

**H.R. 8800—NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Sec. 311—Inclusion of Nuclear Energy in Energy Policy of Department of Defense and Related Matters

This section would amend sections 2911 and 2915 of title 10, United States Code, to include nuclear energy sources in the energy policy of the Department of Defense and matters relating to the use of energy for Department facilities.

Sec. 312—Modification to Pilot Program on Navy Installation Nuclear Energy

This section would modify section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (119-60) to require the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment to consider a minimum capacity of 20 megawatts when selecting nuclear reactors for use in the pilot program.

Sec. 313—Standardized Document on Scope of Projects Carried Out Under Military Munitions Response Program

This section would require the Department to establish a standardized scope document for each Military Munitions Response Program project, including cost and schedule estimates, risk summaries, and certified approval prior to task order issuance.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Sec. 321—Expansion of Space-Available Travel Program for Members of the Armed Forces Stationed at United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would amend section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, to allow servicemembers on Active Duty to purchase transportation on Department of Defense aircraft, at commercially-competitive rates, for travel to and from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay on a space-available basis.

Sec. 322—Establishment of Civil Reserve Industrial Base

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to establish the Civil Reserve Industrial Base program under which the Secretary shall enter into agreements with covered commercial facilities.

Sec. 324—Requirements Relating to Aerial Refueling Capability of Air Force Tanker Fleet

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to adopt certain requirements for the sustainment of the aerial refueling tanker fleet and report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on an implementation plan for addressing sustainment challenges.

Sec. 325—Navy Containerized Expeditionary Advanced Manufacturing Capabilities Pilot Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a pilot program to field, evaluate and assess containerized expeditionary advanced manufacturing capabilities and expand the use of additive manufacturing.

Sec. 326—Expansion of Transportation Services on Navy Installations

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to seek to enter into a contract with a public transportation services provider for the purpose of expanding transportation services available on Navy installations for members of the Armed Forces and their families.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Sec. 341—Strategy to Support Joint Strike Fighter Sustainment and Maintenance in Contested Operating Environments

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to support the sustainment and maintenance of Joint Strike Fighter aircraft in contested operating environments.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 351—Establishment of Center for the Study of the National Guard

This section would establish the Center for the Study of the National Guard.

Sec. 352—Requirement for FireGuard Program

This section would require the FireGuard Program to be mandatory.

Sec. 353—Pilot Program for Testing and Evaluation of Counter-Fire Unmanned Fire Suppression Aircraft Systems on Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to commence a three year pilot program to conduct testing and evaluation of counter-fire unmanned fire suppression and remote sensing aircraft systems at military installations.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE D—INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MATTERS

Sec. 843—Clarifications to Sustainment Planning Requirements for Covered Systems

This section would modify sections 4324 and 3744 of title 10, United States Code to clarify certain factors that must be addressed in sustainment planning for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAP), MDAP subprograms, MDAP-equivalent Middle Tier of Acquisition programs, and major weapon systems no later than Milestone B or equivalent stage, and all other sustainment needs by Milestone C or equivalent stage, in accordance with program needs.

Sec. 845—Prioritizing Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul for Readiness

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the service secretaries conduct a sustainment review and assessment, updated not less frequently than annually, of the performance of each major weapon system and each critical readiness item of supply against established operational readiness requirements and material objectives. The service secretaries shall perform an analysis of deficiencies and conduct a root cause analysis to determine the reasons and to identify the specific parts, services, software and intellectual property required to meet requirements and objectives. The service secretaries are required to develop a corrective action plan for each deficiency and transmit such plan to the congressional defense committees. If a covered system fails to meet established material readiness objectives for two consecutive years, the Secretary concerned shall also provide notice to the congressional defense committees a summary of actions taken by the Secretary to ensure the covered system meets readiness requirements.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 852—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Purchase of Photovoltaic Cells, Modules, or Inverters from Foreign Entities of Concern

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from acquiring photovoltaic cells, modules, or inverters manufactured by a foreign entity of concern.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Sec. 1004—Budget Transparency for Army Multi-Domain Task Force and Marine Littoral Regiment

This section would require a consolidated budget display with respect to certain formations of the military department starting not later than March 1, 2027.

SUBTITLE B—NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Sec. 1013—Inclusion of Navy Surface Combat Ship Maintenance as a Separate Line Item in Operation and Maintenance Budget

This section would require future budget requests to display Navy surface combat ship maintenance as one or more separate line items under each subactivity within operation and maintenance, Navy.

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 1043—Eastern Regional Range Complex Demonstration Project

This section would require a demonstration project to implement section 1048 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (P.L. 119-60).

Sec. 1046—Limitation on Use of Funds to Retire or Deactivate the Expeditionary Combat Brigades

This section would limit the Secretary of the Army from inactivating expeditionary combat aviation brigades in fiscal year 2027 unless the Secretary submits a report and waits 90 days.

TITLE XVIII—REVITALIZATION OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE MANUFACTURING

Sec. 1823—Development and Application of Alternative Material Sources

This section expands the purpose of the Defense Modernization Account to include the development of alternative material technologies including reverse engineering and advanced manufacturing to meet operational requirements. This section also expands the life cycle planning of a covered system to include a

consideration as to alternative methods to support sustainment including reverse engineering and advanced manufacturing.

SUBTITLE C—ORGANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE

Sec. 1831—Modification to Annual Report on Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Workloads by Public and Private Sectors

This provision modifies section 2466 of title 10, United States Code, and requires a workload assessment at each covered depot.

Sec. 1832—Authority to Write Off Capital Expenditures for Certain Depots of Department of Defense

This section authorizes the Secretary of Defense to adjust the Working Capital Fund for a covered depot that generates debt as a result of a Government-directed mission change.

Sec. 1833—Reforms Relating to Army Organic Industrial Base

This section requires the Secretary of the Army to take certain steps to accelerate the modernization of the organic industrial base of the Army. Additionally, this section limits the Secretary of the Army from decreasing workload at an Army depot by more than 10% unless the Secretary provides notice to the congressional defense committees as to a plan to shift other workload requirements of the Army to the Army depot.

Sec. 1834—Exclusion of Manufacturing Arsenal Workload from Depot Carryover Calculation

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to specifically exclude manufacturing arsenal workload from the Army's carryover calculation.

Sec. 1835—Temporary Authority for Use of Operation and Maintenance Funds to Provide Training for Certain Employees Performing Services or Work Funded by Working-Capital Funds

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries to use operations and maintenance appropriations to train prevailing rate employees who perform working capital fund services.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027."

Sec. 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required to be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2029, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2030, whichever is later.

Sec. 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2026, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

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

Sec. 2104—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2021 Project at Fort Gillem, Georgia

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 project until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2105—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2106—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2022 Project at Fort Stewart, Georgia

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2022 project.

Sec. 2107—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2108—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2109—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2025 Project at Grafenwoehr, Germany

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2025 project.

Sec. 2110—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026 Project at Joint Region Marianas, Guam

This section would modify an authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2026.

Sec. 2203—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

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

Sec. 2204—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2205—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2206—Extension and Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2024 Project at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia

This section would extend and modify the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 project until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2207—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026 Project at Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands, Hawaii

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

Sec. 2208—Transfer of Amounts for Mitigation for Projects Located at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to transfer authorized funds to a mitigation account for the Multi-Mission Drydock and Pier 2 projects at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard within 1 year of enactment.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2303—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

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

Sec. 2304—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2305—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2020 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2306—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2307—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2308—Authority to Carry Out Project at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

This section would provide authorization to use funds available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation to execute a certain project at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of defense agency construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

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

Sec. 2404—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2405—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) construction and land acquisition projects using amounts appropriated in the funding table in section 4601 and any reimbursements from NATO for prior United States-funded construction.

Sec. 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Sec. 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept seven military construction projects totaling \$416.5 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Sec. 2512—Republic of Poland Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept two military construction projects totaling \$134.0 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland for required in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2603—Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

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

Sec. 2607—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2608—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2609—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026 Project at Colonie, New York

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CHANGES

Sec. 2801—Unspecified Minor Military Construction Dollar Thresholds

This section would raise the unspecified minor military construction dollar thresholds under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 2802—Department of Defense Military Installation Stormwater Project Acceleration Program

This section would establish a program to accelerate planning for military construction projects addressing stormwater management, installation resilience, and defense access road preservation.

Sec. 2803—Annual Report on Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead Costs for Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit annual reports to Congress on supervision, inspection, and overhead costs for military construction projects, disaggregated by military department and construction agent.

Sec. 2804—Expansion of Annual Report on Unfunded Requirements for Certain Military Construction Projects

This section would modify annual reporting requirements for unfunded laboratory construction projects, including additional justification, risk assessment, and certification requirements.

SUBTITLE B—MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Sec. 2811—Congressional Notification of Window Fall Incidents in Certain Privatized Military Housing

This section would amend section 2857 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress within 72 hours of any window fall incident in covered military housing and provide basic details regarding the date, location, circumstances, and resulting harm.

Sec. 2813—Expansion of Pilot Program to Include Authority to Replace Certain Department of Defense Laboratories

This section would expand an existing replacement pilot program to cover Department of Defense laboratories conducting science and technology research or test and evaluation activities, in addition to military unaccompanied housing facilities.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 2821—Authority for the Secretary of Defense to Acquire Real Property and Facilities in the National Capital Region and to Administer Such Property as Part of the Pentagon Reservation

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to acquire certain real property and facilities in the National Capital Region for Department of Defense components and treat such property as part of the Pentagon Reservation.

Sec. 2822—Matching Requirement for the Public Schools on Military Installations

This section would limit the required matching contribution for certain federally supported school projects on military installations to no more than 20 percent of total project costs and require the implementing agency to update relevant regulations.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Sec. 2831—Report on Land Withdrawal at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to report on the land withdrawal at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 2841—Requirements Relating to the Multi-Mission Dry Dock Military Construction Project at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to designate the Multi-Mission Dry Dock at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington, as a subprogram of a major defense acquisition program and require the Secretary to establish a baseline estimate and include quarterly Selected Acquisition Reports on this effort.

Sec. 2842—Comptroller General Review of Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program

This section would require the Comptroller General to annually review the costs, progress, and project status of the Navy’s Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.

Sec. 2843—Conditions on Transfer of Department of Defense Power Grid Infrastructure in Guam

This section would condition any Department of Defense transfer of power generation and transmission infrastructure in Guam to the Guam Power Authority.

Sec. 2844—Annual Report on Military Construction Projects Supporting Readiness and Public Interests in Guam

This section would require the Commander of Joint Region Marianas to submit annual report for 5 years on military construction projects in Guam that support readiness and public interests.

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

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize \$13.0 million for fiscal year 2027 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

BILL LANGUAGE

1 **Subtitle B—Energy and**
2 **Environment**

3 **SEC. 311.[Log 84976] INCLUSION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN**
4 **ENERGY POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF DE-**
5 **FENSE AND RELATED MATTERS.**

6 (a) INCLUSION IN ENERGY POLICY.—Section 2911 of
7 title 10, United States Code, is amended—

8 (1) in subsections (b) and (e), by inserting “ or
9 nuclear energy” after “renewable energy sources”
10 each place it appears;

11 (2) in subsection (g)—

12 (A) in the heading, by inserting “ and nu-
13 clear energy” after “renewable energy”;

14 (B) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting
15 “ or nuclear energy” after “renewable energy
16 sources” each place it appears; and

17 (C) in paragraph (2), by inserting “ and
18 nuclear energy” after “the use of renewable en-
19 ergy”; and

20 (3) in subsection (h)(2)—

21 (A) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “ or
22 nuclear energy” after “renewable energy source,
23 other than solar energy,”; and

1 (B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “ or
2 nuclear energy” after “a renewable energy
3 source”.

4 (b) INCLUSION IN MATTERS RELATING TO USE OF
5 ENERGY FOR FACILITIES.—Section 2915 of title 10,
6 United States Code, is amended—

7 (1) in the section heading, by striking “renew-
8 able forms of energy” and inserting “nuclear energy,
9 renewable forms of energy,”;

10 (2) by striking “solar energy or other renewable
11 forms of energy” each place it appears and inserting
12 “nuclear energy, or solar energy or other renewable
13 forms of energy,”; and

14 (3) in subsection (b), by striking “a renewable
15 form of energy” and inserting “such a form of en-
16 ergy”.

1 **SEC. 312.[Log 85423] MODIFICATION TO PILOT PROGRAM**
2 **ON NAVY INSTALLATION NUCLEAR ENERGY.**

3 Section 321(b)(2)(B) of the National Defense Au-
4 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-
5 60; 10 U.S.C. note prec. 8751) is amended by striking
6 “needed capacity of the reactor is in the range of 20MW
7 to 300MW” and inserting “needed capacity of the reactor
8 is a minimum of 20MW”.

1 **SEC. 313.[Log 84918] STANDARDIZED DOCUMENT ON SCOPE**
2 **OF PROJECTS CARRIED OUT UNDER MILI-**
3 **TARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 270 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
6 Defense shall establish a standardized document for the
7 scope of munitions responses (in this section referred to
8 as a “scope document”) for each project carried out under
9 the Military Munitions Response Program at a covered
10 site.

11 (b) REQUIRED CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL.—
12 The Secretary of Defense shall require that, for each
13 project specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the
14 military department or head of the Defense Agency con-
15 cerned certifies and approves the scope document for the
16 project prior to the issuance of any task order for the
17 project.

18 (c) ELEMENTS.—Each scope document shall include,
19 with respect to the applicable project and at a minimum,
20 the following:

21 (1) A description of the scope of the project, in-
22 cluding an identification of the applicable phase or
23 phases of munitions responses under the project and
24 the key assumptions, data gaps, and principal risk
25 drivers, affecting such scope.

1 (2) A cost and schedule estimate for the com-
2 pletion of such phase or phases, with contingencies
3 sufficient to account for uncertainty in subsurface
4 conditions, anomaly or contaminant quantity, access
5 limitations, and explosives safety constraints.

6 (3) A summary of explosives safety, human
7 health, environmental, and mission risks, applicable
8 statutory and regulatory requirements, and the con-
9 sequences of delayed action with respect to the
10 project, set forth in a format that supports the
11 prioritization of projects across covered sites.

12 (4) Documented certification and approval of
13 the scope document, consistent with the requirement
14 under subsection (b).

15 (d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the
16 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense
17 shall issue guidance specifying the required form of, and
18 additional details on the matters required to be included
19 in, each scope document based on the complexity of the
20 covered site at which the applicable project is carried out
21 and the phase of munitions response under such project.

22 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

23 (1) The terms “base closure law” and “Defense
24 Agency” have the meanings given such terms in sec-
25 tion 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

1 (2) The term “covered site” means a military
2 installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of
3 Defense, a National Guard facility, a military instal-
4 lation closed or realigned under a base closure law,
5 or a formerly used defense site.

1 **Subtitle C—Logistics and**
2 **Sustainment**

3 **SEC. 321.[Log 85753] EXPANSION OF SPACE-AVAILABLE**
4 **TRAVEL PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE**
5 **ARMED FORCES STATIONED AT UNITED**
6 **STATES NAVAL STATION GUANTANAMO BAY,**
7 **CUBA.**

8 Section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, is
9 amended—

10 (1) by redesignating subsection (g) as sub-
11 section (h); and

12 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
13 lowing new subsection (g):

14 “(g) PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM
15 UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION GUANTANAMO BAY,
16 CUBA.—(1) Notwithstanding subsection (b), an individual
17 eligible for the travel program under subsection (c)(1) and
18 stationed at United States Naval Station Guantanamo
19 Bay, Cuba, may purchase transportation on Department
20 of Defense aircraft, at commercially-competitive rates as
21 determined by the Secretary of Defense, for travel to and
22 from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay on a space-available
23 basis.

24 “(2) An individual who purchases transportation pur-
25 suant to paragraph (1) shall receive a priority consistent

1 with members of the armed forces traveling in a space-
2 required status, as determined by the Secretary.

3 “(3) Amounts collected pursuant to paragraph (1) for
4 transportation shall be credited to the applicable appro-
5 priation of the Armed Force providing such transpor-
6 tation, shall be merged with funds in the appropriation
7 to which credited, and shall be available for the same pur-
8 poses and period as the appropriation with which
9 merged.”.

1 **SEC. 322.[Log 85333] ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL RESERVE**
2 **INDUSTRIAL BASE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 131 of title 10, United
4 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2224a
5 the following new section:

6 **“§ 2224b. Civil Reserve Industrial Base**

7 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting
8 through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition
9 and Sustainment, shall establish the Civil Reserve Indus-
10 trial Base program under which the Secretary shall enter
11 into agreements under subsection (c) with covered com-
12 mercial facilities—

13 “(1) to enhance the availability and responsive-
14 ness of sustainment and repair capabilities in sup-
15 port of military operations; and

16 “(2) to strengthen the collaboration during
17 peacetime between the Department of Defense and
18 the defense industrial base in theater by leveraging
19 the capacity of covered commercial facilities and the
20 co-sustainment capabilities of allies and partners of
21 the United States, including through the assignment
22 of recurring low-volume or mid-volume workloads, to
23 ensure the availability of logistics, sustainment, and
24 repair surge capacity during contingency operations.

25 “(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—In carrying out this sec-
26 tion, the Secretary shall—

1 “(1) identify covered commercial facilities that
2 are located within the area of operations of each of
3 the geographic combatant commands, including fa-
4 cilities in allied and partner nations;

5 “(2) develop arrangements to store, maintain,
6 and manage replenishment parts and related equip-
7 ment at covered commercial facilities identified
8 under paragraph (1) that enter into agreements with
9 the Secretary under subsection (c);

10 “(3) enter into agreements under subsection (c)
11 with such facilities under which such facilities agree
12 to provide peacetime workload or sustainment activi-
13 ties or receive other incentives to ensure such facili-
14 ties and personnel employed by such facilities remain
15 qualified, ready, and available to support contin-
16 gency operations; and

17 “(4) integrate the participating facilities and
18 the capabilities such facilities provide into the prod-
19 uct support strategy developed in accordance with
20 section 4324 of this title, other relevant sustainment
21 planning, logistics posture efforts, and the oper-
22 ational plans of the geographic combatant com-
23 mands.

24 “(c) AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the
25 Secretary of Defense may enter into contracts, grants, co-

1 operative agreements, or other appropriate agreements
2 with covered commercial facilities under which such facili-
3 ties agree to provide for the storage, maintenance, repair,
4 overhaul, and distribution of replenishment parts and re-
5 lated equipment. An agreement under this subsection
6 may—

7 “(1) provide for the use of commercial facilities
8 and personnel during peacetime and contingency op-
9 erations;

10 “(2) include terms addressing force protection,
11 continuity of operations, and security requirements;

12 “(3) provide for the sustainment of capability
13 through recurring peacetime workload, as appro-
14 priate;

15 “(4) provide for support for commercial entities
16 headquartered in the United States in order to pro-
17 vide surge operational support when required by the
18 Secretary; and

19 “(5) support and encourage the negotiation of
20 voluntary license agreements directly between origi-
21 nal equipment manufacturers and third parties in
22 accordance with section 3771(b)(9)(C) of this title.

23 “(d) CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR TECH-
24 NICAL DATA.—Sections 3771 through 3775 of this title

1 shall apply to contractor and subcontractor technical data
2 in contracts or agreements entered into under this section.

3 “(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 “(1) The term ‘covered commercial facility’
5 means a commercial facility owned by a United
6 States entity that is capable of providing one or
7 more of the following:

8 “(A) Warehousing and secure storage.

9 “(B) Supply chain management and dis-
10 tribution.

11 “(C) Maintenance, repair, and overhaul.

12 “(D) Repairable management, component
13 repair, and test capability.

14 “(E) Other sustainment-related capabilities
15 identified by the Secretary.

16 “(2) The term ‘replenishment parts’ means re-
17 pair parts, components, or other items to support
18 the sustainment of Department of Defense systems
19 and equipment through replacement, repair, or over-
20 haul.”.

21 (b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense
23 shall submit to the congressional defense committees a re-
24 port on the implementation of section 2224b of title 10,

1 United States Code, as added by subsection (a). Such re-
2 port shall include each of the following:

3 (1) A description of the structure and govern-
4 ance of the Civil Reserve Industrial Base program,
5 as established by such section.

6 (2) A description of the types of covered com-
7 mercial facilities and capabilities identified under
8 subsection (b)(1) of such section, including the num-
9 ber of such facilities identified that are located in
10 the area of operations of each of geographic combat-
11 ant commands.

12 (3) An assessment of the sustainment, readi-
13 ness, and resiliency benefits of leveraging commer-
14 cial facilities for in-theater replenishment parts stor-
15 age and maintenance, including the expected effect
16 on time-to-repair and time-to-resupply for key plat-
17 forms.

18 (4) A description of the contracting mecha-
19 nisms, incentives, or public-private partnership au-
20 thorities required to enable recurring peacetime use
21 by the Department of Defense of covered commercial
22 facilities under the Civil Reserve Industrial Base
23 program.

24 (5) A description of any force protection, oper-
25 ational security, or continuity-of-operations require-

1 ments applicable to covered commercial facilities
2 participating in the Civil Reserve Industrial Base in
3 the event of conflict.

4 (6) An identification of statutory, regulatory, or
5 policy barriers that limit the ability of the Depart-
6 ment to implement the Civil Reserve Industrial
7 Base, including barriers related to contracting, logis-
8 tics policy, or cross-border sustainment.

9 (7) Any recommendations for additional au-
10 thorities needed to expand or sustain the Civil Re-
11 serve Industrial Base.

1 **SEC. 324.[Log 84956] REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO AERIAL**
2 **REFUELING CAPABILITY OF AIR FORCE**
3 **TANKER FLEET.**

4 (a) REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
6 the Air Force shall—

7 (1) adopt the use of metrics and standards for
8 specifically assessing the aerial refueling capability
9 of the tanker fleet of the Air Force;

10 (2) direct the Commander of the Air Mobility
11 Command, in coordination with any program offices
12 and entities of such command that the Commander
13 determines relevant, to submit to the Committees on
14 Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Rep-
15 resentatives periodic reports on the application of
16 the metrics and standards required under paragraph
17 (1) to assess the aerial refueling capability of the
18 tanker fleet;

19 (3) conduct a comprehensive Air Force-wide as-
20 sessment of risks associated with the sustainment of
21 the aerial refueling tanker fleet of the Air Force, in-
22 cluding, for each such risk, an assessment of the
23 likelihood of the risk occurring and the likely effects
24 of the risk if it occurs; and

1 (4) develop a mitigation plan based on the re-
2 sults of the risk assessment required under para-
3 graph (3).

4 (b) REPORT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September
6 30, 2027, the Secretary of the Air Force shall sub-
7 mit to the Committees on Armed Services of the
8 Senate and the House of Representatives a report on
9 the progress of implementing the requirements
10 under subsection (a). Such report shall include a
11 comprehensive readiness improvement plan for ad-
12 dressing the sustainment challenges of the aerial re-
13 fueling capability of the tanker fleet.

14 (2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required
15 under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassi-
16 fied form, but may include a classified annex.

1 **SEC. 325.**[Log 85124] **NAVY CONTAINERIZED EXPEDI-**
2 **TIONARY ADVANCED MANUFACTURING CAPA-**
3 **BILITIES PILOT PROGRAM.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

5 (1) AUTHORITY.—Beginning not later than 180
6 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
7 Secretary of the Navy, acting through the Com-
8 mander of the Naval Sea Systems Command and in
9 coordination with the Commander of the United
10 States Indo-Pacific Command and the heads of such
11 other Navy organizations as the Secretary considers
12 appropriate, shall carry out a pilot program to—

13 (A) field, evaluate, and assess compact
14 containerized expeditionary advanced manufac-
15 turing capabilities in support of naval and joint
16 forces operating in contested, remote, and expe-
17 ditionary environments;

18 (B) expand the use of advanced and addi-
19 tive manufacturing within the Department of
20 Defense;

21 (C) support the objectives of the Depart-
22 ment of the Navy Advanced Manufacturing
23 Strategy, including warfighter self-sufficiency
24 and distributed sustainment; and

25 (D) evaluate and define validated Navy re-
26 quirements for containerized expeditionary ad-

1 vanced manufacturing capabilities rather than
2 replace traditional industrial base production,
3 depot-level repair, or established logistics sys-
4 tems.

5 (2) EXECUTION.—

6 (A) LEAD AGENT.—The Naval Sea Sys-
7 tems Command Technology Office, in coordina-
8 tion with the Naval Surface Warfare Centers,
9 shall serve as the lead technical and pro-
10 grammatic agent for the pilot program.

11 (B) SUPPORT.—The Secretary may use the
12 Naval Postgraduate School, and seek to enter
13 into agreements with other appropriate public
14 or private entities, to support experimentation,
15 operational execution, data collection, digital in-
16 tegration, sustainment planning, training devel-
17 opment, and requirements capture activities
18 conducted under the pilot program.

19 (b) DESIGN OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall de-
20 sign the pilot program to—

21 (1) evaluate the operational utility of compact,
22 containerized expeditionary advanced manufacturing
23 systems capable of producing metal and polymer
24 components in contested and austere environments;

1 (2) assess how such capabilities may provide
2 commanders with additional options to restore readi-
3 ness in remote or denied conditions when traditional
4 resupply or depot support is unavailable or delayed;

5 (3) evaluate the appropriate role of commander
6 discretion and commander risk in the production
7 and installation of expeditionary-manufactured
8 parts;

9 (4) identify categories of components suitable
10 for edge production and establish associated quali-
11 fication, documentation, and digital traceability re-
12 quirements;

13 (5) assess operator training, workforce develop-
14 ment, and certification requirements necessary to
15 normalize safe and effective use of compact, contain-
16 erized advanced manufacturing systems;

17 (6) evaluate sustainment requirements for expe-
18 ditionary manufacturing systems, including mainte-
19 nance, consumables, digital integration, configura-
20 tion management, and supply chain implications;

21 (7) measure effects such systems on readiness,
22 maintenance timelines, logistics demand, and oper-
23 ational availability; and

24 (8) inform future Navy requirements, acquisi-
25 tion pathways, standards, and resourcing decisions

1 regarding expeditionary manufacturing as a com-
2 plementary sustainment capability.

