Mr. Stewart	




H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Education and Labor, for the consideration of secs. 212, 279, 569, 570, 1110, 1791, 1797, 1833, and 1834 of the House bill, and secs. 516, 561-63, 565, 566, 1090, 5211, 6047, 6091, and 6615 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
 Mr. Scott of Virginia	
 Mrs. Trahan	
 Mr. Guthrie	



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
<p>From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of secs. 223, 229, 332, 335, 535, 540H, 601, 705, 736, 1299N-2, 1641, 1760, 1761, 1772, 1793, 1821, 1823, 1824, 2835, 3201, 3511, 3601, 5101-04, 5109, 10306, and 11206 of the House bill, and secs. 311, 319, 703, 1053, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1098, 1099, 2841, 3121, 3125, 3131, 3132, 5239, 6082-84, subtitle I of title LX of division E, secs. 6299F, 6614, 6704, and 6706 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:</p>	
<p>Mr. Pallone</p>	
<p>Ms. DeGette</p>	
<p> Mr. Walden</p>	


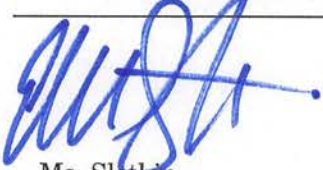

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
<p>From the Committee on Financial Services, for consideration of secs. 902, 1248, 1249, 1299R-9, 1768, 1776, 1779, 1790, 1792, 1798, 1803, 1808, 1812, subtitles H and I of title XVII of division A, and divisions G, J, K, and M of the House bill, and secs. 1706-10 and 6231 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:</p>	
 Ms. Waters	
 Mr. Vargas	
 Mr. Luetkemeyer	

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
<p>From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of secs. 213, 843, subtitle C of title XI of division A, secs. 1202, 1203, 1207, 1221-24, 1231-33, 1238, 1248, 1249, 1251, 1260D, 1260E, 1261, 1266, 1272-74, 1276, 1280, 1286, 1290-92, 1294, 1296, 1299, 1299B, 1299G, 1299H, 1299K, subtitles H-K of title XII of division A, secs. 1299Q-1, 1299Q-2, subtitle M of title XII of division A, secs. 1299T-4, 1299T-5, 1521, 1640F, 1659, 1757, 1759, 1823, and division I of the House bill, and secs. 1201-03, 1205-07, 1210, 1213, subtitle C of title XII and division A, secs. 1231-33, 1236, 1240, 1241, 1251, 1253-56, 1263, 1281, 1283, 1286, 1287, subtitle H of title XII of division A, subtitle C of title XV of division A, sec. 1661, title XVII of division A, secs. 6231, 6251, 6284, 6286, 6293-96, 6299, 6299A, 6299B, 6299D, and 6299F of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:</p>	
<p>Mr. Engel</p>	
	
<p>Mr. Sherman</p>	
	
<p>Mr. McCaul</p>	


H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the</i> HOUSE	<i>Managers on the part of the</i> SENATE
From the Committee on Homeland Security, for consideration of secs. 1630, 1631, 1637, 1640A, 1640D, 1640F, 1760, 1784, 1793, 1804, and 9508 of the House bill, and secs. 6088, 6096D, 6613, and 6614 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
 Ms. Torres Small of New Mexico	
 Ms. Slotkin	
 Mr. Green of Tennessee	

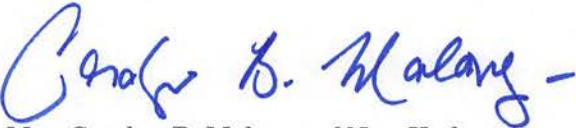

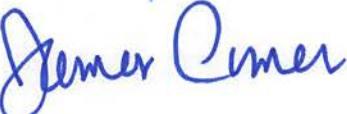
H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of secs. 281, 540D, 814, 1055, 1215, 1299O-6, 1299T-4, 1299T-5, 1640A, 1731, 1733, 1762, and 1763 of the House bill, and secs. 1296 and 6088 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
Mr. Nadler	
Ms. Marjorie E. Powell	
Mr. Staben	