3 (c) SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS.—To the maximum
4 extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that ad-
5 vanced manufacturing systems evaluated under the pilot
6 program shall—

7 (1) consist of containerized platforms not ex-
8 ceeding a 10-foot by 10-foot footprint;

9 (2) provide multi-material additive manufac-
10 turing capabilities;

11 (3) integrate additive and subtractive manufac-
12 turing processes;

13 (4) support secure digital engineering workflows
14 and configuration control;

15 (5) be compatible with naval and expeditionary
16 power sources; and

17 (6) be operable by trained military personnel in
18 deployed maritime and expeditionary environments.

19 (d) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program shall consist of
20 the following two elements:

21 (1) A forward-oriented element carried out in
22 support of exercises and deployed maritime oper-
23 ations of the United States Indo-Pacific Command
24 to evaluate—

25 (A) operational employment;

1 (B) test and evaluation under expedi-
2 tionary conditions;

3 (C) commander use authorities; and

4 (D) training in distributed and contested
5 environments.

6 (2) An element carried out at one or more
7 naval installations designated by the Secretary that
8 are located in the continental United States and that
9 may support surface, subsurface, and aviation forces
10 to conduct—

11 (A) real-time fleet feedback;

12 (B) operator training development;

13 (C) sustainment refinement;

14 (D) digital integration; and

15 (E) iterative requirements development.

16 (e) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—To carry out the
17 pilot program under this section, subject to the availability
18 of appropriations, the Secretary of the Navy shall procure
19 not fewer than two expeditionary advanced manufacturing
20 systems using amounts authorized to be appropriated for
21 the Navy for research, development, test and evaluation,
22 operations, or sustainment, consistent with applicable law.

23 (f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one
24 year after the date of the establishment of the pilot pro-
25 gram, and annually thereafter for the duration of the pilot

1 program, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the
2 congressional defense committees a report that includes—

3 (1) an identification of the units and locations
4 selected for purposes of the pilot program;

5 (2) a description of the operational outcomes of
6 the pilot program, including case studies;

7 (3) an assessment of the employment authori-
8 ties of the Commander of United States Pacific
9 Command and associated risk frameworks that are
10 relevant to the pilot program;

11 (4) an identification of part categories appro-
12 priate for expeditionary production;

13 (5) training, workforce, and certification re-
14 quirements for the pilot program;

15 (6) an identification of the sustainment and
16 digital integration requirements of the pilot pro-
17 gram;

18 (7) the effects of the pilot program on readi-
19 ness, logistics demand, and maintenance timelines;
20 and

21 (8) the recommendations of the Secretary re-
22 garding formal requirement validation and transition
23 of expeditionary point-of-need advanced manufac-
24 turing to an enduring complementary capability.

1 (g) DURATION.—The duration of the pilot program
2 required under subsection (a) shall be not fewer than three
3 years and not more than five years.

1 **SEC. 326.[Log 85116] EXPANSION OF TRANSPORTATION**
2 **SERVICES ON NAVY INSTALLATIONS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall
4 seek to enter into a contract with a public transportation
5 services provider for the purpose of expanding transpor-
6 tation services available on Navy installations for members
7 of the Armed Forces and their families. A contract under
8 this section shall prioritize expanding transportation serv-
9 ices between lodging facilities, dining facilities, fitness and
10 recreation centers, administrative offices, air terminals,
11 and other activity centers of a Naval installation to im-
12 prove security and personnel safety at the Navy installa-
13 tion.

14 (b) SELECTION OF INSTALLATIONS AND PRO-
15 VIDERS.—The Secretary shall—

16 (1) select one or more Navy installations at
17 which to expand transportation services pursuant to
18 a contract under subsection (a); and

19 (2) for each selected Navy installation, identify
20 a public transportation services provider that—

21 (A) provides public transportation services
22 in the geographic area where the Navy installa-
23 tion is located; and

24 (B) the Secretary determines is capable of
25 carrying out the contract in a manner that—

1 (i) addresses the transportation needs
2 of installation personnel, including junior
3 enlisted personnel without access to per-
4 sonal vehicles;

5 (ii) improves the quality of life and
6 military readiness of installation personnel;
7 and

8 (iii) implements best practices for
9 partnerships between the installation and
10 the provider.

11 (c) TERMINATION.—The period of a contract author-
12 ized under this section may not exceed three years.

13 (d) REPORT.—

14 (1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days
15 after the conclusion of the second year of a contract
16 authorized under this section, the Secretary shall
17 submit to the congressional defense committees an
18 initial report on the contract that includes—

19 (A) preliminary findings on the transpor-
20 tation services provided under the contract, in-
21 cluding ridership levels and service effective-
22 ness;

23 (B) an initial evaluation of effects of the
24 transportation services on the quality of life and

1 military readiness of Navy installation per-
2 sonnel;

3 (C) the cost to the Secretary of the con-
4 tract for the first two years; and

5 (D) the recommendation of the Secretary
6 as to whether to extend the contract or to enter
7 into similar contracts for the provision of trans-
8 portation services at additional Navy installa-
9 tions.

10 (2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days
11 after the conclusion of the contract, the Secretary
12 shall submit to the congressional defense committees
13 a final report on the contract that includes—

14 (A) a comprehensive assessment of rider-
15 ship levels and service effectiveness of the
16 transportation services provided under the con-
17 tract;

18 (B) a complete evaluation of effects of the
19 mass transit services on the quality of life and
20 military readiness of Navy installation per-
21 sonnel;

22 (C) the cost to the Secretary of the con-
23 tract;

24 (D) the recommendation of the Secretary
25 as to whether to extend the contract or to enter

1 into similar contracts for the provision of trans-
2 portation services at additional Navy installa-
3 tions; and

4 (E) such other matters as the Secretary
5 determines appropriate.

6 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 (1) The term “congressional defense commit-
8 tees” has the meaning given that term in section
9 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code.

10 (2) The term “Navy installation” means a mili-
11 tary installation (as such term is defined in section
12 2801 of title 10, United States Code) under the ju-
13 risdiction of the Chief of Naval Operations.

14 (3) The term “public transportation services”
15 means—

16 (A) public transportation, as defined in
17 section 5302 of title 49, United States Code;

18 (B) over-the-road bus transportation, as
19 defined in section 1501 of the Homeland Secu-
20 rity Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 1151), and school
21 bus transportation;

22 (C) intercity rail passenger transportation,
23 as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United
24 States Code;

1 (D) the transportation of passengers on-
2 board a passenger vessel, as defined in section
3 2101 of title 46, United States Code; and

4 (E) other regularly scheduled waterborne
5 transportation service of passengers by vessel of
6 at least 20 gross tons.

7 (4) The term “public transportation services
8 provider” means—

9 (A) a State, local, or Federal government
10 entity that provides public transportation serv-
11 ices; or

12 (B) or a non-government entity that—

13 (i) receives financial assistance from a
14 State, local, or Federal government entity;
15 and

16 (ii) provides public transportation
17 services.

1 **Subtitle D—Reports**

2 **SEC. 341.[Log 85421] STRATEGY TO SUPPORT JOINT STRIKE**
3 **FIGHTER SUSTAINMENT AND MAINTENANCE**
4 **IN CONTESTED OPERATING ENVIRONMENTS.**

5 (a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the De-
6 fense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force,
7 the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander of the United
8 States Transportation Command, and the Director of the
9 Defense Logistics Agency, shall develop a strategy to sup-
10 port the sustainment and maintenance of Joint Strike
11 Fighter aircraft in contested operating environments.
12 Such strategy shall address, at a minimum, the following:

13 (1) The transportation of spares and repair
14 parts for such aircraft into and across contested the-
15 aters of operation.

16 (2) Communications requirements necessary for
17 the transportation of such parts in a denied, de-
18 graded, intermittent, or limited environment.

19 (3) Requirements relating to relevant supply
20 chain management software.

21 (4) Prepositioned stocks of spares and repair
22 parts for Joint Strike Fighter aircraft, including
23 measures to ensure the currency and serviceability of
24 ready for issue parts and to require that the
25 statuses of such prepositioned stocks include instruc-

1 tions for the disposition and replacement of any such
2 parts that are not current or ready for issue.

3 (5) Spares and repair parts packages deployed
4 on naval vessels in which Joint Strike Fighter air-
5 craft are embarked, including measures relating to
6 prepositioning, currency, and serviceability described
7 in paragraph (4) with respect to spares and repair
8 parts packages deployed on such vessels.

9 (6) The incorporation of sustainment efforts for
10 deployed Joint Strike Fighter aircraft into the
11 framework of the Air Force for agile combat employ-
12 ment and the framework of the Navy for distributed
13 maritime operations.

14 (7) The international system for managing
15 spare parts for Joint Strike Fighter aircraft com-
16 monly referred to as the “global spares pool”.

17 (8) Support from, and coordination with, allies
18 and partners of the United States.

19 (b) REPORT.—

20 (1) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than
21 one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
22 Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congress-
23 sional defense committees a report on the strategy
24 required under subsection (a).

1 (2) FORM.—The report required under para-
2 graph (1) shall be submitted in an unclassified form
3 but may include a classified annex.

1 **Subtitle E—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 351.**[Log 85084] **ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER FOR THE**
3 **STUDY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Chapter 1 of title 32, United
5 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
6 lowing new section:

7 **“§ 116. Center for the Study of the National Guard**

8 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in
9 coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau,
10 shall establish a center, to be known as the ‘Center for
11 the Study of the National Guard’ at an appropriate aca-
12 demic institution that—

13 “(1) maintains an established relationship with
14 the National Guard Bureau;

15 “(2) possesses a strong academic program in
16 military history; and

17 “(3) is situated in proximity to a major Na-
18 tional Guard installation.

19 “(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Center for the Study
20 of the National Guard shall—

21 “(1) serve as the principal repository for histor-
22 ical documents, oral histories, and other records re-
23 lated to the National Guard;

1 “(2) conduct research, analysis, and educational
2 programs related to the history, evolution, and oper-
3 ational contributions of the National Guard;

4 “(3) facilitate outreach efforts to increase pub-
5 lic awareness of the role of the National Guard in
6 national defense and domestic response operations;
7 and

8 “(4) support the Department of Defense in
9 shaping policy decisions and strategic planning re-
10 lated to National Guard operations carried out
11 under this title and title 10.

12 “(c) COLLABORATION AND SUPPORT.—The Chief of
13 the National Guard Bureau may—

14 “(1) collaborate with the Center for the Study
15 of the National Guard in the collection, preservation,
16 and dissemination of National Guard history;

17 “(2) provide historical documents, records, and
18 resources to support the research and archival ef-
19 forts of the Center; and

20 “(3) facilitate joint initiatives between the Na-
21 tional Guard Bureau and the Center to enhance his-
22 torical preservation, education, and public aware-
23 ness.

24 “(d) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.—The Sec-
25 retary of Defense shall seek to establish and maintain the

1 Center for the Study of the National Guard as a public-
2 private partnership to minimize costs to the Federal Gov-
3 ernment.”.

4 (b) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—The Sec-
5 retary of Defense shall establish the Center for the Study
6 of the National Guard required under section 116 of title
7 32, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), by
8 not later than the date that is 180 days after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act.

10 (c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than one
11 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
12 retary of Defense shall provide to the congressional de-
13 fense committees a briefing that includes—

14 (1) a description of the selection of the aca-
15 demic institution where the Center for the Study of
16 the National Guard required under section 116 of
17 title 32, United States Code, as added by subsection
18 (a), is located;

19 (2) an identification of the status of the estab-
20 lishment and initial operations of the Center;

21 (3) a description of any ongoing efforts between
22 the National Guard Bureau and the Center; and

23 (4) the recommendations of the Secretary to en-
24 hance the preservation and study of National Guard
25 history.

1 **SEC. 352.[Log 85690] REQUIREMENT FOR FIREGUARD PRO-**
2 **GRAM.**

3 Section 510(a) of title 32, United States Code, is
4 amended by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

1 **SEC. 353.[Log 85410] PILOT PROGRAM FOR TESTING AND**
2 **EVALUATION OF COUNTER-FIRE UNMANNED**
3 **FIRE SUPPRESSION AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ON**
4 **MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after
6 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
7 Defense shall commence a three-year pilot program under
8 which the Secretary shall conduct testing and evaluation
9 of counter-fire unmanned fire suppression and remote
10 sensing aircraft systems at military installations selected
11 for participation in the program. In carrying out the pilot
12 program, the Secretary shall—

13 (1) evaluate the effectiveness of counter-fire un-
14 manned aircraft systems with respect to suppressing
15 wildfire, improving the safety of prescribed burns,
16 monitoring wildfire, and responding to other fire
17 emergencies on military installations;

18 (2) assess the integration of fire suppression
19 drone capabilities with existing fire protection and
20 emergency response systems on military installa-
21 tions;

22 (3) determine operational parameters, safety
23 protocols, and certification requirements for counter-
24 fire unmanned aircraft systems;

25 (4) for each counter-fire unmanned aircraft sys-
26 tem, evaluate—

- 1 (A) suppression payload delivery accuracy;
- 2 (B) refill and turnaround time;
- 3 (C) night operations capabilities;
- 4 (D) beyond visual line-of-sight flight oper-
- 5 ations;
- 6 (E) swarm capabilities; and
- 7 (F) sustained sortie rates;
- 8 (5) analyze the cost-effectiveness and scalability
- 9 of counter-fire drone capabilities; and
- 10 (6) develop training curricula and operational
- 11 procedures for personnel operating counter-fire un-
- 12 manned aircraft systems.

13 (b) SELECTION OF INSTALLATIONS.—The Secretary

14 shall select at least one military installation to participate

15 in the pilot program. In making such a selection, the Sec-

16 retary shall consider—

- 17 (1) geographic diversity, including climate zones
- 18 and fire risk profiles;
- 19 (2) existing fire suppression infrastructure and
- 20 capabilities;
- 21 (3) airspace availability and compatibility with
- 22 unmanned aircraft operations;
- 23 (4) proximity to civilian communities that could
- 24 benefit from enhanced fire response capabilities; and

1 (5) availability of qualified personnel and train-
2 ing facilities.

3 (c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

4 (1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 18
5 months after the date of the commencement of the
6 pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the con-
7 gressional defense committees an interim report on
8 the pilot program.

9 (2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than six months
10 after the date of the completion of the pilot pro-
11 gram, the Secretary shall submit to the congres-
12 sional defense committees a final report on the pilot
13 program.

14 (3) ELEMENTS OF REPORTS.—Each report re-
15 quired under this subsection shall include, for the
16 period covered by the report—

17 (A) a description of each counter-fire un-
18 manned aircraft system tested and the perform-
19 ance metrics for each such system;

20 (B) an assessment of operational effective-
21 ness of each such system in fire detection and
22 suppression scenarios;

23 (C) an analysis of the integration of each
24 such system with existing fire protection sys-
25 tems;

1 (D) an identification of any supplementary
2 mission critical use cases for each such system
3 at military installations;

4 (E) a description of any safety incidents
5 and lessons learned for each such system;

6 (F) a cost analysis and projection of return
7 on investment for each such system;

8 (G) any recommendations for the potential
9 broader implementation of each such system
10 across the Department of Defense; and

11 (H) any recommendations for potential
12 dual-use applications of each such system in
13 support of civilian fire authorities.

1 **SEC. 843.[Log 85744]. CLARIFICATIONS TO SUSTAINMENT**
2 **PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR COVERED**
3 **SYSTEMS.**

4 (a) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
5 PLAN.—Section 4324(b)(1)(D) of title 10, United States
6 Code, is amended to read as follows:

7 “(D) An intellectual property management plan
8 for product support developed in accordance with
9 section 3774 of this title, including—

10 “(i) requirements for technical data, soft-
11 ware, and modular open system approaches (as
12 defined in section 4401 of this title);

13 “(ii) a method to obtain technical data and
14 license rights necessary for maintenance, repair,
15 and overhaul of the covered system before the
16 Milestone B approval (or equivalent approval);
17 and

18 “(iii) a method to satisfy all other aspects
19 of sustainment for the covered system before
20 the Milestone C approval (or equivalent ap-
21 proval) in accordance with the product support
22 strategy described in subparagraph (A).”.

23 (b) LONG-TERM TECHNICAL DATA NEEDS.—Section
24 3774 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

25 (1) in subsection (a)(1)—

1 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking
2 “and” at the end;

3 (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the
4 period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

5 (C) by adding at the end the following new
6 subparagraph:

7 “(C) include in any contract solicitation for
8 such a system or subsystem requirements relat-
9 ing to technical data and license rights nec-
10 essary for sustainment of the system or sub-
11 system.”; and

12 (2) in subsection (b)—

13 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3),
14 and (4) as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) respec-
15 tively; and

16 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
17 following:

18 “(2) be developed in accordance with the intel-
19 lectual property management plan described in sec-
20 tion 4324(b)(1)(D) of this title.”.

1 **SEC. 845.[Log 85741]. PRIORITIZING MAINTENANCE, RE-**
2 **PAIR, AND OVERHAUL FOR READINESS.**

3 Section 4323 of title 10, United States Code, is
4 amended to read as follows:

5 **“§ 4323. Continuous sustainment review and analysis**

6 “(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense
7 shall require each Secretary concerned to conduct an as-
8 sessment, updated not less frequently than annually, of
9 the performance of each major weapon system and each
10 critical readiness item of supply against established oper-
11 ational readiness requirements and the materiel readiness
12 objectives under section 118(c) of this title.

13 “(b) ANALYSIS OF DEFICIENCIES.—For any major
14 weapon system or critical readiness item of supply that
15 fails to meet the requirements and objectives described in
16 subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall evaluate the
17 applicable life-cycle sustainment plan (in accordance with
18 section 4324 of this title) or other sustainment plan, as
19 appropriate. If the Secretary concerned determines such
20 a plan does not effectively meet the requirements and ob-
21 jectives at an affordable cost, the Secretary shall conduct
22 a root cause analysis to determine the reasons and to iden-
23 tify the specific parts, services, software, and cor-
24 responding intellectual property required to meet the re-
25 quirements and objectives.

1 “(c) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.—(1) Upon comple-
2 tion of a root cause analysis under subsection (b), the Sec-
3 retary concerned shall develop and maintain a corrective
4 action plan to address deficiencies identified by such anal-
5 ysis.

6 “(2) In developing and executing the corrective action
7 plan, the Secretary concerned shall, to the maximum ex-
8 tent practicable, first seek to resolve any identified defi-
9 ciencies through existing contractual and statutory au-
10 thorities, including—

11 “(A) authorities described in subchapter I of
12 chapter 275 of this title, to exercise an option, mod-
13 ify an existing contract or agreement, or enter into
14 negotiations with a covered contractor for a covered
15 system, including—

16 “(i) providing the covered contractor with
17 the opportunity to submit an alternative correc-
18 tive action plan to identify, qualify and secure
19 other sources for the required parts, services,
20 software, and intellectual property; and

21 “(ii) entering into another contract or
22 agreement, or modifying an existing contract or
23 agreement, with the covered contractor to cre-
24 ate, develop, and validate technical instructions
25 and procedures; or

1 “(B) the use of alternative sources, including
2 advanced manufacturing, reverse engineering, re-en-
3 gineering, or fabrication of parts by Government
4 personnel or covered Government support contrac-
5 tors (as defined in section 3775 of this title).

6 “(3)(A) The Secretary concerned shall consider seek-
7 ing assistance from the Intellectual Property Ombudsman
8 (established in accordance with section 3792 of this title)
9 in developing and implementing the corrective action plan
10 if questions or disputes arise involving intellectual prop-
11 erty acquired or licensed (or proposed to be acquired or
12 licensed) by the Department for a major weapon system
13 or critical readiness item of supply assessed under sub-
14 section (a), including questions or disputes involving
15 rights and obligations relating to the delivery of, or access
16 to, such intellectual property.

17 “(B) If such questions or disputes are not resolved
18 through assistance from the Intellectual Property Om-
19 budsman, the Secretary concerned shall consider submit-
20 ting a written request for expert mediation in accordance
21 with section 3792a of this title.

22 “(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—(1) Not later than
23 five days after the date on which the budget of the Presi-
24 dent is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105
25 of title 31, each Secretary concerned, in coordination with

1 the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and
2 Sustainment, shall submit to the congressional defense
3 committees a report that includes the following:

4 “(A) Findings from the assessments required
5 by subsection (a).

6 “(B) A description of how such assessments in-
7 formed the submission of materials to Congress re-
8 quired by section 118(c)(2) of this title and the de-
9 velopment of the future-years defense program re-
10 quired by section 221 of this title.

11 “(C) For a covered system which has been de-
12 clared to meet initial operational capability, and that
13 for two consecutive calendar years has failed to meet
14 established materiel readiness objectives for materiel
15 availability or operational availability (as such terms
16 are defined, respectively, in section 118 of this title),
17 such report shall include—

18 “(i) an identification of factors contrib-
19 uting to such failure; and

20 “(ii) a corrective action plan described in
21 subsection (c), including any updates to a pre-
22 viously submitted corrective action plan.

23 “(D) A summary of actions taken by the Sec-
24 retary to ensure that each covered system of the
25 military department under the jurisdiction of the

1 Secretary meets the applicable operational readiness
2 requirements and materiel readiness objectives in the
3 most cost-effective manner practicable.

4 “(2) The report required by this subsection shall be
5 submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classi-
6 fied annex.”.

1 **SEC. 852.[Log 85432]. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF**
2 **FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF PHOTOVOLTAIC**
3 **CELLS, MODULES, OR INVERTERS FROM FOR-**
4 **EIGN ENTITIES OF CONCERN.**

5 (a) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in subsection
6 (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by
7 this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027
8 for the Department of Defense may be used to enter into
9 a contract for the procurement of photovoltaic cells, mod-
10 ules, or inverters manufactured by a foreign entity of con-
11 cern (as defined in section 9901(8) of the William M.
12 (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for
13 Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651(8))).

14 (b) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of Defense
15 may waive subsection (a) if the Secretary—

16 (1) determines that there is no alternative
17 source of photovoltaic cells, modules, or inverters
18 other than from a foreign entity of concern;

19 (2) determines there is no national security risk
20 posed by the use of photovoltaic cells, modules, or
21 inverters manufactured by a foreign entity of con-
22 cern; and

23 (3) submits a certification of such determina-
24 tion in writing to the congressional defense commit-
25 tees not later than 30 days before entering into a
26 contract described under such subsection.

1 (c) APPLICABILITY.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not
3 apply to a contract involving any third party financ-
4 ing arrangements, including energy savings con-
5 tracts and those involving privatized military hous-
6 ing or assets that enhance combat capability.

7 (2) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ASSETS
8 THAT ENHANCE COMBAT CAPABILITY.—The limita-
9 tion under subsection (a) shall not apply to assets
10 that enhance combat capability for a period of one
11 year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

12 (d) EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—The
13 limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply if the pro-
14 curement is for the purposes of intelligence, electronic
15 warfare, or information warfare operations, testing, anal-
16 ysis, and training.

1 **SEC. 1004.[Log 85112] BUDGET TRANSPARENCY FOR ARMY**
2 **MULTI-DOMAIN TASK FORCE AND MARINE**
3 **LITTORAL REGIMENT.**

4 (a) CONSOLIDATED BUDGET DISPLAYS.—In the
5 budget justification materials submitted in support of the
6 budget of the Department of Defense (as submitted with
7 the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title
8 31, United States Code) for fiscal year 2028 and each fis-
9 cal year thereafter until fiscal year 2032, the Secretary
10 of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall each in-
11 clude a consolidated budget display identifying, with re-
12 spect to the covered formations of the military department
13 concerned—

14 (1) the number of personnel authorized to be
15 assigned, and the number of personnel assigned, to
16 such covered formations; and

17 (2) the amounts of operation and maintenance
18 funding requested for the training and readiness of
19 such covered formations.

20 (b) REPORTS.—Not later than March 1, 2027, and
21 annually thereafter until September 30, 2032, the Sec-
22 retary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall
23 each submit to the congressional defense committees a re-
24 port on the covered formations of the military department
25 concerned. Each such report shall include—

1 (1) an identification of the number of personnel
2 authorized to be assigned, and the number of per-
3 sonnel assigned, to such covered formations;

4 (2) an identification of the equipment necessary
5 for full operational capability of such covered forma-
6 tions, versus the equipment available to such covered
7 formations;

8 (3) a description of the status of fielding for
9 long-range fires, air defense, sensing, and command
10 and control capabilities for such covered formations;

11 (4) projected timelines for such covered forma-
12 tions achieving initial operational capability and full
13 operational capability;

14 (5) a detailed assessment of operational risks to
15 such covered formations resulting from any identi-
16 fied constraint on readiness, including any such con-
17 straint relating to funding, personnel, equipment,
18 training, the industrial base, or supply chains; and

19 (6) a description of measures to mitigate any
20 risk assessed pursuant to paragraph (5) and re-
21 sources necessary to restore such covered formations
22 to full operational capability.

23 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

24 (1) The term “Army multi-domain task force”
25 means a formation of the Army designated as such

1 a task force and organized for the conduct of multi-
2 domain operations in support of joint force employ-
3 ment and the operational plans of the commanders
4 of the combatant commands.

5 (2) The term “covered formation” means an
6 Army multi-domain task force or a Marine Littoral
7 Regiment.

8 (3) The term “Marine Littoral Regiment”
9 means a formation of the Marine Corps designated
10 as such a regiment and organized for the conduct of
11 littoral and expeditionary operations in contested
12 maritime environments in support of the operational
13 plans of the commanders of the combatant com-
14 mands.

15 (4) The term “military department concerned”
16 means—

17 (A) the Army, with respect to submissions
18 by the Secretary of the Army; and

19 (B) the Marine Corps, with respect to sub-
20 missions by the Secretary of the Navy.

1 **SEC. 1013.[Log 84934] INCLUSION OF NAVY SURFACE COM-**
2 **BAT SHIP MAINTENANCE AS A SEPARATE**
3 **LINE ITEM IN OPERATION AND MAINTEN-**
4 **NANCE BUDGET.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The budget of the President sub-
6 mitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31,
7 United States Code, for fiscal year 2028 and each subse-
8 quent fiscal year, shall display Navy surface combat ship
9 maintenance as one or more separate line items under
10 each subactivity within operation and maintenance, Navy.

11 (b) SURFACE COMBAT SHIP DEFINED.—In this sec-
12 tion, the term “surface combat ship”—

13 (1) means a surface ship that—

14 (A) is designed primarily to engage in at-
15 tacks against airborne, surface, subsurface, and
16 shore targets; and

17 (B) uses a propulsion system that is not
18 nuclear-based; and

19 (2) includes any—

20 (A) guided missile cruiser;

21 (B) guided missile destroyer;

22 (C) guided missile frigate; and

23 (D) littoral combat ship.

1 **SEC. 1043.[Log 85083] EASTERN REGIONAL RANGE COM-**
2 **PLEX DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.**

3 (a) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REQUIRED.—Con-
4 sistent with section 1048 of the National Defense Author-
5 ization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60; 10
6 U.S.C. note prec. 4171), the Secretary of Defense shall
7 carry out a demonstration project under which the Sec-
8 retary shall—

9 (1) integrate with respect to the Eastern Re-
10 gional Range Complex common network solutions
11 identified with respect to the Western Regional
12 Range Complex;

13 (2) interconnect training ranges and experimen-
14 tation sites located in the Eastern Regional Range
15 Complex region;

16 (3) use such interconnected ranges and sites for
17 the conduct of joint, multi-domain, kinetic and non-
18 kinetic training and experimentation, including with-
19 in live, virtual, and constructive environments,
20 across the military departments; and

21 (4) enhance such experimentation and training
22 by integrating the combined operations of other Fed-
23 eral departments and agencies with respect to such
24 experimentation and training.

25 (b) USE OF EXISTING RANGES AND CAPABILITIES.—
26 In carrying out the demonstration project under sub-

1 section (a), the Secretary shall use training ranges, experi-
2 mentation sites, and related capabilities that are available
3 as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

4 (c) TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF INITIAL DEM-
5 ONSTRATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Sec-
6 retary shall complete an initial demonstration, inter-
7 connecting two or more training ranges located in the re-
8 gion described in subsection (a)(1) or the experimentation
9 sites of two or more military departments located in such
10 region, not later than one year after the date of the enact-
11 ment of this Act.

12 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
13 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense,
14 acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Re-
15 search and Engineering, shall submit to the congressional
16 defense committees a report that includes the following:

17 (1) A phased implementation plan and design
18 for the interconnection of training ranges and ex-
19 perimentation sites required under subsection (a),
20 including the initial demonstration required under
21 subsection (c).

22 (2) An analysis of how the design of such plan
23 aligns with recommendations of the most recent
24 Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy of
25 the Department of Defense.

1 (3) An analysis of how such design architecture
2 is expected to support high-periodicity training, test-
3 ing, research, and development, including to inform
4 future network designs and architectures capable of
5 interconnecting and supporting future, advanced,
6 joint, live, virtual, and constructive environments.

7 (4) An analysis of the number and types of an-
8 nually recurring and non-recurring training and ex-
9 perimentation activities conducted at training ranges
10 and experimentation sites of the military depart-
11 ments located in the Eastern Regional Range Com-
12 plex region.

13 (5) An identification of any shortfalls in the
14 networks, facilities, or equipment of such ranges or
15 sites.

16 (6) An analysis of any statutory or intergovern-
17 mental policy barriers to the use of the Eastern Re-
18 gional Range Complex, and any recommended
19 changes to accelerate such use.

20 (7) An analysis of the capacity of the Eastern
21 Regional Range Complex to be used for additional
22 testing and evaluation activities.

23 (8) An analysis of the possibility of using train-
24 ing ranges and experimentation sites located in the
25 Eastern Regional Range Complex region as threat-

1 relevant environments for the workforce and tech-
2 nology development activities of other Federal de-
3 partment agencies and private sector entities in the
4 United States.

5 (9) An analysis of the capacity of such ranges
6 and sites to be used for realistic advanced cyber,
7 electronic warfare, and information operations train-
8 ing in live, virtual, or constructive environments.

9 (10) An analysis of electronic warfare training
10 shortfalls at military installations located in the
11 United States, including with respect to the ability
12 to perform full spectrum electronic warfare training
13 in environments considered unobservable.

14 (11) An analysis of the feasibility and advis-
15 ability of establishing, or expanding, dedicated train-
16 ing areas for electronic warfare capabilities in the
17 United States and territories of the United States
18 located in the Caribbean region (including in the im-
19 mediate vicinity of such locations).

20 (e) EASTERN REGIONAL RANGE COMPLEX REGION
21 DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Eastern Regional
22 Range Complex region” means the region encompassing
23 the territories specified in 1048(b) of the National De-
24 fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law
25 119–60; 10 U.S.C. note prec. 4171).

1 (f) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on
2 September 30, 2029.

1 **SEC. 1046.[Log 85736] LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS TO**
2 **RETIRE OR DEACTIVATE THE EXPEDI-**
3 **TIONARY COMBAT BRIGADES.**

4 None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by
5 this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027
6 for the Army may be obligated or expended to retire, de-
7 activate, schedule to deactivate, or proceed with any action
8 that would reduce the capabilities, resources, aircraft, or
9 personnel available, as of the date of the enactment of this
10 Act, for the expeditionary combat aviation brigades (here-
11 inafter in this section referred to as the “ECAB”) before
12 the date that is 90 days after the date on which the Sec-
13 retary of the Army submits to the congressional defense
14 committees a report that includes each of the following:

15 (1) An assessment of any planned reduction of
16 capability to Army aviation within the Army Re-
17 serve, including reductions by platform and end
18 strength and all changes under the transformation
19 initiative.

20 (2) An assessment of the effect of such reduc-
21 tion on operational risk, readiness, and mission ca-
22 pability, taking into consideration the operational
23 tempo and missions conducted by the Army during
24 the five-year period preceding the date of the report.

1 (3) An identification of any military construc-
2 tion projects delayed, modified, or canceled as a re-
3 sult of such reductions.

4 (4) An assessment of the remaining Army Re-
5 serve rotary-wing and fixed-wing aviation capacity,
6 by platform, relative to validated mission require-
7 ments.

8 (5) The scale of the divestment of the ECAB
9 and the effect on Army Reserve aviation capabilities
10 of divesting the ECAB, including the number of re-
11 maining rotary wing aircraft, by platform, required
12 to meet mission requirements.

13 (6) A detailed breakdown of options available to
14 the members of the Armed Forces and civilian em-
15 ployees affected by the divestment of the ECAB to
16 continue service in the Armed Forces or Department
17 of Defense, as applicable, including an identification
18 of the number of affected members and employees
19 by specialty.

20 (7) An evaluation of the effect on State and
21 local communities of divesting the ECAB, including
22 economic and workforce effects.

23 (8) A description of any strategic or scenario-
24 based analysis or modeling used for making deci-
25 sions to divest the ECAB.

- 1 (9) A detailed recapitalization and continuity-
- 2 of-capability plan for ECAB divestments.

1 **SEC. 1823.[Log 85758]. DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION**
2 **OF ALTERNATIVE MATERIAL SOURCES.**

3 (a) DEFENSE MODERNIZATION ACCOUNT.—Section
4 3136(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by
5 adding at the end the following new paragraph:

6 “(7) For developing alternative material
7 sources, through technologies including reverse engi-
8 neering, reengineering, and advanced manufacturing
9 (as defined in section 4841 of this title), to meet
10 operational requirements.”.

11 (b) LIFE-CYCLE SUSTAINMENT PLAN.—Section
12 4324(b)(1)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended
13 by inserting before the period at the end the following:
14 “, where such considerations shall include the application
15 of alternative methods to support sustainment, including
16 reverse engineering, reengineering, and advanced manu-
17 facturing (as defined in section 4841 of this title)”.

1 **SEC. 1832.[Log 85745]. AUTHORITY TO WRITE OFF CAPITAL**
2 **EXPENDITURES FOR CERTAIN DEPOTS OF**
3 **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

4 Chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code, is
5 amended by inserting after section 2470 the following new
6 section:

7 **“§ 2471. Accounting for certain depots: authority to**
8 **write off capital expenditures**

9 “(a) **AUTHORITY.**—With respect to any covered
10 depot, the Secretary of Defense may write off, for account-
11 ing purposes, any depreciated cost or debt associated with
12 capital that does not generate revenue as a result of a
13 Government-directed mission change.

14 “(b) **DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary
15 may delegate the authority under subsection (a) to the
16 Secretary of a military department.

17 “(c) **COVERED DEPOT DEFINED.**—In this section,
18 the term ‘covered depot’ has the meaning given such term
19 in section 2476 of this title.”.

1 **SEC. 1833.[Log 84921]. REFORMS RELATING TO ARMY OR-**
2 **GANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE.**

3 (a) MODERNIZATION.—Chapter 146 of title 10,
4 United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the
5 following new section:

6 **“§ 2477. Modernization of organic industrial base of**
7 **Department of the Army**

8 “(a) MODERNIZATION.—The Secretary of the Army
9 shall take such steps as may be necessary to accelerate
10 the modernization of the organic industrial base of the
11 Army to meet the requirements of the Army, including by
12 carrying out the following:

13 “(1) Ensuring the production of additional materials
14 by, or the expanded use of capabilities of, such organic
15 industrial base.

16 “(2) Establishing an updated structure for the gov-
17 ernance of such organic industrial base, under which—

18 “(A) decisions regarding resourcing and site op-
19 erations overseen by the Army Materiel Command
20 shall be delineated from, and reconciled with, work-
21 load and acquisition requirements overseen by the
22 Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Lo-
23 gistics, and Technology; and

24 “(B) the relationship between the Army
25 Sustainment Command and the Joint Energetics
26 Transition Office established under section 148 of

1 this title shall be delineated with respect to such or-
2 ganic industrial base.

3 “(3) Establishing an updated resourcing model for
4 such organic industrial base, for the purpose of—

5 “(A) reducing production costs associated with
6 each covered Army depot; and

7 “(B) ensuring such costs are, to the maximum
8 extent practicable, competitive with commercial ca-
9 pabilities.

10 “(4) Ensuring the updated resourcing model estab-
11 lished under paragraph (3)—

12 “(A) details any modification to a working-cap-
13 ital fund of the Army necessary to achieve a purpose
14 specified in such paragraph; and

15 “(B) accounts for the use of funds appropriated
16 for the Army or relevant elements of the Depart-
17 ment of Defense, including the Army Contracting
18 Command, the Civilian Human Resources Agency of
19 the Army, the Defense Finance and Accounting
20 Service, and the Defense Information Systems Agen-
21 cy, or for base operating services.

22 “(5) Establishing key training pipelines, and desired
23 throughput with respect to such pipelines, necessary to
24 support each covered Army depot in accordance with this

1 subsection, including by identifying appropriations nec-
2 essary for such support.

3 “(b) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS TO DECREASE WORK-
4 LOAD.—The Secretary of the Army may not carry out any
5 action that would decrease the workload performed by any
6 covered Army depot for a year by more than 10 percent
7 as compared with the workload performed by that covered
8 Army depot five years prior unless—

9 “(1) the Secretary of the Army submits to the
10 congressional defense committees a notification that
11 includes an explanation for such decrease and a plan
12 to shift other workload requirements of the Army to
13 the covered Army depot, to maintain workforce ca-
14 pability; and

15 “(2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following
16 such notification.

17 “(c) REPORTS ON MODERNIZATION EFFORTS.—Con-
18 current with the submission of each plan required by sec-
19 tion 2473 of this title, the Secretary of the Army shall
20 submit to the congressional defense committees a report
21 detailing, with respect to the five-year period covered by
22 the plan, the efforts of the Army over such period to mod-
23 ernize covered Army depots consistent with this section,
24 including the criteria used to allocate funds available for
25 such modernization between such depots.

1 “(d) ANNUAL REPORT ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—

2 On an annual basis, the Secretary of the Army shall dis-

3 seminate to each covered Army depot, and submit to the

4 congressional defense committees, a report that includes—

5 “(1) with respect to the year preceding the date

6 of the submission of the report, detailed information

7 on—

8 “(A) the type and quantity of production

9 activities and depot-level maintenance and re-

10 pair activities performed by each such depot

11 during such year; and

12 “(B) how such activities were coordinated

13 with other production activities and depot-level

14 maintenance and repair activities across the

15 Department of Defense; and

16 “(2) with respect to the three-year period fol-

17 lowing the date of the submission of the report, a

18 comprehensive plan for the production activities and

19 depot-level maintenance and repair activities to be

20 performed by each such depot during such period,

21 including detailed information on—

22 “(A) the type and quantity of such activi-

23 ties;

24 “(B) how such activities would be coordi-

25 nated with other production activities and

1 depot-level maintenance and repair activities
2 across the Department of Defense;

3 “(C) for each fiscal year within such pe-
4 riod, how the projected use of funds for the
5 depot-level maintenance and repair workload of
6 each covered Army depot would contribute to
7 the percentage limitation under section 2466 of
8 this title; and

9 “(D) the current and projected needs of
10 the Army, the other military departments, and
11 foreign partners, that may be addressed
12 through such activities.

13 “(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 “(1) The term ‘covered Army depot’ means a
15 covered depot listed in section 2476(f)(1) of this
16 title.

17 “(2) The term ‘organic industrial base of the
18 Army’ means each covered Army depot.”.

19 (b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the
20 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the
21 Army shall issue guidance to implement section 2477 of
22 title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

23 (c) GAO REVIEW.—

24 (1) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the
25 United States shall conduct a review of plans of the

1 Army for sustainment with respect to the develop-
2 ment and fielding of new weapon systems. Such re-
3 view shall include the following:

4 (A) An identification of key weapon sys-
5 tems expected to be fielded by the Army for the
6 first time during the five-year period following
7 the date of the commencement of such review.

8 (B) An assessment of the plans of the
9 Army for the maintenance and repair of, and
10 the logistics, supply chain, and other
11 sustainment functions for, such weapon sys-
12 tems.

13 (C) An assessment of the extent to which
14 the Army is developing and investing in the
15 sustainment functions specified in subpara-
16 graph (B) concurrent with the fielding of such
17 weapon systems.

18 (2) BRIEFING.—Not later than April 1, 2027,
19 the Comptroller General shall provide to the con-
20 gressional defense committees a briefing on prelimi-
21 nary observations relating to the review under para-
22 graph (1), including on planned reporting formats
23 and schedules.

24 (3) REPORT.—Not later than August 1, 2027,
25 the Comptroller General shall submit to the congres-

- 1 sional defense committees a report containing the re-
- 2 sults of the review under paragraph (1).

1 **SEC. 1834.**[Log 85669]. **EXCLUSION OF MANUFACTURING AR-**
2 **SENAL WORKLOAD FROM DEPOT CARRYOVER**
3 **CALCULATION.**

4 Section 377(2) of the James M. Inhofe National De-
5 fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law
6 117–263; 10 U.S.C. 2476 note) is amended by inserting
7 “any manufacturing arsenal workload and” after “cal-
8 culated carryover amount”.

1 **SEC. 1835.[Log 85706]. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR USE**
2 **OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS**
3 **TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR CERTAIN EM-**
4 **PLOYEES PERFORMING SERVICES OR WORK**
5 **FUNDED BY WORKING-CAPITAL FUNDS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (c) of
7 section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary
8 of Defense and the Secretary of a military department
9 may use funds available for operations and maintenance
10 to pay expenses necessary to train prevailing rate employ-
11 ees, as defined by section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United
12 States Code, who perform services or work funded by a
13 working-capital fund.

14 (b) TERMINATION.—The authority under subsection
15 (a) shall expire on October 1, 2032.

1 **DIVISION B—MILITARY CON-**
2 **STRUCTION AUTHORIZA-**
3 **TIONS**

4 **SEC. 2001. [Log 85730]. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This division may be cited as the “Military Construc-
6 tion Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027”.

1 **SEC. 2002. [Log 85731]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS**
2 **AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED**
3 **BY LAW.**

4 (a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE
5 YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all author-
6 izations contained in titles XXI through XXVII for mili-
7 tary construction projects, land acquisition, family housing
8 projects and facilities, and contributions to the North At-
9 lantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program
10 (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall ex-
11 pire on the later of—

12 (1) October 1, 2029; or

13 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
14 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year
15 2030.

16 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
17 authorizations for military construction projects, land ac-
18 quisition, family housing projects and facilities, and con-
19 tributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Se-
20 curity Investment Program (and authorizations of appro-
21 priations therefor), for which appropriated funds have
22 been obligated before the later of—

23 (1) October 1, 2029; or

24 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
25 izing funds for fiscal year 2030 for military con-
26 struction projects, land acquisition, family housing

- 1 projects and facilities, or contributions to the North
- 2 Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment
- 3 Program.

1 **SEC. 2003. [Log 85732]. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 Titles XXI through XXVII shall take effect on the
3 later of—

4 (1) October 1, 2026; or

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

1 **SEC. 2101. [Log 85592]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION**
 2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2103(a) and available for military con-
 6 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 7 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 8 Army may acquire real property and carry out military
 9 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 10 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 11 the following table:

Army: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$184,000,000
Hawaii	Wheeler Army Air Field	\$380,000,000
	Schofield Barracks	\$30,000,000
Louisiana	Fort Polk	\$237,000,000
New York	Fort Drum	\$25,000,000
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	\$94,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$918,000,000
	Fort Bliss	\$35,000,000
	Fort Hood	\$81,000,000

12 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 13 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 14 tions in section 2103(a) and available for military con-
 15 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 16 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 17 Army may acquire real property and carry out military
 18 construction projects for the installations or locations out-
 19 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 20 the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Italy	Caserma Renato Del Din	\$17,000,000

1 **SEC. 2102. [Log 85595]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2103(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct
 7 or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition
 8 and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations,
 9 in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in
 10 the following table:

Army: Family Housing

Country	Installation	Amount
Germany	South Camp Vilseck	\$95,060,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2103(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and
 16 engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$39,079,000.

1 **SEC. 2103. [Log 85596]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, ARMY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2026, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Army as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under sections 2101 and 2102
14 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized
15 to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in
16 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2104. [Log 85630]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT AT**
 3 **FORT GILLEM, GEORGIA.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat.
 7 4294), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2101(a) of that Act
 9 (134 Stat. 4295) and most recently extended by section
 10 2104 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for
 11 Fiscal Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–60; 139
 12 Stat. 1266), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027,
 13 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 14 for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever
 15 is later.

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

Army: Extension of 2021 Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Georgia	Fort Gillem	Forensic Laboratory	\$71,000,000

1 **SEC. 2105. [Log 85631]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2022**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117–81; 135 Stat.
 7 2161), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (135
 9 Stat. 2163) and most recently extended by section 2105
 10 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 11 Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–60; 139 Stat.
 12 1267), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027, or the
 13 date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for mili-
 14 tary construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

Army: Extension of 2022 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
Georgia	Fort Stewart	Barracks	\$105,000,000
Germany	Smith Barracks	Live Fire Exercise Shoothouse	\$16,000,000

1 **SEC. 2106. [Log 85632]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT AT**
3 **FORT STEWART, GEORGIA.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117–
7 81; 135 Stat. 2161) for Fort Stewart, Georgia for con-
8 struction of a barracks, the Secretary of the Army may
9 construct a facility consisting of 193,347 square feet.

1 **SEC. 2107. [Log 85633]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2023**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat.
 7 2970), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (136
 9 Stat. 2971), and extended by section 2106 of the Military
 10 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (di-
 11 vision B of Public Law 119-60; 139 Stat. 1267), shall re-
 12 main in effect until October 1, 2027, or the date of the
 13 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 14 struction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

Army: Extension of 2023 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
Germany	East Camp Grafenwoehr	EDI: Battalion Trng Cplx2 (OPS/Veh Maint)	\$64,000,000
Hawaii	Fort Shafter	Water System Up- grade	\$33,000,000
	Tripler Army Medical Center	Upgrade Potable Water System	\$38,000,000
Japan	Kadena Air Force Base	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$80,000,000

1 **SEC. 2108. [Log 85634]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2024**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat.
 7 709), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (137
 9 Stat. 710), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027,
 10 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 11 for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever
 12 is later.

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

Army: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
Germany	Grafenwoehr	Automated Multi- purpose Machine Gun Range	\$10,400,000
	Hohenfels	Simulations Center	\$88,000,000
Hawaii	Aliamanu Military Res- ervation	Water Storage Tank	\$20,000,000
	Fort Shafter	Clearwell and Boost- er Pump	\$80,000,000
	Helemano Military Res- ervation	Wells and Storage Tanks	\$90,000,000
	Schofield Barracks	Elevated Tank and Distribution Lines	\$35,000,000
Kentucky	Water Storage Tank	\$35,000,000
	Fort Campbell	Multipurpose Train- ing Range	\$39,000,000
North Carolina	Fort Liberty	Aircraft Mainte- nance Hangar	\$61,000,000
	Barracks (Facility Prototyping)	\$85,000,000
Texas	Red River Army Depot	Component Rebuild Shop	\$113,000,000

1 **SEC. 2109. [Log 85635]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2025 PROJECT AT**
3 **GRAFENWOEHR, GERMANY.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Division B of Public Law 118–
7 159; 138 Stat. 2211) for U.S. Garrison Bavaria, Ger-
8 many, for construction of an Operational Readiness Train-
9 ing Complex (ORTC) underground electric line as speci-
10 fied in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act, the
11 Secretary of the Army may construct an Operational
12 Readiness Training Complex (ORTC) underground elec-
13 tric line at Grafenwoehr, Germany.

1 **SEC. 2110. [Log 85636]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROJECT AT**
3 **JOINT REGION MARIANAS, GUAM.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–
7 60; 139 Stat. 1265) for Joint Region Marianas, Guam,
8 for construction of PDI: Guam Defense System, EIAMD,
9 Phase 2 (Inc), at that location, the Secretary of the Army
10 may construct a 2,496 square foot pump house and
11 648,000 gallon non-portable water storage tank.

1 **SEC. 2201. [Log 85188]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION**
 2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2203(a) and available for military con-
 6 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 7 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 8 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military
 9 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 10 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 11 the following table:

Navy and Marine Corps: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	\$53,150,000
Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	\$60,990,000
Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	\$490,550,000
	Albany	\$86,350,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$1,346,763,000
Hawaii	Ford Island	\$183,760,000
	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	\$210,640,000
Maryland	United States Naval Academy	\$86,020,000
Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	\$387,570,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$391,910,000
Virginia	Naval Air Station Oceana	\$104,340,000
	Naval Station Norfolk	\$177,980,000
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story.	\$65,640,000
Washington	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	\$14,759,360,000
	Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton	\$195,227,000
	Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor	\$558,530,000

12 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 13 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 14 tions in section 2203(a) and available for military con-
 15 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 16 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 17 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military

1 construction projects for the installations or locations out-
 2 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 3 the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$31,780,000
Spain	Naval Station Rota	\$64,080,000

1 **SEC. 2202. [Log 85593]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
3 ization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available
4 for military family housing functions as specified in the
5 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy
6 may carry out architectural and engineering services and
7 construction design activities with respect to the construc-
8 tion or improvement of family housing units in an amount
9 not to exceed \$14,971,000.

1 **SEC. 2203. [Log 85594]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NAVY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2026, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under sections 2201 and 2202
14 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized
15 to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in
16 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2204. [Log 85637]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2023**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat.
 7 2970), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (136
 9 Stat. 2975) and extended by section 2206 of the Military
 10 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (di-
 11 vision B of Public Law 119–60; 139 Stat. 1271), shall
 12 remain in effect until October 1, 2027, or the date of the
 13 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 14 struction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

Navy: Extension of 2023 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
Florida	Naval Air Station Jack- sonville	Engine Test Cells Modifications	\$100,570,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Har- bor-Hickam	Missile Magazines ...	\$142,783,000
North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Sta- tion Cherry Point	CH-53K Gearbox Repair and Test Facility	\$44,830,000
South Carolina	Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island	Recruit Barracks	\$81,690,000
Spain	Naval Station Rota	Recruit Barracks	\$85,040,000
		EDI: Missile Maga- zines	\$92,323,000

1 **SEC. 2205. [Log 85638]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2024**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat.
 7 709), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (137
 9 Stat. 714), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027,
 10 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 11 for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever
 12 is later.