H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of secs. 601, 626, 627, 1744, 1794, 1795, 2834-36, subtitle E of title XXVIII of division B, and divisions O and P of the House bill, and secs. 315, 2861-63, 2887, 6081, and 7861 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
Mr. Grijalva	
Ms. Haaland	
 Mr. Bishop of Utah	



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
<p>From the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for consideration of secs. 373, 813, 815, 825, 830B, 833, 848, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1111, 1114, 1115, subtitles B and C of title XI of division A, secs. 1635, 1639, 1640C, subtitle B of title XVII of division A, secs. 1744, 1745, 1769, 1770, 1774, 1793, 1808, 9208, and 11410 of the House bill, and secs. 631, 1103-06, 1109-13, 5244, 6047, and 9306 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:</p>	
<p> Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York</p>	
<p>Mr. Lynch </p>	
<p> Mr. Comer</p>	



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sec. 229, subtitle D of title II of division A, secs. 327, 333, 341, 1744, 1771, 1806, 1807, 1821, 1824, 1825, division E, secs. 5502 and 10104 of the House bill, and secs. 318, 1098, 1099, subtitle C of title LII of division E, secs. 5231-38, and 6087 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
Ms. Johnson of Texas	
Ms. Sherrill	
 Mr. Garcia of California	



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of secs. 831-33, 835-40, 840A, 841, 844, and 1633 of the House bill, and secs. 871, 872, 1642, 5871-75, and 5877 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
Ms. Velazquez	
 Mr. Golden	
 Mr. Chabot	


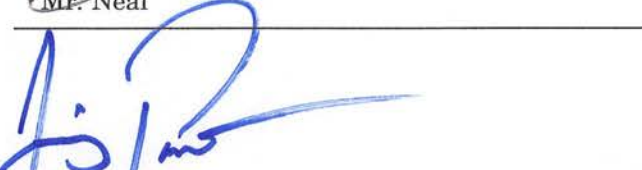
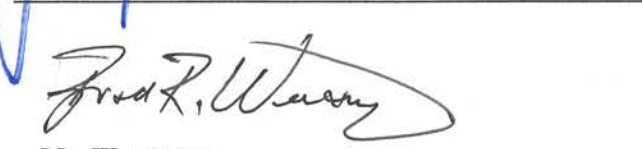
H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of secs. 311, 312, 332, 560G, 601, 829, 830B, 912, 1101, 1732, 1750, 1760, 1768, 1809, 3501, 3504, 3505, 3507-09, 3510C, 3510D, 5103, and division H of the House bill, and secs. 178, 1087, 1635, 3501, 5237, 5246, 6089, and subtitle I of title LX of division E of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
Mr. Hullman	
 Mr. Rouda	
 Mr. Gibbs	




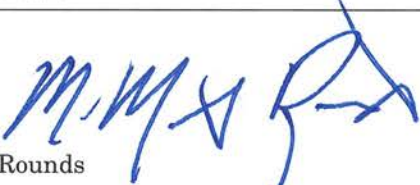



H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for consideration of secs. 525, 534, 535, 540A, 540B, 540C, 540E, 540H, 546, 551-53, 560B, 560E, 560F, 560G, 560H, 718, 724, 731, 734, 750H, 752-54, 760, 831, 1101, 1411, 1764, 1790, 1802, and 5502 of the House bill, and secs. 741, 744, 753, 762-64, 935, 1089, 1090A, 1090B, 1421, and 6085 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
 Mr. Takano	
Mr. Lamb	
 Mr. Bilirakis	