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

Navy: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
California	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Cen- ter Twentynine Palms	Communications Towers	\$55,341,000
Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	Weapons Magazine & Ordnance Oper- ations Fac	\$219,200,000
District of Co- lumbia	Marine Barracks Wash- ington (8th Street and I)	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters & Sup- port Facility	\$131,800,000
Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Consolidated MEB HQ/NCIS Phase II	\$19,740,000
	PDI: Satellite Com- munications Facil- ity (INC)	\$595,100,000

Navy: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations—Continued

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Au- thorized Amount
Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	Water Reclamation Facility Compli- ance Upgrade	\$318,845,000
Italy	Naval Air Station Sigonella	EDI Ordnance Mag- azines	\$90,348,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	Cybersecurity Oper- ations Facility	\$186,480,000
	Naval Air Station Pax River	Aircraft Develop- ment and Mainte- nance Facilities ...	\$141,700,000
North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	10th Marines Main- tenance & Oper- ations Complex	\$117,550,000
Virginia	Marine Corps Base Quantico	Water Treatment Plant	\$127,120,000
	Naval Station Norfolk	MQ-25 Aircraft Laydown Facility	\$128,678,000
	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Weapons Magazines	\$283,500,000
Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	Alternate Power Transmission Line	\$19,000,000

1 **SEC. 2206. [Log 85639]. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF**
2 **AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2024**
3 **PROJECT AT MARINE CORPS BASE**
4 **QUANTICO, VIRGINIA.**

5 (a) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization
6 contained in the table in section 2201 of the Military Con-
7 struction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (division
8 B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat. 714) for construction
9 of a Water Treatment Plant at Marine Corps Base
10 Quantico, Virginia, the Secretary of the Navy may con-
11 struct 20,000 linear feet of water supply lines, three pump
12 houses (non-occupied), and one 2,300 square foot pump
13 station/multi-purpose building (occupied) in lieu of a water
14 treatment plant at the installation.

15 (b) EXTENSION.—Such authorization shall remain in
16 effect until October 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment
17 of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for
18 fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

1 **SEC. 2207. [Log 85640]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROJECT AT**
3 **PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING**
4 **SANDS, HAWAII.**

5 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
6 in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization
7 Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–
8 60; 139 Stat. 1268) for construction of PDI: Airfield
9 Pavement Upgrades at Pacific Missile Range Facility
10 Barking Sands, Hawaii, the Secretary of the Navy may
11 expand airfield pavement areas to 280,000 square meters
12 to mitigate the risk of aircraft hydroplane.

1 **SEC. 2208. [Log 85722]. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS FOR MITI-**
2 **GATION FOR PROJECTS LOCATED AT PUGET**
3 **SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON,**
4 **WASHINGTON.**

5 Not later than one year after the date of enactment
6 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
7 2027, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer
8 \$42,000,000 of amounts authorized to be appropriated for
9 fiscal year 2027 to the Secretary of the Navy to carry out
10 the P454 military construction project (as authorized in
11 the table in section [2201] of this Act [*log 85188*]) to
12 an account for mitigation efforts not otherwise authorized
13 by law relating to the projects known as “Multi-Mission
14 Drydock” and “Pier 2” located at or near the Puget
15 Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington, as de-
16 scribed in the memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of
17 the Navy signed on April 29, 2026.

1 **SEC. 2301. [Log 85597]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CON-**
 2 **STRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 5 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 6 tions in section 2303(a) and available for military con-
 7 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 8 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 9 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out mili-
 10 tary construction projects for the installations or locations
 11 inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth
 12 in the following table:

Air Force: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	\$2,050,000,000
Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	\$2,066,050,000
	Eielson Air Force Base	\$91,000,000
Arkansas	Little Rock Air Force Base	\$27,000,000
California	Edwards Air Force Base	\$4,500,000
Colorado	Schriever Space Force Base	\$250,000,000
Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	\$160,000,000
	Eglin Air Force Base	\$87,800,000
	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	\$409,800,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	\$15,870,000
Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	\$11,800,000
Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	\$169,000,000
Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	\$1,390,000,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	\$730,700,000
	Creech Air Force Base	\$91,000,000
New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	\$22,500,000
New Mexico	Kirtland Air Force Base	\$250,000,000
North Dakota	Grand Forks Air Force Base	\$250,000,000
	Minot Air Force Base	\$232,000,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	\$110,000,000
Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	\$20,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$180,000,000
	Lackland Air Force Base	\$96,000,000
	Dyess Air Force Base	\$386,000,000
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	\$49,000,000
Wake Island	Wake Island	\$335,000,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	\$171,000,000

1 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 2 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 3 tions in section 2303(a) and available for military con-
 4 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 5 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 6 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out mili-
 7 tary construction projects for the installations or locations
 8 outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth
 9 in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Djibouti	Chabelley Airfield	\$27,000,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$99,000,000
Spain	Moron Air Base	\$156,000,000

1 **SEC. 2302. [Log 85598]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2303(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may con-
 7 struct or acquire family housing units (including land ac-
 8 quisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or
 9 locations and in the amounts set forth in the following
 10 table:

Air Force: Family Housing

Country	Installation	Amount
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Croughton	\$24,104,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2303(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural
 16 and engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$25,854,000.

1 **SEC. 2303. [Log 85599]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, AIR FORCE.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2026, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified
8 in the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under sections 2301 and 2302
14 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized
15 to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in
16 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2304. [Log 85641]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2019**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat.
 7 2240), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2903 of that Act (132
 9 Stat. 2287) and most recently extended by section 2305
 10 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 11 Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–60; 139 Stat.
 12 1274), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027, or the
 13 date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for mili-
 14 tary construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

Air Force: Extension of 2019 Project Authorizations

Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	EDI: Construct DABS-FEV Storage	\$87,000,000
		EDI: Munitions Holding Area	\$19,000,000

1 **SEC. 2305. [Log 85643]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2020**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2020 (division B of Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat.
 7 1862), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in sections 2301(a) and 2912(a)
 9 of that Act (133 Stat. 1867, 1913), and most recently ex-
 10 tended by section 2306 of the Military Construction Au-
 11 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (division B of Public
 12 Law 119–60; 139 Stat. 1275), shall remain in effect until
 13 October 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act
 14 authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year
 15 2028, whichever is later.

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

Air Force: Extension of 2020 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	Deployment Center/ Flight Line Din- ing/AAFES	\$43,000,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	41 RQS HH–60W Apron	\$12,500,000

1 **SEC. 2306. [Log 85644]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2023**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat.
 7 2970), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (136
 9 Stat. 2978), and extended by section 2308 of the Military
 10 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (di-
 11 vision B of Public Law 119–60; 139 Stat. 1272), shall
 12 remain in effect until October 1, 2027, or the date of the
 13 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 14 struction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

Air Force: Extension of 2023 Project Authorizations

State/ Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Consolidated Com- munications Cen- ter	\$97,000,000
Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: Base Perim- eter Security Fence	\$8,200,000
Texas	Joint Base San Anto- nio-Randolph	Child Development Center	\$29,000,000

1 **SEC. 2307. [Log 85645]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2024**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat.
 7 709), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in sections 2301 and 2302 of that
 9 Act (136 Stat. 719), shall remain in effect until October
 10 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act author-
 11 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028,
 12 whichever is later.

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

Air Force: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations

State/Coun- try	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base ...	MHPI Restructure AETC Group II	\$65,000,000
Colorado	U.S. Air Force Academy	Construction Improvement	\$9,282,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	LRSO Hardware Software Development and Test Facility	\$15,500,000
	MacDill Air Force Base ...	KC-46A ADAL Aircraft Corrosion Control	\$25,000,000
		KC-46A ADAL Aircraft Maintenance Hangar ...	\$27,000,000
		KC-46A ADAL Apron and Hydrant Fueling Pits	\$78,000,000
		KC-46A ADAL Fuel Sys- tem Maintenance Dock	\$18,000,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: North Aircraft Parking Ramp (INC) ...	\$411,000,000

Air Force: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations—Continued

State/Coun-try	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	MHPI Restructure—Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	\$75,000,000
Massachusetts ...	Hanscom Air Force Base ...	Child Development Center	\$37,000,000
Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base ...	MHPI Restructure-Southern Group	\$80,000,000
Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base ...	Fire Station Bay/Storage Area	\$10,300,000
Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: DABS-FEV Storage Area	\$96,000,000
Spain	Morón Air Base	EDI: Munitions Storage ..	\$40,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	EDI: Munitions Storage ..	\$34,000,000
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	BMT-Chapel For America's Airmen	\$90,000,000
	Royal Air Force Lakenheath ..	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	\$67,000,000
	Royal Air Force Lakenheath ..	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	\$51,000,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Integrated Training Center	\$85,000,000

1 **SEC. 2308. [Log 85646]. AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT**
2 **PROJECT AT EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLOR-**
3 **IDA.**

4 The Secretary of the Air Force may carry out a mili-
5 tary construction project to construct a 6,934 square
6 meter Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2)
7 and Air Battle Management Systems (ABMS) Test Facil-
8 ity at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, in the amount of
9 \$87,800,000 using funds made available in fiscal year
10 2027, or any subsequent fiscal year, for research, develop-
11 ment, test, and evaluation.

1 **SEC. 2401. [Log 85600]. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 5 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 6 tions in section 2403(a) and available for military con-
 7 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 8 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of De-
 9 fense may acquire real property and carry out military
 10 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 11 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 12 the following table:

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	\$44,000,000
Colorado	Def Reutil and Mktg Ofc-Colorado Springs	\$85,000,000
Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	\$40,000,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$315,286,000
Kentucky	Fort Knox	\$117,000,000
Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	\$415,739,000
	Fort Meade	\$1,393,465,000
Nevada	Creech Air Force Base	\$25,381,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$72,000,000
	Fort Bragg	\$115,000,000
Utah	Camp Williams	\$471,000,000
Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story	\$36,000,000
Wake Island	Wake Island	\$1,652,000,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	\$35,000,000

13 (b) **OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 14 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 15 tions in section 2403(a) and available for military con-
 16 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 17 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of De-
 18 fense may acquire real property and carry out military

1 construction projects for the installations or locations out-
 2 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 3 the following table:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Belgium	Brussels	\$33,000,000
Germany	Baumholder	\$140,000,000
	Ramstein Air Base	\$20,500,000
Japan	Yokota Air Base	\$88,200,000
	Camp Butler	\$37,900,000
Korea	Kunsan Air Base	\$65,000,000
United Kingdom	Menwith Hill Station	\$35,000,000

1 **SEC. 2402. [Log 85601]. AUTHORIZED ENERGY RESILIENCE**
 2 **AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 5 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 6 tions in **[section 2403(a)]** and available for energy con-
 7 servation projects as specified in the funding table in **[sec-**
 8 **tion 4601]**, the Secretary of Defense may carry out en-
 9 ergy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10,
 10 United States Code, for the installations or locations in-
 11 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 12 the following table:

ERCIP Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	\$90,000,000
California	Camp Roberts	\$79,000,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	\$43,000,000
Pennsylvania	Defense Distribution Center, Susquehanna	\$58,000,000
Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	\$33,500,000
Texas	Brooks Army Medical Center	\$55,500,000
Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	\$132,690,000
	Yakima Training Center	\$73,000,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	\$51,717,000

13 (b) **OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 14 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 15 tions in **[section 2403(a)]** and available for energy con-
 16 servation projects as specified in the funding table in **[sec-**
 17 **tion 4601]**, the Secretary of Defense may carry out en-
 18 ergy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10,
 19 United States Code, for the installations or locations out-

1 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
2 the following table:

ERCIP Projects: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Bahrain	Naval Support Activity Bahrain	\$5,900,000
Germany	Army Garrison Ansbach	\$72,000,000

1 **SEC. 2403. [Log 85602]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2026, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of Defense (other than the
8 military departments), as specified in the funding table
9 in section 4601.

10 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
11 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
12 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
13 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
14 of all projects carried out under sections 2401 and 2402
15 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized
16 to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in
17 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2404. [Log 85648]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2023**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat.
 7 2970), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in section 2402 of that Act (136
 9 Stat. 2983) and most recently extended by section 2406
 10 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 11 Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–60; 139 Stat.
 12 1281), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2027, or the
 13 date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for mili-
 14 tary construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

ERCIP Projects: Extension of 2023 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
California	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$25,560,000
Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Facility Energy Operations Center Renovation	\$2,400,000
Georgia	Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield	Power Generation and Microgrid	\$25,400,000
	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	SCADA Modernization	\$11,200,000
Texas	Fort Hood	Power Generation and Microgrid	\$31,500,000

1 **SEC. 2405. [Log 85649]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2024**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat.
 7 709), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in sections 2401 and 2402 of that
 9 Act (137 Stat. 726, 727), shall remain in effect until Octo-
 10 ber 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act au-
 11 thorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year
 12 2028, whichever is later.

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

**Defense Agencies and ERCIP Projects: Extension of 2024
 Project Authorizations**

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
California	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Electrical Infrastructure, On-Site Generation, and Microgrid Improvements	\$30,550,000
	Vandenberg Space Force Base	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$57,000,000
Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Electrical Transmission and Distribution Improvements, Phase 2	\$74,500,000
Kansas	Forbes Field	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$5,850,000
Missouri	Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$80,100,000
Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$41,000,000

**Defense Agencies and ERCIP Projects: Extension of 2024
Project Authorizations—Continued**

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
North Carolina ...	Fort Bragg (Camp Mackall)	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$10,500,000
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$76,650,000
Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$56,000,000
Spain	Naval Station Rota	Bulk Tank Farm, Phase 1	\$80,000,000
Texas	Fort Hood	Microgrid and Backup Power	\$18,250,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	Microgrid and Battery Stor- age	\$25,000,000

1 **Subtitle A—North Atlantic Treaty**
 2 **Organization Security Invest-**
 3 **ment Program**

4 **SEC. 2501. [Log 85603]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION**
 5 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

6 The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for
 7 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Invest-
 8 ment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10,
 9 United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum
 10 of the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty
 11 Organization as a result of construction previously fi-
 12 nanced by the United States, and in the amounts, set forth
 13 in the following table:

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment
 Program**

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Worldwide Unspec- ified	NATO Security Investment Program	\$604,270,000

1 **SEC. 2502. [Log 85611]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATO.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2026, for con-
5 tributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806
6 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United
7 States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty
8 Organization Security Investment Program authorized by
9 section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section
10 4601.

1 **Subtitle B—Host Country In-Kind**
 2 **Contributions**

3 **SEC. 2511. [Log 85650]. REPUBLIC OF KOREA FUNDED CON-**
 4 **STRUCTION PROJECTS.**

5 Pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea
 6 for required in-kind contributions, the Secretary of De-
 7 fense may accept military construction projects for the in-
 8 stallations or locations in the Republic of Korea, and in
 9 the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

Component	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Air Force	Osan Air Base	Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Facility, Phase 1.	\$78,000,000
Air Force	Osan Air Base	Upgrade Electrical Distribution, East, Phase 2.	\$103,000,000
Army	Camp Walker	Elementary School	\$91,000,000
Army	USAG Humphreys.	POL Pipeline	\$35,000,000
Marine Corps	Camp Mujuk	Administrative District Access Control Point.	\$18,500,000
Marine Corps	Yecheon Air Base	Replace Concrete Apron	\$47,000,000
Navy	CFA Chinhae	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing.	\$44,000,000

1 **SEC. 2512. [Log 85651]. REPUBLIC OF POLAND FUNDED**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

3 Pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland
 4 for required in-kind contributions, the Secretary of De-
 5 fense may accept military construction projects for the in-
 6 stallations or locations in the Republic of Poland, and in
 7 the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Republic of Poland Funded Construction Projects

Component	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Air Force	Wroclaw	Dormitory and Multi-Use Support Building.	\$32,000,000
Army	Powdiz	Rotary Wing Maintenance Hangars.	\$102,000,000

1 **SEC. 2601. [Log 85604]. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL**
 2 **GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUI-**
 3 **SITION PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may
 8 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 9 projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the
 10 United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the fol-
 11 lowing table:

Army National Guard: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Florida	Camp Blanding	\$28,000,000
Guam	Barrigada	\$20,000,000
Idaho	Orchard Training Area	\$27,000,000
Illinois	Peoria	\$8,000,000
Louisiana	Abbeville Readiness Center	\$23,000,000
Massachusetts	Camp Edwards	\$43,000,000
Oklahoma	Tulsa Army Aviation Support Facility	\$18,500,000
Washington	Yakima Training Center	\$18,000,000
West Virginia	Martinsburg Readiness Center	\$20,000,000
Wisconsin	Black River Falls	\$20,000,000

1 **SEC. 2602. [Log 85605]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CON-**
 2 **STRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may
 8 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 9 projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the United
 10 States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following
 11 table:

Army Reserve: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$92,000,000
Illinois	Fort Sheridan	\$38,000,000
Virginia	Richmond Reserve Center	\$48,000,000

1 **SEC. 2603. [Log 85606]. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND**
 2 **MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION**
 3 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may
 8 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 9 project for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve
 10 location inside the United States, and in the amount, set
 11 forth in the following table:

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	\$47,000,000

1 **SEC. 2604. [Log 85607]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force
 8 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
 9 tion projects for the Air National Guard locations inside
 10 the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the
 11 following table:

Air National Guard: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	\$16,000,000
Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	\$425,000,000
Missouri	Rosecrans Air National Guard Base	\$63,000,000
Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth.	\$27,000,000

1 **SEC. 2605. [Log 85608]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force
 8 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
 9 tion projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside
 10 the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the
 11 following table:

Air Force Reserve: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Air Reserve Station	\$19,500,000

1 **SEC. 2606. [Log 85609]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2026, for the
5 costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services,
6 and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve
7 Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter
8 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost
9 of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in
10 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2607. [Log 85652]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2023**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat.
 7 2970), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in sections 2601, 2602, 2603 and
 9 2604 of that Act (136 Stat. 2986–2987) and extended by
 10 section 2607 of the Military Construction Authorization
 11 Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (division B of Public Law 119–
 12 60; 139 Stat. 1287), shall remain in effect until October
 13 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act author-
 14 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028,
 15 whichever is later.

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

**National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2023 Project
 Authorizations**

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	\$63,000,000
Arizona	Morris Air National Guard Base	Base Entry Complex	\$12,000,000
	Tucson International Airport	Land Acquisition	\$11,700,000
Arkansas	Camp Robinson ..	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	\$9,500,000
Florida	Gainesville	National Guard Readiness Center	\$21,000,000
	Perrine	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	\$46,000,000

**National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2023 Project
Authorizations—Continued**

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	C-40 Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	\$116,964,000
Indiana	Fort Wayne International Airport	Munitions Maintenance and Storage Complex	\$16,500,000
Puerto Rico	Camp Santiago Joint Maneuver Training Cen- ter	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shops (DPW)	\$14,500,000
West Virginia	McLaughlin Air National Guard Base	C-130J Apron Expansion	\$12,500,000

1 **SEC. 2608. [Log 85653]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO**
 2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2024**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 5 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 6 Year 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat.
 7 709), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 8 section (b), as provided in sections 2601, 2602, 2604, and
 9 2605 of that Act (137 Stat. 735–737), shall remain in
 10 effect until October 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment
 11 of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for
 12 fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

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

National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2024 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
Alabama	Birmingham	Army Reserve Center/ AMSALand	\$57,000,000
Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	Guardian Angel POTFF Facility	\$8,500,000
Arkansas	Ebbing Air Na- tional Guard Base	3-Bay Hangar	\$54,000,000
		Special Access Program Facility	\$21,989,000
Florida	Camp Blanding ...	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	\$11,000,000
Indiana	Fort Wayne International Airport	Fire Station	\$8,900,000
New Mexico	Rio Rancho Training Site ..	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Addi- tion	\$11,000,000
Oregon	Portland Inter- national Air- port	Special Tactics Complex, Phase 1	\$23,000,000

**National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2024 Project
Authorizations—Continued**

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Original Authorized Amount
		Special Tactics Complex, Phase 2	\$21,000,000
		Special Tactics Complex, Phase 3	\$24,000,000
		Special Tactics Complex, Phase 4	\$11,000,000
Pennsylvania	Hermitage Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	\$13,600,000
Rhode Island ..	Quonset Point	National Guard Readiness Center	\$41,000,000
South Carolina	Aiken County Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	\$20,000,000
	McCrary Training Site	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	\$7,900,000
Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	LRS Warehouse	\$16,000,000

1 **SEC. 2609. [Log 85654]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROJECT AT**
3 **COLONIE, NEW YORK.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Division B of Public Law 119–
7 60; 139 Stat. 1264) for Albany, New York, for construc-
8 tion of a readiness center as specified in the funding table
9 in section 4601 of such Act, the Secretary of the Army
10 may construct a readiness center at Colonie, New York.

1 **SEC. 2701. [Log 85610]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLO-**
3 **SURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DE-**
4 **PARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AC-**
5 **COUNT.**

6 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
7 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2026, for base
8 realignment and closure activities, including real property
9 acquisition and military construction projects, as author-
10 ized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act
11 of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510;
12 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department
13 of Defense Base Closure Account established by section
14 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Mili-
15 tary Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013
16 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as
17 specified in the funding table in section 4601.

1 **Subtitle A—Military Construction**
2 **Programs**

3 **SEC. 2801.[Log 84926]. UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CON-**
4 **STRUCTION DOLLAR THRESHOLDS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2805(a)(2) of title 10,
6 United States Code, is amended by striking “\$9,000,000”
7 and inserting “\$12,000,000”.

8 (b) LABORATORY REVITALIZATION.—Section
9 2805(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by
10 striking “\$9,000,000” each place it appears and inserting
11 “\$15,000,000”.

12 (c) ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.—Sec-
13 tion 2805(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

14 (1) by striking “FOR LOCATION” and all that
15 follows through “Each fiscal year” and inserting
16 “Each fiscal year”; and

17 (2) by striking “may exceed” and all that fol-
18 lows through the period at the end and inserting the
19 following: “may exceed—

20 “(1) with respect to a project described in sub-
21 section (d), 150 percent of the dollar amount speci-
22 fied in such subsection; and

23 “(2) with respect to any other project described
24 in subsection (a)(2), 150 percent of the dollar
25 amount specified in such subsection.”.

1 **SEC. 2802.[Log 85146]. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILI-**
2 **TARY INSTALLATION STORMWATER PROJECT**
3 **ACCELERATION PROGRAM.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Subchapter I of
5 chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended
6 by inserting after section 2815a the following new section:

7 **“§ 2815b. Military Installation Stormwater Project Ac-**
8 **celeration Program**

9 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense
10 shall carry out a program to be known as the ‘Military
11 Installation Stormwater Project Acceleration Program’ (in
12 this section referred to as the ‘Program’).

13 “(b) ACTIVITIES.—Under the Program, the Secretary
14 shall—

15 “(1) establish procedures to accelerate the plan-
16 ning for and implementation of military construction
17 projects described in subsection (c); and

18 “(2) provide supplemental funding to military
19 construction projects described in such subsection.

20 “(c) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DE-
21 SCRIBED.—A military construction project described in
22 this subsection is a military construction project that is—

23 “(1) specified in the military installation resil-
24 ience component of a military installation master
25 plan developed pursuant to section 2864(a); and

26 “(2) identified by the Secretary—

1 “(A) as a potential military installation re-
2 silience project under section 2815 of this title;

3 “(B) as a stormwater management project
4 under section 2815a of this title; or

5 “(C) as suitable to preserve or enhance de-
6 fense access roads in accordance with section
7 210 of title 23.

8 “(d) MERIT-BASED CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall
9 establish merit-based criteria for use in the selection of
10 military construction projects to receive funding under the
11 Program.

12 “(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
13 tion shall be construed to require or enable any official
14 of the Department of Defense to provide funding under
15 this section pursuant to—

16 “(1) a community project funding request; or

17 “(2) a congressionally directed spending item
18 (as defined in the Standing Rules of the Senate).

19 “(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of
20 the first calendar year beginning after the date of the en-
21 actment of this section, and on an annual basis thereafter,
22 the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed
23 Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives
24 a report on the Program. Each such report shall include
25 the following:

1 “(1) A description of the nature and status of
2 the military construction projects or actions under-
3 taken in whole or part with funds appropriated for
4 the Program.

5 “(2) An assessment of the effectiveness of such
6 military construction projects or actions as part of
7 a long-term strategy—

8 “(A) to prevent flooding on—

9 “(i) military installations;

10 “(ii) key supporting civilian infra-
11 structure; and

12 “(iii) and defense access roads; and

13 “(B) to improve the management of
14 stormwater on or related to a military installa-
15 tion.

16 “(3) An evaluation of the methodology and cri-
17 teria used to select and establish priorities for mili-
18 tary construction projects and actions funded in
19 whole or part with funds appropriated for the Pro-
20 gram.

21 “(4) Such recommendations as the Secretary
22 determines appropriate for legislative or administra-
23 tive actions to improve the efficiency and effective-
24 ness of the Program.”.

1 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
2 at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by insert-
3 ing after the item relating to section 2815a the following
4 new item:

“2815b. Military Installation Stormwater Project Acceleration Program.”.

1 **SEC. 2803. [Log 84889]. ANNUAL REPORT ON SUPERVISION,**
2 **INSPECTION, AND OVERHEAD COSTS FOR**
3 **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

4 Subchapter III of chapter 169 of title 10, United
5 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2851a
6 the following new section:

7 **“§ 2851b. Annual report on supervision, inspection,**
8 **and overhead costs of military construc-**
9 **tion projects**

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date on which
11 the budget of the President for fiscal year 2028 is sub-
12 mitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31,
13 and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary of De-
14 fense, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of De-
15 fense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, shall
16 submit to the congressional defense committees a report
17 with respect to supervision, inspection, and overhead costs
18 for military construction projects during the fiscal year
19 immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report
20 is submitted.

21 “(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under sub-
22 section (a) shall include, with respect to the period covered
23 by the report, the following:

24 “(1) The total amount of supervision, inspec-
25 tion, and overhead costs accrued, disaggregated by—

26 “(A) military department; and

1 “(B) construction agent.

2 “(2) A description of how amounts appro-
3 priated for supervision, inspection, and overhead for
4 military construction projects were expended during
5 such period, disaggregated by—

6 “(A) direct project supervision and inspec-
7 tion costs;

8 “(B) field office overhead;

9 “(C) regional office overhead; and

10 “(D) headquarters overhead.

11 “(3) The supervision, inspection, and overhead
12 rate in effect during the fiscal year immediately pre-
13 ceding such period.

14 “(4) If the supervision, inspection, and over-
15 head rate in effect as of the date of the submission
16 of the report is different than the rate described in
17 paragraph (3)—

18 “(A) a summary of the changes to such
19 rate; and

20 “(B) the justification for such changes.

21 “(5) A summary that compares the total
22 amount of supervision, inspection, and overhead
23 costs accrued to the total amount of supervision, in-
24 spection, and overhead funds expended, including—

1 “(A) an identification of any surplus or
2 shortfall in such funds; and

3 “(B) a description of how any surplus of
4 such funds was used.

5 “(6) The total amount of any similar overhead
6 cost assessed on operation and maintenance funds
7 used for facility sustainment, restoration, and mod-
8 ernization projects, disaggregated by military de-
9 partment, and a description of the facility
10 sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects
11 for which such operation and maintenance funds
12 were expended.

13 “(7) Any recommendations of the Secretary
14 with respect to adjustments to the supervision, in-
15 spection, and overhead rate for the fiscal year imme-
16 diately succeeding the fiscal year during which such
17 report is submitted, including the justification for
18 any such recommendations.

19 “(c) DATA SUBMISSION BY CONSTRUCTION
20 AGENTS.—Not later than 90 days before the deadline for
21 each report required under subsection (a), the Chief of
22 Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers
23 and the Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering
24 Systems Command shall submit to the Secretary of De-
25 fense such data as the Secretary determines necessary to

1 prepare such report, in such form as the Secretary deter-
2 mines appropriate.

3 “(d) CONSTRUCTION AGENT DEFINED.—In this sec-
4 tion, the term ‘construction agent’ means—

5 “(1) the United States Army Corps of Engi-
6 neers;

7 “(2) the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems
8 Command; or

9 “(3) any other entity designated to supervise a
10 military construction project pursuant to section
11 2851 of this title.”.

1 **SEC. 2804. [Log 84914]. EXPANSION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON**
2 **UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN**
3 **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

4 Section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C.
6 222a note) is amended—

7 (1) by striking “The Under Secretary of De-
8 fense for Research and Engineering” and inserting
9 the following: “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of
10 Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations,
11 and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, in coordina-
12 tion with the Under Secretary of Defense for Re-
13 search and Engineering”;

14 (2) by striking “order” and all that follows
15 through the end of the section and inserting
16 “order.”; and

17 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
18 sections:

19 “(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under sub-
20 section (a) shall include, for each military construction
21 project listed in the report—

22 “(1) a description that identifies the objectives
23 of the national defense strategy required under sec-
24 tion 113(g) of this title and the National Military
25 Strategy required under section 139(b) of this title

1 that would be advanced if the military construction
2 project were funded, in whole or in part;

3 “(2) a detailed assessment of each specific risk
4 to the execution of the national defense strategy and
5 the National Military Strategy that would be re-
6 duced the military construction project were funded,
7 in whole or in part; and

8 “(3) a Department of Defense Form 1391.

9 “(c) CONSISTENCY WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
10 REQUIREMENTS.—Information regarding project scope,
11 cost estimate, and design maturity for military construc-
12 tion projects included in a report under subsection (a)
13 shall be prepared and validated in a manner consistent
14 with the requirements applicable to military construction
15 projects included in the budget of the President submitted
16 to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31.

17 “(d) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the military
18 department concerned shall certify each military construc-
19 tion project under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that
20 is listed in a report required under subsection (a) as—

21 “(1) a valid unfunded military construction re-
22 quirement of the military department; and

23 “(2) appropriate for consideration by Congress
24 as part of the unfunded priorities of the military de-
25 partment.”.

1 **Subtitle B—Military Housing**
2 **Reforms**

3 **SEC. 2811.[Log 85160]. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF**
4 **WINDOW FALL INCIDENTS IN CERTAIN**
5 **PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING.**

6 Section 2857(d) of title 10, United States Code, is
7 amended—

8 (1) by striking “The Secretary concerned” and
9 inserting “(1) The Secretary concerned”;

10 (2) by inserting “or any other individual” after
11 “minor child”; and

12 (3) by adding at the end the following new
13 paragraph:

14 “(2) Not later than 72 hours after any date on which
15 an incident in which a minor child or any other individual
16 falls from a window in a unit of military family housing
17 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned occurs,
18 the Secretary concerned shall submit to the congressional
19 defense committees a notification that includes, with re-
20 spect to such incident—

21 “(A) the date;

22 “(B) the location;

23 “(C) the associated circumstances; and

24 “(D) whether injury or death resulted.”.

1 **SEC. 2813. [Log 84909]. EXPANSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO**
2 **INCLUDE AUTHORITY TO REPLACE CERTAIN**
3 **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES.**

4 Section 2835 of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31; 10 U.S.C.
6 2821 note) is amended—

7 (1) in the heading, by striking “**COVERED**
8 **MILITARY UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING**” and in-
9 serting “**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**”; and

10 (2) in subsection (a)—

11 (A) by striking “, to replace a covered mili-
12 tary unaccompanied housing facility”;

13 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and
14 (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

15 (C) by inserting before subparagraph (A),
16 as so redesignated, the following new paragraph
17 (1):

18 “(1) to replace a covered military unaccom-
19 panied housing facility—”;

20 (D) in subparagraph (B), as so redesign-
21 ated, by striking the period at the end and in-
22 serting “; and”;

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

25 “(2) to replace a Department of Defense lab-
26 oratory at which—

- 1 “(A) research with respect to science and
- 2 technology is carried out; or
- 3 “(B) test and evaluation activities are con-
- 4 ducted.”.

1 **Subtitle C—Real Property and**
2 **Facilities Administration**

3 **SEC. 2821.**[Log 85681]. **AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF DE-**
4 **FENSE TO ACQUIRE REAL PROPERTY AND FA-**
5 **CILITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION**
6 **AND TO ADMINISTER SUCH PROPERTY AS**
7 **PART OF THE PENTAGON RESERVATION.**

8 (a) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO
9 ACQUIRE REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES IN NATIONAL
10 CAPITAL REGION.—Chapter 159 of title 10, United States
11 Code, is amended by inserting before section 2674 the fol-
12 lowing new section:

13 **“§ 2673. Acquisition by Secretary of Defense of real**
14 **property and facilities in the National**
15 **Capital Region**

16 “(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 2682 of
17 this title, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real prop-
18 erty and facilities in the National Capital Region for an
19 element of the Department of Defense other than a mili-
20 tary department.

21 “(b) AUTHORIZATION BY LAW REQUIRED FOR
22 ABOVE-THRESHOLD ACQUISITION.—If the cost to acquire
23 real property or facilities under subsection (a) exceeds the
24 limitations specified in section 2663(c) of this title for an
25 acquisition of interests in land, the Secretary may acquire

1 the real property or facilities only if the acquisition is spe-
2 cifically authorized by law.

3 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘Na-
4 tional Capital Region’ and ‘Pentagon Reservation’ have
5 the meanings given those terms in section 2674(f) of this
6 title.”.

7 (b) ACQUIRED REAL PROPERTY INCLUDED IN AU-
8 THORITIES APPLICABLE TO PENTAGON RESERVATION.—
9 Section 2674(f)(1) of such title is amended by striking
10 “means the” and all that follows and inserting the fol-
11 lowing: “means the following:

12 “(A) The Pentagon.

13 “(B) The Mark Center Campus.

14 “(C) The Raven Rock Mountain Complex.

15 “(D) Any real property or facility acquired
16 under section 2673 of this title.”.

1 **SEC. 2822.[Log 85143]. MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR THE**
2 **PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON MILITARY INSTALLA-**
3 **TIONS PROGRAM.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a grant, coopera-
5 tive agreement, or supplementary financial assistance pro-
6 vided to a State or local educational agency for a project
7 to construct, renovate, repair, or expand an elementary or
8 secondary public school on a military installation pursuant
9 to section 8109 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act,
10 2022 (Public Law 117–103; 136 Stat. 201), the Secretary
11 of Defense shall ensure that the terms of such grant, coop-
12 erative agreement, or financial assistance do not require
13 the recipient State or local educational agency to provide
14 a matching contribution in an amount greater than the
15 amount that is equal to 20 percent of the total cost of
16 the project.

17 (b) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of Defense shall
18 revise the notice titled “Department of Defense Program
19 for Construction, Renovation, Repair or Expansion of
20 Public Schools Located on Military Installations” (76 Fed.
21 Reg. 55883 et seq.; published September 9, 2011) to carry
22 out the requirements of this section.

23 (c) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall apply with
24 respect to a grant awarded, cooperative agreement entered
25 into, or financial assistance provided on or after the date
26 of the enactment of this Act.

1 **Subtitle D—Land Conveyances**

2 **SEC. 2831.[Log 85567]. REPORT ON LAND WITHDRAWAL AT**
3 **YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the
6 Army shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services
7 of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report
8 on the land withdrawal at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.

9 (b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under sub-
10 section (a) shall include—

11 (1) a description of effects on operational and
12 testing capabilities if the land withdrawal authoriza-
13 tion at Yuma Proving Ground were not renewed or
14 extended; and

15 (2) recommendations of the Secretary with re-
16 spect to modifications of the land withdrawal at
17 Yuma Proving Ground that the Secretary deter-
18 mines would require an Act of Congress.

1 **Subtitle E—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 2841.**[Log 84908]. **REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE**
3 **MULTI-MISSION DRY DOCK MILITARY CON-**
4 **STRUCTION PROJECT AT PUGET SOUND**
5 **NAVAL SHIPYARD, WASHINGTON.**

6 (a) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall
7 designate the Multi-Mission Dry Dock military construc-
8 tion project at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington,
9 authorized under section 2201 of the Military Construc-
10 tion Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 [*log 85188*],
11 to be a subprogram of a major defense acquisition pro-
12 gram (as defined in section 4201 of title 10, United States
13 Code).

14 (b) SUBMISSION.—Not later than six months after
15 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
16 the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense com-
17 mittees—

18 (1) a Baseline Estimate (as defined in section
19 4371(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code) for the
20 project described in subsection (a); and

21 (2) the report described in section 4351 of title
22 10, United States Code, for the most recently con-
23 cluded fiscal year quarter for such project.

1 **SEC. 2842. [Log 85161]. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW**
2 **OF SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZA-**
3 **TION PROGRAM.**

4 (a) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date
5 of the enactment of this Act, and annually until Jan 1,
6 2031, the Comptroller General of the United States shall
7 review the following:

8 (1) The costs, timeframes, risks, and progress
9 of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Pro-
10 gram of the Department of the Navy.

11 (2) The status of each project conducted under
12 the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.

13 (b) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 1, 2027, and
14 annually thereafter until March 1, 2031, the Comptroller
15 General shall provide to the congressional defense commit-
16 tees a briefing on findings from the review required under
17 subsection (a).

18 (c) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2031, the
19 Comptroller General shall provide to the congressional de-
20 fense committees a report on the findings from the review
21 required under subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 2843. [Log 85229]. CONDITIONS ON TRANSFER OF DE-**
2 **PARTMENT OF DEFENSE POWER GRID INFRA-**
3 **STRUCTURE IN GUAM.**

4 (a) GRID INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSFER PENDING
5 REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense may not
6 transfer ownership of any power generation infrastructure
7 or power transmission infrastructure located in Guam to
8 the Guam Power Authority until the Secretary certifies
9 to the congressional defense committees that such infra-
10 structure is sufficient to meet projected mission require-
11 ments of the Department of Defense for power generation
12 and transmission capacity in Guam through fiscal year
13 2036.

14 (b) UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION REQUIRE-
15 MENT.—Not less than 50 percent of the total linear miles
16 of power transmission lines transferred to the Guam
17 Power Authority pursuant to any agreement with the Sec-
18 retary of Defense shall consist of underground trans-
19 mission lines. For purposes of this subsection, trans-
20 mission lines supported by above-ground concrete poles
21 shall not be considered to be underground transmission
22 lines.

23 (c) AUTHORIZATION TO USE OPERATION AND MAIN-
24 TENANCE AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.—

25 (1) AMOUNTS DESCRIBED.—The Secretary of
26 Defense may use amounts authorized to be appro-

1 pried or otherwise made available in fiscal year
2 2027 or subsequent fiscal years for Operation and
3 Maintenance accounts and for Military Construction
4 accounts to carry out upgrades, repairs, moderniza-
5 tion, hardening, or undergrounding of transmission
6 lines, capacity expansion, or other improvements
7 necessary to ensure that power generation infra-
8 structure and power transmission infrastructure in
9 Guam meets the requirements set forth in this sec-
10 tion before the Secretary transfers ownership of any
11 such infrastructure to the Guam Power Authority.
12 This paragraph shall apply to infrastructure owned
13 by the Secretary of Defense, including infrastructure
14 that is currently leased to, operated by, or otherwise
15 made available for use by the Guam Power Author-
16 ity.

17 (2) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts described in
18 paragraph (1) may be obligated or expended for
19 planning, design, environmental review, construction,
20 recapitalization, equipment procurement, cybersecu-
21 rity enhancements, resiliency measures, and related
22 project management costs for power generation in-
23 frastructure and power transmission infrastructure
24 necessary to achieve compliance with this section, re-
25 gardless of whether such infrastructure is under di-

1 rect control of the Secretary of Defense or subject
2 to a lease or operating agreement with the Guam
3 Power Authority at the time such funds are obli-
4 gated.

5 (3) APPLICABILITY.—The authority provided by
6 this subsection is in addition to any other authority
7 available to the Secretary of Defense and shall not
8 be construed to limit the availability or use of
9 amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated or
10 otherwise made available by law for Operation and
11 Maintenance accounts and for Military Construction
12 accounts.

13 (d) GUAM POWER AUTHORITY DEFINED.—In this
14 section, the term “Guam Power Authority” means the
15 public corporation of the Government of Guam responsible
16 for electric generation and transmission services in Guam.

1 **SEC. 2844. [Log 85298]. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY CON-**
2 **STRUCTION PROJECTS SUPPORTING READI-**
3 **NESS AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN GUAM.**

4 Not later than December 31 of the first calendar year
5 beginning after the date of the enactment of this section,
6 and on an annual basis thereafter for five years, the Com-
7 mander of Joint Region Marianas, in consultation with the
8 Governor of Guam, shall submit to the Committee on
9 Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report
10 on military construction projects in progress as of the date
11 of the enactment of this Act that support military readi-
12 ness and public interests in Guam. Such report shall in-
13 clude military construction projects carried out—

14 (1) pursuant to—

15 (A) section 2802 of title 10, United States
16 Code;

17 (B) section 2805 of such title;

18 (C) section 2815 of such title;

19 (D) section 2391(d) of such title; or

20 (E) any other provision of law granting au-
21 thority to the Commander to carry out such a
22 military construction project;

23 (2) using amounts authorized to be appro-
24 priated for the fiscal year covered by the report for
25 operation and maintenance; and

1 (3) under any authority under which the De-
2 partment of Defense transfers funds to other Fed-
3 eral agencies.

1 **SEC. 3401. [Log 85661]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS.**

3 (a) AMOUNT.—There are authorized to be appro-
4 priated to the Secretary of Energy \$13,000,000 for fiscal
5 year 2027 for the purpose of carrying out activities under
6 chapter 869 of title 10, United States Code, relating to
7 the naval petroleum reserves.

8 (b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated
9 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in sub-
10 section (a) shall remain available until expended.

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

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ENERGY ISSUES

Advanced Nuclear Energy Resilience and Critical Infrastructure Hubs

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2027, on the requirements, costs, and benefits of deploying advanced nuclear power generation at a minimum of three potential critical infrastructure hubs. These critical infrastructure hubs should be geographic areas containing at least one military installation collocated with civilian infrastructure essential to the regional economy or national security. The briefing should use the results of the analysis and planning efforts completed as part of sections 318 and 319 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) for all components of the Department of Defense and section 321 of Public Law 119-60 for the Department of the Navy. The briefing should include identify at least one such hub for each military department. The briefing should include:

(1) an evaluation of the feasibility of advanced nuclear demonstration projects that provide power to critical infrastructure hubs to ensure the resilience of military installations and surrounding civilian infrastructure, including airports and data centers;

(2) an assessment of the current state of Department of Defense utility infrastructure at each identified hub and the estimated costs of recapitalization required to support a cyber-secure microgrid;

(3) an evaluation of how advance purchase commitments, contingent on Nuclear Regulatory Commission milestones, could mitigate investment risk for innovative nuclear technology suppliers;

- (4) an analysis of the technical requirements for a microgrid to encompass both military installations and collocated civilian infrastructure, such as airports, to withstand kinetic, cyber, and extreme weather disruptions;
- (5) a review of the potential for more than one advanced nuclear technology to achieve commercialization through Department support;
- (6) an estimate of the total authorization of appropriations and loan guarantees, including those through the Strategic Capital Office, necessary to move from the study phase to project construction; and
- (7) any recommendations for legislative or administrative action.

Comptroller General Review of Advanced Nuclear Reactors at Military Installations

The committee recognizes the importance of developing resilient energy sources for military installations in support of national security objectives and the potential of advanced nuclear reactor technologies to provide resilient energy. The committee notes that multiple ongoing nuclear energy pilot programs are being conducted across the Department, including the Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations (ANPI) program, the Department of the Army's Janus Program, the Department of the Air Force's pilot program at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), and the Department of the Navy's pilot program as required by section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60). While each of the reactors in these programs are intended to be commercially owned and operated, the technical oversight, contracting mechanisms, nuclear technologies, and megawattage may differ.

The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the plans and programs across the Department of Defense for developing and implementing advanced nuclear reactors for use on military installations. The assessment should consider:

- (1) the capacity of the Office of the Secretary of Defense to balance the funding and resources of the Janus Program, ANPI, Eielson AFB, the Navy's pilot program, and other nuclear energy programs employed by the Department of Defense;
- (2) the plans and programs for development across the Department of Defense, including timeframes and needed and available funding;
- (3) expected benefits in terms of energy availability and resilience, and any potential costs or limitations;
- (4) an assessment of the Janus Program's regulatory pathway, as opposed to the other regulatory pathways pursued by the other services to obtain a nuclear reactor;
- (5) how the services and/or contractor will sustain the reactor and the end-of-life plans for the reactor;
- (6) the different contracting mechanisms for the reactors, including the use of power purchase agreements and enhanced use leases; and
- (7) any other information the Comptroller General deems relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, on the preliminary findings of the review and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Department of Defense Planning for Used Nuclear Fuel Management, Recycling,
and Reuse

The committee recognizes and encourages the Department of Defense's increasing interest in deploying small modular reactors and other advanced nuclear power systems to enhance energy resilience at domestic installations and, where appropriate, at forward or remote locations in support of national security missions. While the committee supports efforts to integrate nuclear power into Department of Defense energy planning, it notes that the long-term management, disposition, and potential reuse of used nuclear fuel generated by such systems has not yet been fully addressed in planning or coordinated with the Department of Energy or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The committee is concerned that an approach focused solely on storage of used nuclear fuel may create future operational, logistical, and policy challenges as nuclear power deployments expand. Therefore, the committee believes it is prudent for the Department to assess not only storage and disposition pathways, but also pursuit of a closed fuel cycle and opportunities to reduce waste volumes, improve material utilization, and evaluate potential future uses of used nuclear fuel consistent with safety, security, and applicable laws.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and, as appropriate, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2027, that outlines the Department's implementable framework and decision plan for managing used nuclear fuel associated with the deployment of small modular reactors and other advanced nuclear power systems. The report shall be unclassified to the greatest extent possible with limited classified annexes included only after prior committee consultation. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an assessment of the expected quantities, characteristics, and lifecycle profiles of used nuclear fuel and associated high-level waste streams, including advanced fuel forms, generated by projected Department of Defense deployments of small modular reactors or other advanced nuclear systems at installations and potential forward or remote locations;

(2) a description of current Department of Defense and Department of Energy authorities, policies, and infrastructure applicable to the handling, transportation, storage, recycling, reuse, or disposition of used nuclear fuel generated by such systems;

(3) an evaluation of logistical, sustainment, and security considerations associated with used nuclear fuel management, including challenges unique to forward or austere environments;

(4) an assessment of options to recycle, reuse, or otherwise extract value from used nuclear fuel, including pathways such as material recovery, fuel recycling, and waste minimization approaches to reduce long-term waste volumes, recover usable materials, or enable future energy, industrial, or national security applications, consistent with applicable law and safety requirements;

(5) identification of potential future uses of used nuclear fuel that could support Department of Defense missions, energy resilience, or broader national security objectives, including a discussion of technical, regulatory, and policy barriers to such uses;

(6) identification of opportunities to align Department of Defense initiatives, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, with Department of Energy Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus efforts to strengthen domestic fuel-cycle, advanced manufacturing, and waste-management capabilities supporting defense requirements; and

(7) identification of gaps in policy, planning, interagency coordination, or statutory authority that could impede responsible deployment of nuclear power systems or the effective management, recycling, or reuse of used nuclear fuel by the Department of Defense.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an interim briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, describing governance, lead office, interagency coordination mechanisms, and an initial concept for transportation and disposition pathways.

The committee emphasizes that this directive is intended to inform future planning, decision-making, and public education, and does not authorize or require the deployment of any specific technology, facility, or recycling approach. The committee expects the Department to use this assessment to develop a coherent, forward-looking strategy that integrates nuclear power deployment with responsible fuel cycle management, waste reduction, and consideration of future reuse opportunities. The committee expects the Department to pursue used fuel management planning in parallel with continued execution of its nuclear deployment objectives.

Deployable Advanced Nuclear Power for Operational Energy

The committee recognizes that future military operations in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM), U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), and other combatant command areas of responsibility will be characterized by contested logistics, extended distances, limited infrastructure, and persistent threats to fuel supply chains. Forward operating locations, expeditionary bases, and maneuver forces operating in these environments require resilient, independent power sources capable of sustaining operations while reducing reliance on vulnerable resupply

convoys and extensive logistics infrastructures. The committee notes that deployable and transportable advanced nuclear microreactor systems could provide a critical operational energy capability to enhance power projection, survivability, and freedom of maneuver in contested environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the potential of including advanced nuclear microreactor power solutions for operational energy requirements in the scope of the Janus Program. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of commercially available, self-contained advanced systems being considered for the Janus Program that could be utilized for rapid deployment, relocation, and sustained operations in austere and contested environments to support forward operating locations, expeditionary basing, and distributed maneuver forces within the USINDOPACOM and USCENTCOM geographic regions;

(2) an evaluation of the application of deployable advanced nuclear microreactor systems in support of emergency response efforts, including natural disasters, grid outages, or attacks on critical infrastructure, particularly in remote or limited infrastructure regions;

(3) an assessment of weather patterns on the safety of nuclear technology in USINDOPACOM and USCENTCOM;

(4) an assessment of the ability of advanced nuclear microreactor systems to mitigate contested logistics operational risk;

(5) an assessment of signatures created by microreactors and any corresponding safety concerns in an austere or contested environment;

(6) any potential alignment with warfighting concepts of operations; and

(7) any costs or benefits to current operational energy plans.

Grid Resilience to Severe Weather Conditions

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, assessing the Department's grid resilience to severe weather conditions including heat waves, wildfires, ice, snow, and high winds to ensure military readiness is not impacted, especially at installations that currently face extreme weather conditions. The briefing may use domestic Department installations or facilities as examples of grid resilience when compared to theaters with similar adverse weather conditions.

Hybrid Tactical Microgrid Control Node

The committee recognizes that troop lethality and survivability in modern combat operations is increasingly dependent on reliable, resilient power for critical communication systems, sensors, drones, and weapons at the tactical edge. The committee also recognizes that current power generation, storage, and distribution solutions in the field are often uncoordinated, lack interoperability, and are not

optimized as an integrated system, which could result in unnecessary logistics burdens, fuel waste, and degraded operational effectiveness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) any plans to demonstrate, operationally assess, and transition a hybrid tactical microgrid control node capability;

(2) a description of priority operational use cases for hybrid tactical microgrids and associated control nodes to support energy-enabled lethality and survivability and how they could be integrated with current and planned programs of record, including directed-energy counter UAS systems, sensor networks, command-and-control nodes, and unmanned systems requiring extended-range, resilient power at the edge;

(3) a roadmap for laboratory, field, and operational demonstrations, including planned integration events with existing Army generators, tactical vehicles, batteries, and power electronics systems in representative combat formations and how power requirements and performance metrics will be incorporated into requirements, testing, and evaluation processes to assess any quantifiable improvements in lethality, survivability, fuel efficiency, logistics burden, and system reliability;

(4) plans for how the Army could employ modular open systems architectures to ensure interoperable integration of government and commercial power-generation, storage, and distribution technologies, including a description of cyber and electromagnetic resilience requirements for the control node;

(5) a notional timeline for transitioning successful prototypes into programs of record or existing platforms, including identification of candidate units and echelons for initial fielding and plans to leverage commercially proven battery and power electronics technologies; and

(6) a lifecycle cost comparison of hybrid tactical microgrid solutions versus current power solutions, including projected fuel, maintenance, and logistics savings.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Power Systems

The committee appreciates the value of uninterrupted, resilient access to energy, both to provide a decisive advantage and to reduce operating costs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on hydrogen fuel cell power systems. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of current commercial hydrogen fuel cell power systems manufactured in the United States that do not include critical operating components, subcomponents, electronic components, software, or control systems that originate in whole or in part from a foreign entity of concern, as defined under section 4872(f) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) an evaluation of the performance of hydrogen fuel cell power relative to conventional diesel generator and battery-based architectures in both the stationary and mobile contexts;

(3) applications of hydrogen fuel cell power with regard to black start and transfer capability following total loss of power, including repeatable restart sequencing and synchronization without reliance on external electrical sources;

(4) potential capabilities for repeated rapid, dynamic, and high-magnitude load transients representative of demanding mission equipment, as well as sustained continuous operation and dormancy performance over extended periods of over 6 months;

(5) an evaluation of these power systems with regard to safety and survivability, including response to fault conditions and kinetic impacts;

(6) an assessment of their ability to maximize water production, recovery, and management characteristics during operation; and

(7) the feasibility and advisability of conducting an assurance, proof, and validation program to assess the performance of hydrogen fuel cell power systems for military use by conducting comparative operational testing.