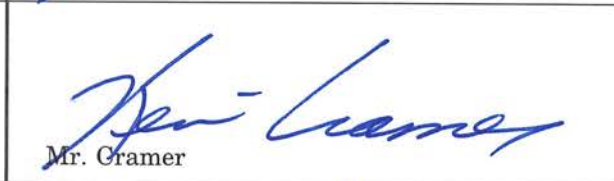
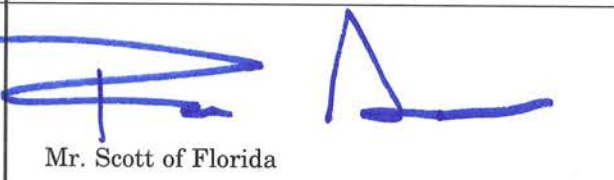
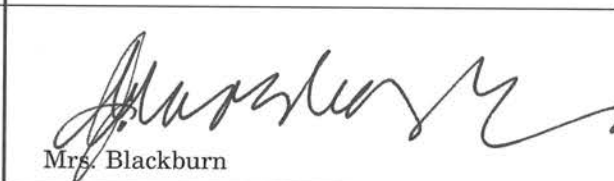
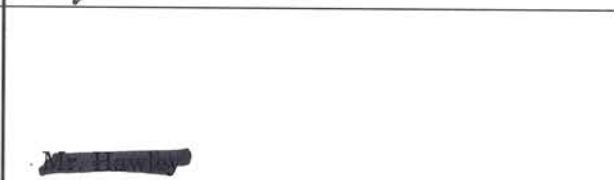
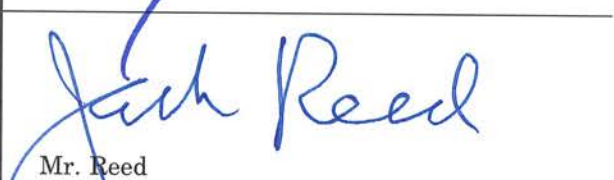

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 1276, 7103, and 7104 of the House bill, and sec. 6003 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:	
 Mr. Neal	
 Mr. Panetta	
 Mr. Wenstrup	





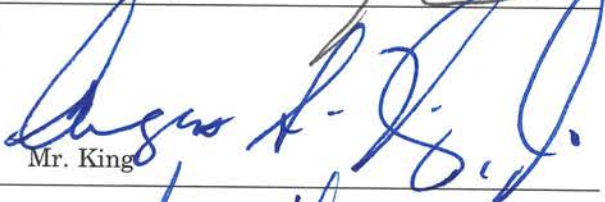
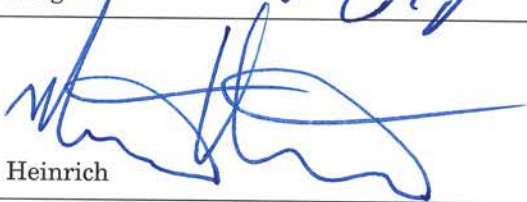


H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
	 Mr. Inhofe
	 Mr. Wicker
	 Mrs. Fischer
	XXXXXXXXXX
	 Mr. Rounds
	 Ms. Ernst
	 Mr. Tillis
	 Mr. Sullivan


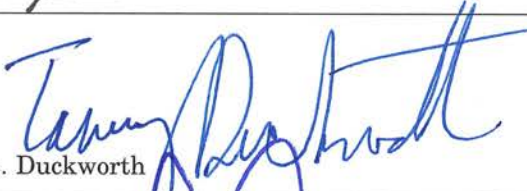

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
	 Mr. Perdue
	 Mr. Cramer
	 Mr. Scott of Florida
	 Mrs. Blackburn
	
	 Mr. Thune
	 Mr. Reed
	 Mrs. Shaheen

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
	 Mrs. Gillibrand
	 Mr. Blumenthal
	 Ms. Hirono
	 Mr. Kaine
	 Mr. King
	 Mr. Heinrich
	
	 Mr. Peters

H.R. 6395—Continued

<i>Managers on the part of the HOUSE</i>	<i>Managers on the part of the SENATE</i>
	 Mr. Manchin
	 Ms. Duckworth
	 Mr. Jones