Hydrogen-Powered Aviation for Operational Energy

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on the feasibility, operational utility, and readiness impacts of hydrogen-powered aircraft for military missions, including logistics, personnel transport, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and contested mobility operations. The briefing should include an evaluation of:

(1) hydrogen-electric and hydrogen combustion aircraft;

(2) potential infrastructure requirements at domestic and forward installations;

(3) lifecycle and operational energy costs and savings;

(4) comparative investments by China; and

(5) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Nuclear Power System for Strategic Command

The committee supports the ongoing efforts of the Department to provide resilient advanced nuclear power systems for military installations.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a pilot program to deploy an advanced nuclear microreactor or small modular reactor to provide primary and redundant power to mission-critical facilities of the United States Strategic Command.

Physical Security Modeling and Simulation for Nuclear Reactor Programs

The committee recognizes the Department's growing interest in deploying advanced nuclear energy capabilities, including microreactors and other small modular reactor (SMR) approaches, to strengthen installation resilience and mission assurance. The committee supports these efforts and encourages rapid transition from concept to fielded capability.

The committee notes that any nuclear site presents unique physical security considerations. The committee is concerned that compressed schedules and novel deployment constructs could inadvertently deprioritize integrated security design and sustainment planning. The committee recognizes the need to avoid unnecessary or duplicative regulatory burden that could delay deployment without commensurate improvements in protection; however, the committee emphasizes that security requirements must remain sufficiently robust given the nature of nuclear reactors. The committee understands that commercial nuclear facilities increasingly use modeling and simulation with advanced analytics and integrated command-and-control concepts to optimize security operations and requirements, improving effectiveness while reducing manpower and resource requirements. The committee further understands that comparable capabilities have been utilized and validated within the Department, including through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's work on critical weapons stockpile protection. The committee encourages the Department to leverage these capabilities to the maximum extent practicable for emerging nuclear programs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2026, on the Department's use of modeling and simulation to design, assess, and validate physical security for nuclear microreactor and other emerging nuclear energy programs. The report shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an overview of physical security requirements for emerging nuclear programs and how such requirements were developed and validated;
- (2) an assessment of potential capability improvements and cost savings from applying modeling and simulation tools already used elsewhere in the Department; and
- (3) the Department's plan, including timelines and resourcing, to apply these tools to inform security requirements, design decisions, and sustainment planning.

West Coast Refinery Impact on Bulk Fuel

The committee recognizes the critical role that West Coast commercial refineries play in supplying bulk fuel to the Department of Defense, particularly in supporting logistical requirements for operations in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility. Recent shifts in the commercial energy sector, including facility closures, conversions, and overall capacity reductions along the West Coast, present potential vulnerabilities to military fuel supply chains. The committee understands the Department relies heavily on these regional commercial hubs to execute rapid,

large-scale fuel distribution. Ensuring uninterrupted access to adequate bulk fuel reserves is paramount to maintaining the operational readiness and global mobility of the Joint Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Energy, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, evaluating the impact of West Coast refinery capacity and operations on the Department's ability to meet logistical fuel requirements. Specifically, the report shall include:

(1) an assessment of current West Coast commercial refinery capacity and the direct impact of recent and projected facility closures on bulk fuel procurement and availability;

(2) the logistical impacts and potential vulnerabilities these capacity changes impose on USTRANSCOM and DLA Energy's ability to effectively support Pacific operations and broader mission readiness;

(3) an evaluation of alternative fuel supply chains, distribution methods, and infrastructure required to mitigate the risks identified in (1) and (2);

(4) an analysis of any anticipated cost increases, funding constraints, or transportation bottlenecks associated with securing and distributing adequate fuel supplies from alternative or more distant sources;

(5) a discussion of any additional considerations on the impact from reductions in refining capability; and

(6) recommendations for any statutory authorities, interagency coordination, or funding required to ensure long-term fuel security and mitigate supply chain disruptions in the region.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Advanced Aircraft Engine Wash Technology

The committee recognizes that military aircraft routinely operate in austere and corrosive environments in which abrasive contaminants—including saltwater, sand, oils, and airborne pollutants—adhere to engine components. These conditions accelerate corrosion and degrade engine performance in ways that cannot be adequately mitigated by traditional water- and detergent-based engine wash protocols. The committee notes that reduced engine efficiency and corrosion-related degradation can contribute to diminished aircraft availability, increased maintenance manhours and high lifecycle sustainment costs.

The committee is aware that commercially available nucleated foam engine wash technology has been employed by the Marine Corps and Air Force Special Operations Command across multiple platforms, including the MV-22 and CV-22 aircraft, and has demonstrated significant performance and sustainment benefits compared to legacy engine wash methods. Reported benefits include restoration of engine entitlement, corrosion inhibition, increased engine thrust, extended time on wing, and the delay of costly, premature engine replacement, while substantially

reducing engine maintenance requirements, fuel costs, and maintainer manhours. The committee commends the Air Force and Marine Corps for leveraging commercial best practices and investing in innovative solutions that are enhancing warfighter safety and aircraft readiness and operational availability across their fleets.

Given the demonstrated effectiveness of nucleated foam engine wash technology across multiple engine types and operational environments, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on the feasibility and potential benefits of testing and evaluating nucleated foam engine wash technology on its rotary-wing aircraft fleets. The brief should include:

- (1) a consideration of potential applications to the Army's Future Vertical Lift MV-75 program, informed by the operational experience of the MV-22 and CV-22 platforms;
- (2) an assessment of the operational and sustainment impacts of nucleated foam engine wash technology compared to current Army engine wash practices;
- (3) an analysis of potential lifecycle cost savings, maintenance reductions, and impacts on aircraft readiness; and
- (4) identification of any barriers to integration within existing sustainment strategies and recommendations to address such barriers.

Amphibious Fleet Sustainment Through Additive Manufacturing

The committee remains concerned regarding the low operational availability and prolonged maintenance cycles of the Navy's amphibious warfare ships. Specifically, the scarcity of long lead time components and obsolete parts frequently delays the return of these vessels to the Fleet. The committee recognizes that additive manufacturing (AM), when properly certified and integrated into naval maintenance processes, offers a viable path to mitigate these disruptions by enabling the on-demand production of critical components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, detailing a strategy to integrate AM into the sustainment of the amphibious fleet. The Secretary shall coordinate briefing with the Navy's Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence (AM CoE) to ensure alignment with existing technical data standards. This briefing shall include:

- (1) identification and prioritization of high-demand or obsolete components that significantly contribute to maintenance delays for LHA, LHD, LPD, and LSD class ships;
- (2) a plan for the AM CoE to develop, validate, and qualify Technical Data Packages (TDPs) for prioritized components to enable serial production within the Maritime Industrial Base;
- (3) a plan to expand certified additive manufacturing capability at Regional Maintenance Centers and other sustainment facilities, as appropriate; and

(4) an assessment of the Naval Sea Systems Command technical review and approval processes for additive manufacturing parts, including opportunities to reduce approval timelines while maintaining safety and performance standards.

Apitong Hardwood for Military Applications

The committee is aware of recent changes to procurement guidance by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and General Services Administration (GSA) that have resulted in the elimination of trailer decking which uses imported Apitong (Keruing) as a substrate to only allowing domestically sourced Northern Red Oak under Commercial Item Description (CID) A-A-60057. The committee further understands that these changes were implemented due to Trade Agreements Act compliance and domestic sourcing preferences rather than issues related to performance.

The committee notes that Apitong hardwood has historically been used extensively in tactical trailer and military transportation applications. The committee is monitoring reports that the transition in specification requirements has contributed to supply disruptions, unfulfilled orders, increased maintenance demands, and reduced availability of mission-capable trailer assets. The committee states that procurement decisions affecting critical military transportation capability should also consider operational readiness, affordability, lifecycle performance, and impacts to the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes:

(1) a detailed explanation of the legal, regulatory, and policy rationale supporting the restriction or discontinuation of Apitong hardwood products for military trailer and transportation decking applications;

(2) an assessment of the comparative operational performance, durability, lifecycle cost, maintenance requirements, mission readiness impacts, and any other factors deemed necessary that impact the operations of DLA, regarding Apitong hardwood versus Northern Red Oak as specified in (CID) A-A-60057, and other approved alternatives;

(3) an evaluation of current fulfillment rates, backorders, delivery delays, and supply chain impacts associated with implementation of CID A-A-60057 and related procurement guidance changes;

(4) an assessment of whether current procurement policies have reduced military capability, increased sustainment costs, or otherwise negatively affected readiness or warfighter effectiveness;

(5) an assessment of the availability of Red Oak manufacturing that utilizes the specific types of glue and treatments available in the United States;

(6) a review of the environmental, sustainability, and sourcing determinations relied upon in restricting procurement, including the conservation status of commercially sourced Apitong species and the legality of existing import supply chains;

(7) recommendations, if any, to ensure the Department of Defense maintains access to the most effective, affordable, and mission-capable materials for tactical transportation systems; and

(8) any other concerns as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

The committee further directs that the report include input from the military departments, program executive offices responsible for tactical wheeled vehicles and trailers, logistics readiness stakeholders, and private-sector suppliers with relevant technical expertise regarding hardwood decking materials used in military applications.

Army Depot Workforce Reductions and Statutory Workload Obligations

The Army's depots are crucial to maintaining military readiness by regularly repairing vehicles, aircraft, electronics, artillery, and air and missile defense systems and returning them to the warfighter for training and operations. However, the committee has long-standing concerns over the Army's depot workforce. More than 7 years after GAO last reported on this issue, the Army has not fully implemented a GAO recommendation to assess the effectiveness of its depot hiring, training, and retention programs. More recently, rather than invest in the workforce, the Army has instead reduced it through incentivized retirements, hiring freezes, reductions in permanent positions, and ceilings on key positions. The committee is concerned these reductions have eroded the depots' capacity to perform at least half of the Army's annual funding for depot-level maintenance and repairs, and have affected the depots' ability to support Army operations with ready and mission-capable equipment.

To assist in congressional oversight of the Army's depot workforce and depot capacity, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2027, as to the Army's depot workforce and workforce plans. This review should include:

(1) an examination of the Army depots' track record since 2021 of performing work covering at least 50 percent of the Army's funding for depot-level maintenance and repair in accordance with section 2466 of title 10 United States Code; and

(2) an assessment as to how changes to the Army's depot workforce have affected its capacity for depot-level maintenance and repair since 2021, and evaluation of the Army's depot workforce plans for the future.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, as to their preliminary observations.

Army Sustainment Planning for New Systems

The Army's efforts to modernize rotary-wing aircraft and armored vehicles have increasingly focused on putting system prototypes into the hands of soldiers during system design and development. The Army has used acquisition pathways to accelerate development and delivery of new technology such as the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) and XM-30 armored fighting vehicle. The committee believes that providing meaningful user input to inform system design and performance also gives the Army an opportunity to enhance sustainment planning for these weapon systems.

The committee has long been concerned that the Army pays insufficient attention to planning for the maintenance, repair, logistics, and supply-chain functions that are needed to effectively sustain complex weapon systems across their lifecycle. To assist in congressional oversight of the Army's sustainment planning, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027, that reviews how the Army is planning for sustainment of the FLRAA and XM-30. For these systems, this report shall:

- (1) review how the Army is planning during acquisition for maintenance, repair, logistics, supply chain, and other sustainment functions;
- (2) assess the extent to which the Army is developing and investing in the personnel, infrastructure, and facilities needed to sustain these new systems; and
- (3) identify and assess how the Army is ensuring it has access to the data rights necessary to enable additive manufacturing and the ability of soldiers to repair and maintain the new systems.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Assessment of In-Theater Water Logistics and Alternative Sustainment Technologies

The committee notes that both airlift and sealift availability and capacity are finite resources in any conflict and will be even more challenging to manage in a contested logistics environment. Certain consumable resources, like water, are both essential to our warfighter but also heavy and cumbersome, potentially resulting in difficult tradeoffs mid-conflict. The committee is concerned about the availability of potable water for our servicemembers during conflict and the planning that has taken place to mitigate any intra-theater transportation issues that may arise. Mobile reverse osmosis units, desalination equipment, and ultrafiltration systems are all options to be explored and could ease the logistical burden of transporting water. It is also imperative that they be capable of operating in austere environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to

provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, evaluating the logistical footprint of intra-theater water sustainment in the Indo-Pacific and to what extent other water technologies have been considered that could fulfill the hydration and potable water needs of the force in austere and remote environments.

Assessment of Logistics Management Tools and Connectivity in Department of Defense Facilities

The committee recognizes that the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) logistics facilities are critical to maintaining the rapid global mobility and sustainment of the Joint Force. As the Department of Defense modernizes its logistics enterprise to support operations in contested environments, it is vital that DLA's logistics yards and facilities supporting USTRANSCOM's distribution network have modern infrastructure, as well as the ability to communicate efficiently, securely, and in real time.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DLA, in coordination with the Commander of USTRANSCOM, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, on the status of modernization of DLA logistics yards and USTRANSCOM. Specifically, the report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the current system architecture, network connectivity status, and data interoperability between DLA logistics yards and USTRANSCOM distribution nodes;
- (2) an identification of existing network vulnerabilities, legacy system incompatibilities, or bandwidth limitations that impede real-time supply chain visibility, cargo tracking, and efficient hand-offs between the agencies;
- (3) a detailed overview of ongoing software upgrades, infrastructure improvements, and modernization efforts designed to enhance system integration and correct the deficiencies identified in (1) and (2);
- (4) an assessment of the operational processes of aerial and maritime ports or other distribution facilities within USTRANSCOM (AMC/ARTRANS) and the infrastructure of Department of Defense installations supporting those movements, with a focus on current manual processes and to design a strategy to incorporate artificial intelligence, automation, and modern methods utilized by high-tech, high efficiency commercial logistics yards;
- (5) an evaluation of the cybersecurity posture of these shared networks and the measures being implemented to protect critical logistics and transit data from adversarial exploitation; and
- (6) recommendations for any additional funding, statutory authorities, or interagency policy adjustments required to fully integrate and modernize the logistics and transportation networks of DLA and USTRANSCOM.

Assessment of Navy Private Sector Ship Repair Utilization

The committee notes the findings of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report entitled "Shipbuilding and Repair: Navy Needs a Strategic Approach for Private Sector Industrial Base Investments" (GAO-25-106286). The report highlights that despite significant investments, the Navy has failed to establish a consolidated strategy or clear performance metrics to effectively manage and incentivize the private sector ship repair industrial base. This lack of a strategic approach hinders the Navy's ability to provide stable workload projections, resulting in underutilized private capacity and persistent maintenance delays that degrade fleet readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Navy's progress in addressing the recommendations contained in GAO-25-106286. Following the briefing, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2027, which shall include:

(1) a detailed plan and timeline for the development and implementation of a formal Ship Industrial Base Strategy that aligns with the National Defense Industrial Strategy;

(2) the establishment of specific performance metrics and "return on investment" targets for investments in private sector infrastructure and workforce by the Navy and Office of the Secretary of Defense;

(3) an assessment of private sector repair infrastructure needs, including dry dock capacity, specifically tailored to support surge requirements beyond peacetime operations;

(4) an evaluation of current leadership structures and coordination efforts between the Navy and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to prevent duplication in industrial base support; and

(5) a strategy to provide industry partners with more stable and predictable long-term maintenance and repair workload projections.

Assessment of West Coast Port Facility Operational Needs and Capabilities

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of West Coast military port facilities, including Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO), in supporting the Department of Defense's logistics, ammunition throughput, and strategic sealift requirements for the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility. As strategic competition in the Pacific increases, the readiness, security, and throughput capacity of these critical out-loading nodes are paramount to the Joint Force's ability to project and sustain power. The committee notes that maximizing the operational utility of these facilities requires robust force protection, modernized infrastructure, and unencumbered access.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the readiness,

force protection, and resource requirements of MOTCO and associated West Coast port facilities. Specifically, the report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the overall facility readiness, infrastructure condition, and logistical throughput capacity at MOTCO;

(2) an evaluation of available force protection resources, security protocols, and personnel required to adequately secure the terminal and surrounding waters during both steady-state and surge operations;

(3) an identification of current resource constraints, infrastructure bottlenecks, or policy limitations that may be impacting access, efficiency, and safety at MOTCO and other critical West Coast port facilities; and

(4) recommendations for resources, and interagency coordination necessary to mitigate the vulnerabilities and constraints identified in (1), (2), and (3).

Comprehensive Air Force Maintenance Enterprise Modernization

The committee underscores the foundational role of aircraft sustainment in executing the mission of the United States Air Force. As the Air Force undertakes a generational modernization of its fighter, bomber, mobility, and special mission aircraft fleets, the committee emphasizes that aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance must be modernized commensurately to effectively enable, support, and sustain advanced airpower capabilities. The committee recognizes sustainment as a core element of the Air Force's Agile Combat Employment (ACE) operational concept and notes that effective ACE sustainment depends upon modern, resilient, and adaptable training and infrastructure. The committee further emphasizes that modernization of the sustainment enterprise must be grounded in strong foundational technical training that equips Airmen with the depth of knowledge, hands-on proficiency, and adaptability required to operate and maintain increasingly advanced and digitally enabled aircraft systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 27, 2027, detailing a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan to modernize the training of aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance career fields. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) an assessment of gaps in current Air Force aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance manpower organizational constructs, equipment, infrastructure, and technologies relative to global mission requirements and ACE;

(2) a description of the service's plan to incorporate lessons learned from identified capability gaps into technical training curriculum, including enhancements that increase depth of instruction, hands-on training opportunities, and the integration of advanced simulation and commercially available digital technologies;

(3) identification of the physical and technical infrastructure required to support comprehensive training modernization, including military construction needs and the acquisition of leading commercially available technologies at Air Education and Training Command installations; and

(4) a detailed description of policy, technology, manpower, and infrastructure requirements, including cost estimates and investment strategy, necessary to address identified capability gaps.

Comptroller General Review of Air and Army National Guard Sustainment

The committee notes that the role of the National Guard is to provide trained, ready, and interoperable units in the event of conflict and in support of communities in the homeland in times of crisis. To remain ready, Army National Guard and Air National Guard unit equipment, including vehicles, aircraft, and other weapon systems, undergoes extensive maintenance at both the depot-level and unit-level. However, the Reserve Forces Policy Board has previously raised concerns regarding the adequacy of resources to maintain and repair Guard equipment. Against this backdrop, the committee is concerned about the sustainment of Army National Guard and Air National Guard equipment to meet the Department's strategic priorities.

Given the important roles Air and Army National Guard units play in meeting critical mission needs, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to examine the following:

(1) the extent to which equipment maintenance and repair challenges are affecting the readiness of National Guard units;

(2) the extent to which maintenance facilities provide the needed capacity to effectively maintain and repair National Guard equipment;

(3) the extent to which National Guard units receive timely training and resources to perform unit-level maintenance of essential equipment; and

(4) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on preliminary observations and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Dedicated Intermediate Aircraft Maintenance Facility Utilizing Public-Private Partnership Opportunities at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

The committee recognizes that sustaining aircraft availability across the B-52 fleet is increasingly dependent on resilient maintenance capabilities and sufficient throughput, particularly as operational demand increases through Bomber Task Force deployments and as the Air Force prepares to modernize the B-52H fleet to the B-52J configuration. The committee further notes that this major modernization effort, including new radar and propulsion upgrades, will place

added stress on organic depot capacity and fleet availability during a critical period as the Air Force transitions to a two-bomber force.

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Air Force has existing public-private partnership authorities, including Enhanced Use Lease authorities under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, that may allow private sector capital, innovation, and commercial best practices to complement organic capabilities, modernize maintenance infrastructure, and expand intermediate-level maintenance capacity, such as phase and isochronal inspections. Such approaches could materially improve aircraft availability and readiness. In addition, the committee notes that parts obsolescence and supply chain constraints continue to contribute to extended maintenance downtime for aging aircraft. The committee believes that integrating advanced manufacturing capabilities, including additive manufacturing and modern digital logistics approaches, could help mitigate obsolescence risk, accelerate parts production where appropriate, and reduce non-mission-capable time attributable to supply delays.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2027, assessing the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing a dedicated intermediate aircraft maintenance facility at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, or in the surrounding community, using existing public-private partnership authorities or other appropriate agreements. The report shall include:

(1) how private-sector investment and innovation could expand intermediate-level large aircraft maintenance capacity, including phase and isochronal inspections, to increase B-52 aircraft availability and improve fleet readiness, including any implications for organic depot throughput and modernization induction schedules;

(2) an evaluation of the feasibility of supporting commercial, for-profit maintenance activity where such activity enhances facility viability without degrading military readiness, and assess opportunities to incorporate advanced and additive manufacturing capabilities to mitigate parts obsolescence and reduce supply-driven downtime; and

(3) a notional concept of operations; estimated capacity and workforce requirements; integration with wing-level maintenance and supply networks; and appropriate oversight, cybersecurity, safety, and airworthiness controls for any mixed military-commercial maintenance enterprise.

Equipment Modernization of Critical Reserve Component Forces

The Reserve Component of the military services play critical roles in combat operations, including potential conflicts with near-peer adversaries. In a March 2023 memorandum, the Department of Defense (DOD) Reserve Forces Policy Board cited analysis and reports to Congress that indicated that the National Guard and Reserves were not sufficiently equipped to meet DOD requirements. Additionally, there are some unique capabilities and related equipment that reside

predominantly in the Reserve Component that will need to be employed in the event of a large-scale combat operation against a near-peer adversary. The committee is concerned about the equipment modernization status of Reserve Component forces that will provide critical capabilities necessary to conduct combat operations against near-peer adversaries.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 as to matters related to Reserve Component equipment modernization and status, including the following:

(1) to what extent have force structure decisions made by the military services placed critical capabilities that will be needed in the event of a large-scale conflict with a near-peer adversary primarily in their Reserve Component;

(2) to what extent have the military services taken action or developed plans to ensure that these critical Reserve Component units are equipped for such a conflict; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Evaluation of Side Folding Intermodal Container Systems

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense relies extensively on standard 20-foot and 40-foot International Organization of Standardization (ISO) for intermodal containers. The committee is aware that, in peacetime and steady-state operations, a significant percentage of container movements consist of repositioning empty containers and that storage of unused containers occupies valuable installation space and leased commercial yard capacity. The committee notes that commercially available side folding intermodal container systems identified as ISO - W1 standard, may reduce the cubic footprint of empty containers during storage and repositioning, potentially reducing transportation costs, port congestion, and installation real property burdens.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of United States Transportation Command and the Secretaries of the military departments to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, evaluating the feasibility, cost, operational risk, and potential return on investment of incorporating side folding ISO – W1 container systems into the Department’s intermodal container inventory. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the total number of standard ISO containers owned, leased, or managed by the Department of Defense and the annual cost associated with storage, maintenance, and repositioning of empty containers;

- (2) an estimate of the proportion of container movements during the previous five fiscal years that involved empty container repositioning;
- (3) a comparison of lifecycle costs between standard ISO containers and ISO - W1 side folding container systems, including acquisition cost, durability, maintenance requirements, and compatibility with existing military and commercial handling equipment;
- (4) an evaluation of potential impacts on sealift, airlift, and prepositioned stocks, including effects on lift density, yard capacity, and contingency surge operations;
- (5) an evaluation of the feasibility to use existing container moving equipment with foldable containers;
- (6) an assessment of cybersecurity, tamper resistance, and structural integrity considerations unique to foldable designs; and
- (7) an analysis of which pilot programs, a limited procurement, or operational experimentation would be the best next step to validate cost savings and operational efficiencies.

Guam Ship Repair

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of ship repair infrastructure in Guam as the only American shipyard west of the International Date Line. The committee also notes the Military Sealift Command plays an important role in providing demand to Guam's local maritime services industry. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2027, on options to expand ship repair opportunities in Guam to include the repair of Military Sealift Command vessels.

Implementation of Section 341 of the Fiscal Year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on the progress made to implement the requirements of section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026. The briefing should include:

- (1) an inventory and description, for each military department, of the technical data requirements and commercially available diagnostic tools currently available and in use for the maintenance of aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts, including an identification of items or systems that lack the technical data or diagnostic tools required under section 341(a), an assessment of the operational impact of such gaps, and actions underway to acquire the necessary technical data and diagnostic tools;
- (2) an assessment of maintenance practices;
- (3) an evaluation of the extent to which maintenance of aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts relies solely on visual inspection, including a

determination of whether such reliance is due to the unavailability of required technical data or diagnostic tools or because visual inspection is the only method required under applicable technical data, and a review of instances, if any, in which maintenance practices do not comply with the requirements of section 341(a);

(4) a description of how the Department is incorporating the acquisition of technical data requirements and diagnostic tools into the sustainment planning process for weapon systems containing aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts, including updates to program sustainment strategies and life-cycle management plans, coordination between acquisition, logistics, engineering, and sustainment communities, and any additional resources, authorities, or policy changes needed to ensure compliance with section 341(b);

(5) an overview of how the Department is leveraging advanced diagnostic tools, including those non-destructive inspection tools capable of detecting corrosion, cracks, component damage, adhesion failure, and standard wear, and the extent to which artificial intelligence and machine-learning capabilities are being used to build predictive maintenance databases; and

(6) an identification of any barriers to full implementation of section 341 and recommendations for any additional legislative authorities required to improve maintenance safety, diagnostic tool fielding, or technical data acquisition.

Leveraging Investments to Support Contested Logistics

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense for its investments in commercial technology and in its efforts to advance capabilities to support operating in a contested logistics environment. The Department of Defense and the military services have made significant investments aimed at retiring technical debt and transitioning to modern, commercial-based, finance, logistics, and other business systems. The committee believes that continuing these efforts are critical to improving the Department's ability to operate in contested logistics environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 2, 2027, that analyzes:

(1) the Department's use of commercial technology, business systems, and business practices to operate contested logistics environments;

(2) the extent to which the Department considers the use of resilient logistics technology and business systems to support contested logistics capability instead of acquiring bespoke solutions;

(3) opportunities to engage original equipment and software manufacturers to maximize the investment of the Department and Military Services in commercial technology and business systems; and

(4) options to hold prime contractors accountable to maximize the use of commercial original equipment and software business system manufactures.

Review of Corrosion Control and Prevention Implementation and Sustained Cost Impacts

The committee notes that the fiscal year 2026 President's budget justification materials continue to reflect an estimated corrosion-related cost to the Department of approximately \$22.0 billion annually – a statistic almost a decade old. The committee is concerned that the overall annual cost of corrosion has not substantively changed. The committee further recognizes that while the Department of Defense has made incremental improvements in corrosion planning for acquisition and sustainment programs, corrosion prevention and mitigation technologies have not been fielded at scale across tactical formations, depots, prepositioned stocks, or forward operating environments. The committee is concerned that avoidable corrosion-related degradation continues to reduce readiness, accelerate component failure, and increase lifecycle sustainment costs of both air and ground platforms.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2027, evaluating the Department's progress since fiscal year 2018 in reducing the cost and readiness impacts associated with corrosion. At a minimum, the report shall address:

- (1) the extent to which the Department has reduced, stabilized, or otherwise affected the annual cost of corrosion since fiscal year 2018, including an explanation for why the reported annual cost remains approximately \$22.0 billion;
- (2) the resourcing, staffing, and organizational placement of corrosion executives and offices within each military department and whether such officials possess sufficient authority to influence acquisition and sustainment decisions;
- (3) the degree to which corrosion prevention and control planning is incorporated into acquisition program baselines, life-cycle sustainment plans, depot maintenance strategies, and readiness reporting;
- (4) the extent to which corrosion prevention and mitigation capabilities have been implemented across operational units, depots, and prepositioned equipment sets, and the principal barriers to broader fielding;
- (5) an assessment of corrosion impacts on maritime and littoral aircraft operating in high-salinity and high-humidity environments; and
- (6) an evaluation of current corrosion mitigation and prevention capabilities in use across the Department and the extent to which such capabilities could be more broadly adopted to reduce corrosion-related costs and readiness impacts.

Sea-Based Petroleum Distribution System

The committee notes the importance of survivable fuel delivery platforms and capabilities in a contested environment. The Sea-Based Petroleum Distribution System (SPDS), initiated through the Joint Petroleum Over the Shore program, aims to address this need by constructing large-capacity, rapidly deployable submersible barges that can provide over-the-horizon fuel delivery in contested environments.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026 that provides an overview of:

(1) the SPDS system, current requirements for the capability, current funding and acquisition plans for the system in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP); and

(2) options to accelerate and increase production rates over the FYDP to meet established warfighting requirements.

READINESS ISSUES

Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center, Joint Maritime Over-Water Training, and Mobility Air Force Operations

The committee notes that reliable mobility connectivity and tactical data sharing are increasingly critical to the success of joint force operations in contested and degraded environments. As the Air Force shifts toward distributed operations and resilient logistics networks, mobility aircraft must be capable of operating as connected nodes while maintaining interoperability across networks.

In support of these objectives, the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) plays an important role by advancing Air Force tactical training, interoperability, and mobility connectivity capabilities across the joint force. AATTC improves mobility aircrew proficiency in contested and degraded operational environments through advanced instruction in tactical communications, data link integration, mobility coordination, and networked operations that enable airlift and refueling aircraft to operate more effectively alongside joint and coalition forces. AATTC also provides formal connectivity and electronic combat training supporting Air Mobility Command (AMC) qualification requirements, including instruction through the Mobility Data Link Managers Course and Combat Aircrew Tactics Studies/Mobility Electronic Combat Officer Course.

Mobility Air Force aircraft routinely support counter-narcotics operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, theater security cooperation, and contingency airlift missions across the Western Hemisphere, particularly in maritime and island-based environments such as the Caribbean. Expanding AATTC-led over-water and island-hopping training in the Caribbean could improve proficiency in maritime navigation, degraded communications, fuel and divert planning, civilian airspace deconfliction, and coordination with maritime forces, while providing transferable capabilities applicable to future Indo-Pacific contingencies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on opportunities to expand AATTC training to include joint over-water and island-based mobility mission sets. The briefing shall also include the number of students who attended AATTC mobility connectivity, data link integration, and electronic combat training courses during fiscal years 2025 and 2026, and the number of

waivers AMC approved for wings to operate tactical data link systems without a trained wing-level manager of tactical data links.

Advanced Mobility Tactics and Survivability Center (AMTSC)

The committee recognizes that contested logistics will define operational tempo in large-scale combat operations, particularly in the Indo-Pacific theater. Mobility aircraft will be required to operate in contested and high-threat environments where survivability and integration across the mobility enterprise are critical to mission success. The committee notes that the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) has historically focused on advanced C-130 tactics dissemination. However, evolving operational requirements may necessitate expanding the AATTC's mission beyond tactics instruction to include integrated C-130 and KC-135 survivability training and contested logistics execution.

The committee further notes that the Department, USTRANSCOM, and Air Mobility Command (AMC) have increasingly emphasized the vulnerability of the tanker fleet and the central role of air refueling in enabling power projection in contested environments. As tanker survivability and distributed mobility operations become core elements of contested logistics planning, these developments may necessitate corresponding evolution in institutional mobility training.

The committee therefore seeks to understand the feasibility of expanding AATTC's mission to incorporate integrated mobility survivability training and if redesignation of AATTC would be beneficial.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on the feasibility, requirements, and operational implications associated with redesignating AATTC as the Advanced Mobility Tactics and Survivability Center and expanding its mission. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of redesignation;
- (2) potential of expanding AATTC's curriculum to include integrated C-130 and KC-135 tactics, survivability training, and contested logistics operations in degraded and high-threat environments;
- (3) resource requirements necessary to support such expansion, including instructor billets, modeling and simulation capabilities, infrastructure investments, and any associated force structure adjustments;
- (4) an evaluation of how a redesigned AATTC could support combatant command contested logistics training requirements, including those associated with operations in the Indo-Pacific theater; and
- (5) if any legislative authorities or policy changes are required to implement a mission expansion.

Amphibious Warship Operational Availability, Maintenance Capacity, and Sustaining a Continuous Three Marine Expeditionary Unit Presence

The committee notes that section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Navy to maintain not fewer than 31 operational amphibious warfare ships. The committee further recognizes that sustaining a continuous rotational presence of three forward-deployed Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) requires not only sufficient total inventory, but adequate operational availability across deployment, training, and maintenance cycles.

The committee is concerned that the definition of “operational” for purposes of statutory compliance may not fully reflect the number of amphibious warships that are mission-capable and available to deploy in support of sustained forward presence. Ships undergoing extended depot maintenance, modernization, delayed availabilities, or experiencing significant parts shortages may be counted toward inventory yet may not contribute to a continuous 3.0 MEU presence.

The committee is also concerned about persistent challenges in depot maintenance throughput, workforce capacity, spare parts availability, and proportional readiness across amphibious ship classes. At the same time, the committee recognizes the progress made through the Amphibious Warship Readiness Board and ongoing efforts to improve planning discipline, availability execution, and cross-enterprise coordination.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, that includes:

(1) the criteria and definitions used to designate an amphibious warfare ship as “operational” and “available” for purposes of section 8062 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) the current number of amphibious warfare ships that are mission-capable and available for deployment;

(3) an assessment of whether current operational availability levels are sufficient to sustain a continuous three-MEU rotational presence; the primary drivers of extended depot maintenance, delayed availabilities, and parts shortages; an assessment of proportional readiness across amphibious ship classes;

(4) a description of the role, authorities, and performance outcomes of the Amphibious Warship Readiness Board; and

(5) any policy, resourcing, or legislative actions required to ensure amphibious fleet readiness aligns with statutory force structure requirements and sustained 3.0 MEU presence.

Army European Prepositioned Stocks

The committee notes that Army Prepositioned Stocks in Europe (APS-2) provide a critical and cost-effective means to enable rapid force projection, enhance deterrence against Russia, and ensure that U.S. and allied defense requirements are met. The committee further notes that maintaining prepositioned equipment to a combat-ready standard is essential to ensuring that U.S. forces can quickly and seamlessly employ such equipment to execute national or allied war plans if

required. The committee also stresses the importance of ensuring APS-2 readiness remains sufficient to support the deterrence and warfighting requirements of U.S. and allied forces in Europe.

The committee further notes that maintenance of such equipment is currently performed within the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command, an approach that reduces transportation costs and reinforcement timelines in the event of a conflict. The committee additionally notes that opportunities exist to further reduce the long-term cost of maintaining APS-2 equipment, including through the construction of modern, efficient, climate-controlled facilities in-theater to house such equipment and by leveraging host nation contributions for maintenance and sustainment costs.

The committee notes its intent that funding authorized by this Act for APS-2 be used to maintain its equipment in the European theater at all times, including during required maintenance, in order to meet the deterrence and defense requirements of the Commander, U.S. European Command.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. European Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, detailing plans for conducting all necessary maintenance on APS-2 equipment in the European theater. The report should include:

- (1) the specific location or locations in the U.S. European Command's area of responsibility where APS-2 equipment would most effectively be maintained;
- (2) current APS-2 readiness levels;
- (3) estimated timelines and cost for bringing APS-2 equipment to a combat-ready standard at the European location(s) identified as ideal for performing such maintenance;
- (4) the existence of any agreements or ongoing consultations with any allied countries regarding the sharing of costs related to maintaining or sustaining APS-2 equipment and related infrastructure;
- (5) any gaps in equipment, infrastructure, or funding necessary to meet requirements in the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command; and
- (6) the effect of readiness levels of APS-2 equipment on the ability of U.S. forces in the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command to deter and, if necessary, defeat Russian threats to U.S. defense, interests, and allies.

Army Soldier Virtual Trainer

The committee understands the Army Soldier Virtual Trainer (SVT) was established in 2017 as a program of record to integrate capabilities within the Synthetic Training Environment. The committee notes however that SVT full operational capability is now delayed to Fiscal Year 2028.

The committee understands that while SVT has been under development, other military departments have fielded advanced small arms synthetic training systems that meet SVT stated requirements, to include proven integration of

human performance optimization, biometric monitoring, and automated shooter analytics to produce measurable live-fire qualification improvements. The committee is concerned that continued Army SVT development expenditures do not consider proven, currently available advanced synthetic training capabilities solutions.

The committee is also aware that the Army's legacy small arms simulation training systems are no longer sustainably resourced, and that as a result, the Army is now considering alternatives to address near-term training gaps. The committee believes that such an approach risks diffusing oversight, fragmenting standards, and diminishing accountability of prior federal investment. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2026, that includes:

(1) a fiscal year-by-fiscal year accounting since fiscal year 2017 of SVT funding, including identifiable Government-owned deliverables, technical baselines, and a description as to why delivery has not been achieved, and resulting impact on soldier lethality and survivability;

(2) an explanation of whether the Army is exploring existing, validated lethality training small arms synthetic training solutions that have been validated by other services to expedite the implementation and to reduce duplicative resource expenditures;

(3) a validation framework specifying how measurable live-fire transfer, cognitive performance improvement, and lethality outcomes will be independently verified prior to large-scale SVT procurement;

(4) a detailed interim plan to ensure uninterrupted basic through advanced small arms synthetic training proficiency, including Guard and Reserve Components, prior to SVT full fielding; and

(5) a comparative acquisition analysis outlining lifecycle costs and oversight implications of centralized program-of-record fielding versus decentralized operational procurement.

Comptroller General Review of Aircraft Readiness Metrics

The committee notes that the military services continue to revise their methodology for calculating and tracking how many aircraft are available for operations and set related goals. Various metrics, from mission capable aircraft to available aircraft, determine the number of ready aircraft differently. For example, the Air Force continues to refine the force packages it will deploy under its new force generation model (now referred to as AFFORGEN 2.0) and has recently introduced the Aircraft Readiness Machine to establish and track aircraft availability goals by fleet type. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) regularly examines trends in mission capable aircraft in its sustainment quick looks, but the committee is concerned that different service methodologies for calculating ready aircraft will make historical comparisons within service inventories and comparisons across the services difficult, if at all possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the military services' methodologies for determining the number of aircraft available for operations. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

(1) the extent to which the services have consistent methodologies for calculating and tracking how many aircraft are available for operations and why any differences exist;

(2) the extent to which services have mitigated potential tradeoffs in their methods for determining the number of available aircraft; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2027, on preliminary observations and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Prioritization and Funding of PFAS Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Studies

The committee is concerned with how the Department of Defense is managing the process for investigating PFAS contamination on and near its installations. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2025 that the Department had completed preliminary assessments of nearly all 718 installations where PFAS were used. As a result of those preliminary assessments, the Department identified more than 500 installations that need detailed remedial investigations/feasibility studies (RI/FS) to more fully identify the location of PFAS contamination and possible remedial actions. However, each RI/FS is a multi-million dollar undertaking that can take 5-10 years, depending on complexity. In 2025, GAO reported that the Department's estimated future PFAS investigation and cleanup costs would total more than \$9.3 billion but were expected to continue to increase as the Department learns more about PFAS contamination with each RI/FS. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess:

(1) Department of Defense efforts to prioritize their PFAS-related RI/FS studies to ensure they are continuing to make rapid progress while reducing risk as quickly as possible; and

(2) Department of Defense's distribution of funding for the PFAS-related RI/FS studies to ensure the Department can address the most contaminated sites as expeditiously as possible.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of the Military Munitions Response Funding and Contracts

The committee is concerned with how the Department of Defense manages its Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) to clean up environmental contaminants from munitions at formerly used defense sites. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2022 that contaminants from munitions make up most of the environmental liability for formerly used defense sites. Additionally, GAO reported that the full cost of cleanup was not known, as the Department had not completed investigations of sites to identify remedies needed for cleanup. In response to GAO's recommendations, the Department issued guidance in December 2024 to prioritize the sites that pose the greatest risk to human health, safety, and the environment and set a goal to achieve the cleanup objective (response complete) for 20 percent of the highest risk sites by the end of fiscal year 2030 and 30 percent by the end of fiscal year 2035. As of 2024, the Department had increased the number of MMRP sites in the cleanup phase but more than 1,000 sites have still not completed investigations. In addition, the environmental liability for MMRP formerly used defense sites has increased from \$9.8 billion in fiscal year 2022 to \$12.8 billion in fiscal year 2025. Furthermore, there have been delays and other challenges in contracting with small businesses to complete clean up actions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

- (1) how the Department of Defense has managed the funding and staffing needed to execute the MMRP for formerly used defense sites;
- (2) the progress the Department has made in cleaning up military munitions at formerly used defense sites and met the MMRP goals for cleanup;
- (3) how the Department's management of the MMRP at formerly used defense sites has affected how it has contracted and overseen contracts with small businesses to conduct clean up actions, including the extent to which contractors are receiving equitable adjustments for any work changes or delays; and
- (4) how the Department's actual execution of appropriated funds compares to the President's Budget Request for Munitions Response by year for Fiscal Years 2016-2026.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes the value that military exercises provide to the Department of Defense and the contributions to readiness of the armed forces. Preparing for conflicts in which logistics themselves may become contested, particularly when distance to the battlefield poses additional complexities to a conflict, is necessary to project deterrence and maintain superiority against near-peers. In like manner, the role of defense contractors is essential in providing for

and supporting weapons systems required by the military services, and will be just as significant in a contested logistics scenario. Congress has previously required the inclusion of contested logistics events as part of Navy and Air Force exercises and has also encouraged the Department to solicit additional involvement by trusted logistical contractors to source concepts addressing contested logistics vulnerabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027 on the efforts to collaborate with defense contractors in planning for contested logistics operations and the framework necessary by the department to incorporate contractors into contested logistics exercises. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of interactions with contractors and a summary of input received;
- (2) an evaluation of the current design of exercises and the construct required to include contractors, including identification of organizational barriers to implementation; and
- (3) options and timelines descriptive of policy changes to include contractors in exercises.

Cost Recovery of Major Range and Test Facility Bases

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to continue to use excess-capacity and marginal-cost billing methodologies for Department of Defense ranges where commercial space or aerospace activities do not materially drive fixed costs, staffing levels, infrastructure investments, or operational tempo. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026 on:

- (1) total indirect costs charged to non-DoD users by Major Range and Test Facility Bases;
- (2) the methodology; and
- (3) whether the Department can define a “coordination-only/de minimis utilization” category with marginal-cost billing.

Data and Digitization for Construction and Sustainment

The committee commends the Navy for its efforts, consistent with congressional direction, to field inspection and digital twin technology to reduce inspection durations and workforce strain while enhancing readiness. The committee urges the Department and the military services to expand these efforts to accelerate testing and qualification of technology that can improve speed and efficiency across air and naval platforms. These efforts should prioritize technology that relies on decision-quality data, delivers rich digital asset models, and leverages multiple sensor modalities like phased array scanning and photogrammetry. The committee understands that these attributes improve precision and facilitate auditability throughout the lifecycle of an asset. The committee emphasizes that integrated digital manufacturing histories should begin as early as practicable in

construction to improve nondestructive testing workflows, and the resulting aircraft, ships, and submarines should benefit from robust digital history as they are operated and maintained.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary for Acquisition & Sustainment, in coordination with the senior acquisition executives of the Navy and Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on plans to expand the use of such technologies to support congressionally directed expansion of digital engineering, including digital twins and digital threads. The briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) plans to leverage commercial technology for digital engineering;
- (2) recommendations for attributes of an automated inspection process, including any impediments that may require legislation to remove and an explanation of proposed statutory changes;
- (3) estimates of time savings associated with expanded deployment of semi-automated robotic inspections;
- (4) value of integrated hardware and software technologies that facilitate persistent, cloud-based digital records of acceptance, end-to-end part provenance, and digital history; and
- (5) other relevant material the Under Secretary and executives deem appropriate.

The briefing shall be unclassified and without dissemination control markings but may contain a restricted annex.

Department of Defense Training in the Arctic Region

In its 2024 Arctic Strategy, the Department of Defense identified the Arctic as a strategically important region for the U.S. and emphasized the intent to preserve stability, deepen engagement with allies and partners, enhance capabilities, and build readiness for operations at high latitudes. The strategy stated that insufficient Arctic readiness will cast doubt on the credibility of the Joint Force to effectively operate in the region. It further outlines a series of steps for the Department to improve its ability to respond to national security threats, including the need to train Arctic capable forces in cold weather skills and exercise tailored presence in the region, among other actions.

Given recent global events, the committee is concerned that the military services are not fully prepared to operate in the Arctic region. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report for the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 and assess the military services' training to operate in the Arctic region. This report should address the following:

- (1) to what extent have the Department and the military services implemented changes in training and exercises to reflect priorities outlined in the latest Arctic strategy, and how have they measured any progress of these efforts;

(2) to what extent have the military services identified key lessons from training and exercises in the Arctic region, and how have these lessons informed capability requirements, resourcing, concept development, or other changes; and
(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Dieldrin in Guam

The committee is concerned about the presence of dieldrin in water wells serving communities in Guam and the potential exposure of servicemembers, their families, and local residents to dieldrin, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and other hazardous chemicals associated with historical Department of Defense activities on the island. The committee notes that Guam hosts a significant and growing military presence, and that the long-term health and environmental consequences of legacy contamination demand systematic attention. The committee believes greater transparency into the Department of Defense's historical use of these chemicals, the scope of contamination, and the status of remediation efforts is necessary to protect public health and support installation readiness.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the use of dieldrin, PFAS, and other hazardous chemicals by the Department of Defense on Guam. The briefing shall include:

(1) a summary of known historical use of dieldrin, PFAS, and other hazardous chemicals by the Department of Defense on Guam;

(2) an assessment of the current scope and severity of contamination in water wells, soil, and other environmental media attributable to Department of Defense activities;

(3) a description of remediation actions completed, underway, or planned to address contamination; and

(4) an assessment of coordination between the Department of Defense, the Government of Guam, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other relevant Federal agencies on monitoring, remediation, and public health response efforts.

European Prepositioned Stocks

The committee notes that rapid reinforcement of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania remains constrained by equipment availability and deployment timelines. The committee is concerned that reliance on prepositioned stocks located outside the European Command may not provide sufficient response time in the early phase of a contingency. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than

March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of establishing dedicated Army Prepositioned Stocks in each Baltic state and Romania. The report shall include:

- (1) equipment sets required to support a brigade combat team in each country;
- (2) ammunition stockage objectives;
- (3) rail and transport compatibility considerations, including gauge differences;
- (4) time-to-combat deployment analysis;
- (5) infrastructure requirements and costs;
- (6) host-nation support considerations; and
- (7) how an expansion of prepositioned stocks would accelerate United States operational plans and North Atlantic Treaty Organization regional plans.

Fort Polk Modernization

The committee recognizes that modernizing Combat Training Centers (CTCs), including Fort Polk, are a critical enabler of the Army transformation initiative and supports the Secretary's objective of ensuring formations are prepared to operate in complex, contested environments. The committee further recognizes that the evolving character of warfare—including contested communications, cyber and electronic warfare, unmanned systems threats, and degraded sustainment environments—underscores the strategic importance of CTCs in generating readiness for large-scale combat operations.

Consistent with Army Transformation Initiative objectives and Army manning guidance, the committee supports a prioritization of CTCs for senior-grade and high-experience personnel fills, ensuring the most qualified leaders are assigned to Observer/Controller-Trainer, opposing force, and enabling roles essential to high-fidelity training. The committee further supports a prioritization of available end-strength growth to maximize adversary force, sustainment, and enabling unit manning at Combat Training Centers and the Army's highest-tempo and deploying brigade combat teams.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026 as to options to modernize Fort Polk to optimally support multi-domain combat training installation for large-scale combat operations against near-peer adversaries. This briefing shall specifically include the Secretary's plan to optimally expand Fort Polk including:

- (1) transition of training from legacy counterinsurgency-focused scenarios to persistent peer-threat conditions, including contested communications, cyber and electronic warfare, degraded logistics, long-range fires, and denied space and GPS environments;
- (2) optimizing opposing force capacity, to include growth of the 509th Infantry Regiment to support peer-threat replication;

- (3) establishment of a counter–unmanned aerial systems training center;
and
(4) reformation of Observer/Controller-Trainer assignment policies to emphasize experienced former commanders and senior leaders.

Additionally, this briefing shall additionally describe force structure adjustments, adversary force and sustainment manning improvements, and required resources to support the Secretary’s plan to optimally align Fort Polk in best supporting the Secretary’s multi-domain combat training vision.

Guam Naval Magazine

The committee is concerned about land management practices at Guam Naval Magazine, potentially leading to poor stewardship of Guam's natural resources. The committee notes that the south of Guam is prone to brushfires, and that brushfires originating at Guam Naval Magazine can pose a threat to adjoining properties. The committee further notes that debris on the property can pose a threat to public safety and environmental management.

The committee directs the Commander of Joint Region Marianas to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on land management at Guam Naval Magazine. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of appropriate wildfire management practices to implement, including cutting firebreaks in the foliage on the property;
- (2) any necessary removal of debris from the property;
- (3) methods of outreach and collaboration with local stakeholders, including the Guam Department of Agriculture, the Guam Fire Department, and owners of adjoining properties;
- (4) activities at Guam Naval Magazine related to the establishment of Habitat Enhancement Sites supporting the Guam Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system; and
- (5) other matters deemed relevant by the Commander.

Integration of Supply Chain Scenario Planning into Joint and Service-Level Wargames

The committee recognizes that operational readiness depends not only on force structure and logistics planning, but also on the ability of the defense industrial base to sustain operations under contested conditions. The committee notes that while joint and service-level wargames rigorously examine operational concepts and adversary actions, they often do not fully account for dynamic supply chain disruptions, industrial capacity constraints, or cascading effects across the global industrial base.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to integrate supply chain scenario planning into

joint and service-level wargames and campaign analyses, beginning not later than fiscal year 2027.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2026, describing the Department's approach to integrating supply chain scenario planning into joint wargames. The report shall include the following:

(1) a description of how supply chain disruption scenarios are incorporated into joint wargames, including the types of disruptions modeled, such as single source, foreign dependency, geopolitical risk, supplier capacity constraints, and the quantitative analysis and prioritization of how to address such risk with increased operational readiness as the driving metric;

(2) an explanation of how supply chain scenarios influence operational decisions during wargames, including impacts on force employment, sustainment prioritization, surge assumptions, acquisition trade-offs, use of commercial surge capacity, or assessments of campaign risk;

(3) a summary of key insights generated through scenario-based analysis, including examples where industrial base constraints materially affected operational feasibility, timelines, or outcomes;

(4) an assessment of analytical gaps or limitations encountered when modeling supply chain impacts during wargames, including challenges related to access to supplier data, data integration, modeling fidelity, or decision support; and

(5) a plan to institutionalize supply chain scenario planning across joint and service-level wargames, including any requirements for analytical tools, integration with existing wargaming infrastructure, or designation of organizational responsibility.

Marine Corps Aviation Improved Asset Availability

The committee is aware of an artificial intelligence pilot program initiated in the Marine Corps through the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) to address perennial challenges in asset availability starting with the MV-22B Osprey platform. This program will capture and analyze siloed data, providing the Marine Corps with actionable insight on predictive asset component failure, optimal maintenance operations and resource availability, and efficient maintenance scheduling and inventory assessments.

The committee recognizes the significant challenges affecting the air wings and supports efforts to utilize commercial artificial intelligence to increase readiness and free up critical man hours to devote to the mission. The committee is also aware that there are unique distinctions between Naval Air structure and Marine Corps aviation structure, often warranting differences in data standards. Further, the committee believes that there is additional value to be gained from a holistic view of the integration of disparate data sources and onboard sensors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the following:

- (1) any plans to standardize the processes and data established through the commercial artificial intelligence program and explore adding sensor data sources to streamline adoption and realize greater value; and
- (2) any plans to expand this capability across the marine aviation enterprise and identify required resources necessary in advance of the Fiscal Year 2028 budget request.

Naval Autonomous Data Collection System Support to Navy Readiness

The committee notes that Naval Autonomous Data Collection System (NADACS) provides a critical digital link between physical logistics processes and enterprise business systems, enabling more accurate and timely data for commanders, sailors, and civilian personnel. NADACS has demonstrated significant reductions in manual material management workloads and improved asset visibility, contributing to cost savings, streamlined maintenance operations, and enhanced naval readiness.

The committee supports the use of NADACS across the Navy, including at the public shipyards, including at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Given Norfolk's size and the historic challenges associated with material tracking at the yard, the committee believes that accelerating implementation will generate immediate readiness benefits and inform expansion across additional locations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the disposition of NADACS. The brief shall include:

- (1) a status update on the expansion of NADACS at Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard;
- (2) projected benchmarks for fiscal year 2027; and
- (3) any impediments or risks that may impact timely execution of program objectives.

Next Generation Weapon Systems Propellant Transportation Review

The committee recognizes that there are critical propellants, such as hydrazine and high-test hydrogen peroxide (HTP), that are necessary for critical technologies such as hypersonic weapons, responsive space capabilities, reaction control systems, and in-space propulsion architectures. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Undersecretary for Personnel and Readiness, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, which may contain a classified annex, on the Department of Defense policies, guidance, and interagency coordination mechanisms governing the

transportation, storage, and handling of hydrazine and high-test hydrogen peroxide in support of planning and operational requirements. The briefing shall:

(1) assess the extent to which existing transportation regulations and implementing guidance constrain rapid mobilization, surge production, and forward deployment of systems reliant on hydrazine and HTP, including hypersonic weapons and national security space platforms;

(2) evaluate current domestic and international transportation pathways (air, land, and sea), including reliance on commercial carriers authorized under hazardous materials regulations, and identify single points of failure or chokepoints that could impede operations in a contested logistics environment;

(3) examine advances in certified packaging, vented containment systems, non-reactive materials, leak detection, and other risk-mitigation technologies that may enable expanded or expedited transport consistent with safety standards;

(4) identify statutory, regulatory, or policy changes—whether within the Department’s authority or requiring interagency or legislative action—that would improve flexibility while maintaining appropriate safety and environmental protections;

(5) assess coordination with the Department of Transportation and relevant international regulatory bodies to determine whether updated risk models, threat assessments, or national security waivers are warranted for defense-unique applications; and

(6) provide recommendations to ensure that logistics planning for hydrazine and HTP is integrated into operational plans, industrial base assessments, and munitions and space resilience strategies.

Utilization of Class I Hazardous Waste Wells for PFAS Disposal at Military Installations

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has confirmed per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination at hundreds of current and former military installations and that the pace of remediation remains a significant concern. The committee recognizes that Class I hazardous waste disposal wells may represent an underutilized disposal pathway for PFAS-contaminated liquids and other eligible waste streams.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's use of Class I hazardous waste disposal wells as a PFAS disposal pathway. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of how Class I hazardous waste disposal wells are currently being utilized by the Department for PFAS disposal, including the number of installations using such wells and the volume and types of waste streams being disposed of through this pathway;

(2) the feasibility and advisability of expanding utilization of Class I hazardous waste disposal wells as part of a comprehensive Department-wide PFAS remediation effort, including any advantages relative to other available disposal pathways; and

(3) an assessment of the costs associated with Class I hazardous waste disposal well utilization.

Wireless Control and Monitoring Capabilities for the Expeditionary Airfield Lighting System

The committee recognizes the importance of the Expeditionary Airfield Lighting System (EALS) in supporting Agile Combat Employment (ACE) and operations from austere and dispersed airfields by providing energy-efficient lighting capable of battery and solar operation. However, the committee is concerned that, even when configured for standalone self-power battery and solar operation, it continues to rely on wired command and control cabling and lacks remote health and status monitoring capability. This continued reliance on wired systems could reduce deployment agility, increase logistics burden, and constrain rapid reconfiguration of expeditionary airfields. Similarly, the lack of remote health and status monitoring could increase the risk of degradation and reduced readiness when deployed.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes:

(1) an overview of any plans to develop and/or procure wireless control and monitoring capability into the EALS program;

(2) any transition and acquisition strategies for incorporating said wireless control and monitoring capability into future EALS procurements, including key decision points and a contracting approach; and

(3) an assessment of the feasibility, cost, and schedule for upgrade kits or other retrofit approaches to enable incorporation of wireless capability into previously fielded systems.

OTHER MATTERS

Air Force Digital Warfare Innovation Center

The committee is aware of the resource challenges facing the Department of the Air Force as it continues to balance operational power projection requirements, modernize the nuclear enterprise, and deter adversaries in the future. Meeting these challenges requires the ability to conduct advanced operational analytics, modeling and simulation, and digitally enabled wargaming in support of Department-wide force design, posture, and capability development decisions.

The committee recognizes and commends the Department's efforts to develop these capabilities, noting the success of Air Force Global Strike Command's

(AFGSC) Highly Integrated Visual Environment (HIVE) project. The committee is also aware that AFGSC has access to existing, purpose-built facilities designed to support operational analysis and wargaming efforts at the highest levels of classification, like those which currently host HIVE, and information-technology infrastructure and collaborative workspaces that could support additional operations.

The committee believes that accelerating the Department's digital-analysis capacity, advanced wargaming capability, and mission-engineering integration will better inform congressional budget justifications as well as enable analytically-grounded, operationally-relevant force design for the 2027-2035 strategic environment.

In recognition of HIVE and these other analytic and wargaming capabilities, the committee believes the Secretary of the Air Force should consider establishing an Air Force Digital Warfare Innovation Center (ADWIC) within the AFGSC whose roles and responsibilities could include:

(1) conducting advanced operational analytics, modeling and simulation, and digitally-enabled wargaming in support of Department-wide force design, posture, and capability development decisions;

(2) serving as the focal point for integrating operational data, campaign analysis, and mission-engineering approaches to inform senior leader decision-making;

(3) providing analytic support to cross-functional teams, operational imperatives, and Air Force and joint force design efforts as designated by AF/A5/7; and

(4) coordinating with AFGSC, Air Force Materiel Command, MAJCOMs, and the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force to accelerate decision advantage, digital integration, and synergize artificial intelligence implementation across Air Force analysis efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on options to leverage existing personnel, capabilities, and facilities within the AFGSC to establish an ADWIC to serve as the Department of the Air Force's primary analytic and wargaming organization in direct support of force design and future capability development efforts. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of the manning, funding, and infrastructure requirements required to stand-up and operate the ADWIC;

(2) an identification of necessary resourcing to support analytic tool development, data accessibility, wargaming capabilities, and mission-engineering integration;

(3) an identification of the military, civilian, contractor, and technical-expertise requirements necessary to achieve initial operational capability and full operational capability;

(4) any necessary multi-year lease agreements needed to establish and operate the ADWIC; and

(5) any recommendations for additional authorities or resources that would be required to fully realize the mission of the ADWIC.

Depot Use of Artificial Intelligence and Additive Manufacturing

Additive manufacturing technology has the promise for military depots to manufacture for themselves hard-to-obtain military spare parts, especially those where commercial sources of supply are unable to meet Department of Defense needs. Additionally, the Department increasingly has new opportunities to use artificial intelligence (AI) to help predict when weapon systems need to be sent to a depot for preventative maintenance and repairs. However, it is unclear whether the Department is prepared to adopt these technologies at scale.

To assist in congressional oversight as to the use of additive manufacturing and artificial intelligence in depot maintenance planning and operations, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 as to the Department's use of additive manufacturing and AI technologies at the military depots. This report shall:

- (1) describe Department of Defense's current use of additive manufacturing and AI technologies for depot planning and operations;
- (2) assess the extent to which adopting these technologies have affected planning and operations;
- (3) evaluate Department of Defense's plans to scale up the use of these technologies at its depots; and
- (4) include any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Joint Safety Council Review

In response to findings from the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) established the Joint Safety Council ("Council") in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. According to its charter, the Council focuses on mitigating safety risks and reducing mishaps, including aviation, afloat, ground maneuver, tactical weapons and equipment systems, and infrastructure support. In addition, the Defense Safety Oversight Council provides governance over Department-wide efforts to reduce mishaps, incidents, and occupational illnesses and injuries. Separately, the Military Departments operate safety commands with the mission to preserve readiness and resources through mishap prevention programs and risk management strategies.

However, the Military Departments continue to experience serious accidents in operational and training settings that have resulted in the loss of life and the damage or destruction of defense systems. These accidents raise questions about the effectiveness of the Joint Safety Council among other Department of Defense (DOD) entities in mitigating safety risks and preventing accidents. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 that assess DOD's implementation of the Joint Safety Council. The report should address:

- (1) the status of completed, ongoing, and planned activities of the Joint Safety Council and how are these similar and dissimilar with the activities of the Defense Safety Oversight Council and the Military Department safety commands;
- (2) the extent the Joint Safety Council has the authorities and resources necessary to perform its activities; and
- (3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Radio Frequency and Electro-Magnetic Field Protective Clothing for Military Aircrew

The committee recognizes that modern aircraft cockpits are increasingly saturated with high-intensity Radio Frequency (RF) and Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF) radiation which could adversely impact cognitive performance, operational readiness, and force retention. The committee understands that the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) is currently evaluating passive textile systems that could block RF/EMF exposure, be integrated seamlessly with fielded Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE), be immediately deployable without cockpit modifications, and be flight-ready by late 2026.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the initial findings of the AFRL study. The briefing should include:

- (1) any plans to mitigate aircrew exposure; and
- (2) a military utility assessment (MUA) of the passive textile protective clothing across wing-level units operating bomber, fighter, mobility, special operations, and training aircraft.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army Continuous Transformation Initiative

The committee understands that, in accordance with the Army's Continuous Transformation Initiative, First Army headquarters is assuming the functions of Division East and Division West. First Army provides a crucial service to the Total Force in carrying out its critical mission of advising and assisting the Reserve Component to ensure readiness. As the senior operational command at the Rock Island Arsenal, First Army supports hundreds of high-skilled military and civilian jobs, which bolsters the Army commands co-located at the Rock Island Arsenal, such as Army Sustainment Command, Joint Munitions Command, and the Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center, and contributes significantly to the regional defense ecosystem. The committee remains supportive of the First Army headquarters' critical role at the Rock Island Arsenal. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on changes to First Army's structure, alignment, and personnel. The briefing should include changes to personnel basing as it relates to the changing functions, and how First Army fits into the establishment of the new U.S. Army Western Hemisphere Command and the new U.S. Army Transformation and Training Command.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Dismantlement and Disposal of Nuclear-Powered Submarines

The committee recognizes the important and reliable work that is done by the organic industrial base to inactivate, defuel, and recycle our Navy's decommissioned submarines. Not only does this work represent a significant and predictable baseload of work for the highly skilled technicians and engineers, but it also helps keep the specialized workforce fully engaged when the shipyard is running at less than full capacity and offers these individuals training opportunities that help develop the skills necessary to adequately repair and modernize the current active fleet. The committee supports the maximum workload throughput at the public shipyards to ensure the Navy can rapidly increase the combat readiness of our aircraft carriers and submarines, including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

However, the committee is concerned that the Navy's logistical plan for reducing the current idle inactivation times for these submarines lacks detail and rigor. Furthermore, the committee has seen little evidence of steps to plan for the relatively large influx of new submarine inactivations that are expected in the coming years.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, that includes:

(1) a workload assessment of each public shipyard, including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, over the next 15 years to ensure full utilization of the existing workforce;

(2) a list of the submarines currently waiting to be disposed of and a timeline of the number and type of submarines that are expected to be recycled over the 15 years;

(3) a review of when each inactivated submarine is expected to enter and exit the inactivation, defueling, and recycling phase;

(4) a cost-benefit analysis of the options available to the Navy to mitigate these issues, including an assessment of the impact on the organic industrial base workforce; and

(5) an analysis of what steps the Navy can take to reduce current and future idle inactivation times.

National Background Investigation Services

The committee notes National Background Investigation Services (NBIS) has missed three successive deployment deadlines in 2019, 2023, and 2025, and major software development is not expected to conclude until 2027 at the earliest. The committee is concerned that cumulative expenditures on NBIS and the sustainment of legacy personnel vetting systems have reached approximately \$2.4 billion since 2017, with an additional \$2.2 billion projected through fiscal year 2031. The committee views this trajectory as inconsistent with sound program stewardship and expects the Department to demonstrate measurable improvement in cost and schedule discipline going forward.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to review existing enterprise-wide integrity and eligibility standards applicable to national background services and to assess whether current standards adequately address the deficiencies identified above. The committee encourages a comprehensive review which draws upon existing Government Accountability Office findings and includes consultation with relevant privacy and civil liberties oversight bodies.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2027, on the Department's assessment of fit-and-proper eligibility standards, automated integrity validation, continuous monitoring and anomaly detection, exposure of risk toward high-risk positions, and audit trails and recordkeeping. The briefing should also include consideration as to whether an alternative approach to address the technical shortcomings of NBIS is warranted, such as a time-limited pilot program and market survey to evaluate currently untapped solutions that may exist and are able to address the stated needs of NBIS.

TITLE XVIII—REVITALIZATION OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Berry Amendment and Buy American Requirements for Defense Textiles

The committee reaffirms the critical importance of the Berry Amendment (section 4862 of title 10, United States Code) and Buy American requirements in sustaining a secure and resilient domestic defense textile and apparel industrial base. The committee recognizes that Berry-compliant manufacturers are foundational to military readiness and that the Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support (DLA-TS) serves as the Department of Defense's primary procuring activity for uniforms, protective equipment, and other mission-essential organizational clothing and individual equipment items.

The committee notes that DLA-TS contracting practices play a central role in compliance with domestic sourcing requirements and providing predictable demand signals to domestic manufacturers. Accordingly, the committee expects DLA-TS to rigorously enforce Berry Amendment and Buy American requirements for all covered textile and apparel procurements to protect the domestic industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on efforts to strengthen compliance with the Berry Amendment and Buy American requirements for textile and apparel items. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of waiver usage;
- (2) an evaluation of supplier verification and auditing practices;
- (3) steps taken to improve transparency and traceability across the textile supply chain; and
- (4) actions to align contracting strategies with the long-term health of the domestic defense textile industrial base.

Flame Resistant Textile Industrial Base

The committee notes that maintaining a stabilized flame-resistant technical textile industrial base is critical to the Department of the Army's ability to support overseas operations, Large Scale Combat Operations (LCSO), and Defense Support of Civil Authorities.

Additionally, the committee recognizes the 2024 Defense Logistics Agency CAMOLAND Clothing and Textile Industrial Base Wargame Report concluded that any disruption to the supply chain that supports the production of combat uniforms would compromise the already weakened clothing and textile industrial base's ability to produce flame-resistant military uniforms during surge conditions. As such, the committee considers rapidly improving the resilience and production capacity of this segment of the defense industrial base as imperative.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) a 5-year notional budget to stabilize the flame-resistant textile industrial base;
- (2) an assessment of wider distribution of the flame-resistant military uniform to soldiers exposed to enhanced thermal risk both domestically and overseas; and
- (3) estimated flame resistant uniform procurement costs, usage rates, and surge requirements needed to support LCSO.

Imported Army Uniforms

The committee reaffirms its long-term support for the Department of Defense's commitment to giving preference in procurement to domestically produced fabrics, including American-made military uniforms, as required by the Berry Amendment. The committee notes that it has received reports of Army Green Service Uniforms (AGSU) being offered to Active Duty soldiers and Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) cadets for use in official military duties that are not Berry Amendment compliant and have not been certified by the U.S. Army Natick Soldier Systems Center as required by AR 670-1. The committee is concerned that, if these reports are accurate, future officers may begin their service wearing uncertified, unauthorized, and visibly different uniforms from those produced under the Army's Uniform Quality Control Program. The committee is also concerned that the importation of uncertified, foreign-made uniforms could undermine authorized manufacturers and erode the domestic industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel) and the Natick Soldier Systems Center, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on:

- (1) the prevalence and scope of imported, uncertified AGSU uniforms being offered by outside vendors on military installations and ROTC programs;
- (2) current requirements for Berry Amendment certification of Army uniforms;
- (3) the current process for inspecting and ensuring soldier-owned uniforms are Berry-compliant and authorized for official use; and
- (4) any recommendations for additional instructions or guidance, such as an All Army Activities or similar directive, to ensure that only certified uniform items are authorized.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Feasibility Study on Establishing Technology Integration Complex at the United States Military Academy

The committee recognizes the significant and ongoing efforts at the United States Military Academy to integrate emerging technologies into cadet education, applied research, and operational experimentation. The committee also recognizes the importance of ensuring that the facilities and infrastructure of the United States Military Academy keep pace with evolving educational, operational, and technological requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment, to conduct a feasibility study on opportunities to expand the physical test and evaluation infrastructure for emerging technologies at the United States Military Academy and to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) an evaluation of available land suitable for development within and around the Academy;
- (2) a review of existing infrastructure capacity, including utilities, transportation networks, communications systems, energy resilience, and range control authorities, and identification of upgrades necessary to support expansion;
- (3) a concept of operations for the development of a technology proving ground; and
- (4) a time-phased plan and funding profile required across the Future Years Defense Program to support potential developments.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Alternative Construction Methods for Indo-Pacific Infrastructure

The committee notes that U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) faces urgent infrastructure requirements that may not be met within operationally relevant timelines through traditional military construction processes. The committee is aware that alternative construction methods, including pre-engineered modular facilities, tension fabric structures, and factory-manufactured buildings, can deliver operational infrastructure faster than traditional construction. The committee notes that alternative construction solutions are widely available in the commercial marketplace, yet their utilization by the Department remains limited.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the use of alternative construction methods to address USINDOPACOM infrastructure requirements. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of USINDOPACOM critical infrastructure requirements that could be met through alternative construction methods;

(2) identification of policy, regulatory, or statutory barriers that limit the procurement of alternative construction solutions;

(3) a comparison of acquisition timelines and projected costs between traditional military construction and alternative construction approaches;

(4) an evaluation of whether existing authorities, including the unspecified minor military construction threshold, adequately support the integration of site preparation and foundation work with alternative construction equipment procurement; and

(5) recommendations for policy changes that would streamline the procurement of alternative construction solutions and address barriers related to associated site preparation and construction work.

Apra Harbor Port Infrastructure in Guam

Apra Harbor in Guam serves as a critical logistics hub for military operations in the western Pacific. The committee is concerned that deteriorating waterfront infrastructure at Apra Harbor poses a risk to military readiness and the ability of the Department of Defense to sustain operations in the region. Sustained investment in port infrastructure is essential to ensuring the United States maintains a credible and capable forward presence in the Indo-Pacific.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ways the Department of Defense can support port infrastructure in Guam. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of using Defense Community Infrastructure Program grants and other authorities to support the replacement of aging gantry cranes in Guam;

(2) a description of technical challenges facing local partners in applying for Federal funds to support port infrastructure;

(3) the timeline and funding required to address the most critical waterfront infrastructure deficiencies at Apra Harbor;

(4) coordination efforts between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies to support port infrastructure investment in Guam; and

(5) other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Comptroller General Review of Military Barracks Policies, Funding, and Conditions

Hundreds of thousands of servicemembers live in military barracks and concerns about living conditions and how the Department of Defense is managing the barracks go back decades. In September 2023, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that barracks were in poor condition, including safety risks, and some barracks buildings did not meet the Department requirements for privacy or amenities (GAO-23-105797). GAO made 31 recommendations to improve the Department and military service management of barracks programs.

The Department and the military services have taken steps to address many of GAO's recommendations from its 2023 report. However, important recommendations from GAO's 2023 report still remain open and unimplemented, such as the need for the Department to develop a method to track and report complete funding information for barracks housing programs. Additionally, full implementation of strengthened policies across the Department's large portfolio of barracks facilities will require continued oversight and focus of senior leaders.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to reassess the Department's efforts to address the conditions of the barracks across the military services. The assessment should include an evaluation of:

(1) the extent to which the military services have implemented improvements regarding health and safety as well as privacy and configuration in the barracks across their respective installations;

(2) the extent to which the Department has taken steps to better identify funding needs for barracks programs; and

(3) the extent to which the Department has increased its oversight of the military services' barracks programs.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing by March 31, 2027, to the House Committee on Armed Services, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of Military Housing Privatization Initiative Financial Stability

Private-sector companies own and operate about 99 percent of homes at U.S. military installations. The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's oversight of the financial sustainability of these military housing privatization initiative (MHPI) projects, which are critical for providing safe and quality housing for servicemembers and their families. Since the mid-1990s, private real estate companies have entered into over 70 business agreements with the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These agreements outline the project funding structures and ownership responsibilities for these projects. Since 2018, questions have been raised about the Department's oversight of MHPI project finances. While the Department has recently made some improvements to its oversight and reporting of project finances, in some instances project revenues have not kept pace with expenses such as rising maintenance and property insurance

costs. This has resulted in the financial restructuring of some projects and raised concerns about the overall financial sustainability of MHPI in the long-term.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the extent to which the Department has:

- (1) identified factors, such as private insurance rates, that have contributed to changes in the revenue and expenses of MHPI projects;
- (2) assessed the future financial sustainability of the privatized housing program and identified projects at risk of financial failure; and
- (3) taken steps to financially restructure or modify MHPI projects to address these risks.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by April 30, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Construction Project Management Software Utilization and Cost Transparency

The committee recognizes the importance of maximizing taxpayer dollars when it comes to construction and facility projects managed by the Department of Defense, which help to realize operational and national defense priorities of the United States. The committee is aware that inconsistent data capture and a lack of enterprise-wide standardization across Department of Defense construction programs may contribute to project delays, cost overruns, and reduced accountability. The committee encourages the Department to evaluate commercially available construction management systems that standardize data capture enterprise-wide and increase transparency, efficiency, and accountability so that projects are completed on-time and the risk of unforeseen cost increases is mitigated.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of utilizing commercially available construction management systems enterprise-wide. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an assessment of connected construction management systems that facilitate the seamless flow of information between project phases and disparate teams, including the extent to which updates to field data, financial records, and project schedules can be synchronized in real-time; and
- (2) an evaluation of how such systems can establish the necessary "digital thread" to support the integration of emerging technologies essential to modernizing defense infrastructure, including the implementation of artificial intelligence for risk mitigation.

Defense Access Roads Flood Mitigation

The committee recognizes the Defense Access Roads program as an important tool for sustaining military readiness and community relations in Guam. The committee is aware that Guam's unique geography and weather make its road infrastructure particularly vulnerable to flooding and storm damage, which can disrupt military access and logistics during severe weather events. The committee is concerned that flood vulnerability along key corridors such as Marine Corps Drive on the western side of Guam may undermine the long-term effectiveness of Defense Access Roads investments in the region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ways ongoing and future Defense Access Roads projects in Guam can incorporate flood mitigation measures. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of Defense Access Roads corridors in Guam most vulnerable to flooding and the operational impact of flood-related disruptions on military access and readiness;
- (2) existing or planned flood mitigation measures being incorporated into current Defense Access Roads projects and any gaps in authority or funding that limit such efforts; and
- (3) recommendations for incorporating flood resilience standards into future Defense Access Roads project planning and design in Guam.

Department of Defense Identification of and Mitigation for Critical Housing Areas

The committee notes that a 2024 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that the Department of Defense has not used its housing assessments to identify areas where service members and their families are most severely affected by housing supply or affordability challenges—or critical housing areas. The committee further notes GAO's recommendation that the Department develop a comprehensive list of critical housing areas that accounts for unique market conditions, including high-cost and seasonal rental markets. While the Department has initiated corrective actions, including a structured analysis to develop a comprehensive list of critical housing areas and development of guidance to support servicemembers and families moving to challenging markets, the committee is concerned about impacts in the interim.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of efforts to identify areas with constrained housing markets. The briefing shall include:

- (1) the methodology and criteria used to identify critical housing areas, including consideration of unique market conditions;
- (2) the current status and timeline for completion of the Department's analysis;
- (3) any preliminary list of installations or areas identified as having constrained housing markets;

- (4) mitigation measures in place or planned for affected areas or installations; and
- (5) any challenges affecting completion of the analysis.

Digital Twin Modeling for Civilian Infrastructure Vulnerability at Military Installations

The committee notes that military installations depend on surrounding civilian infrastructure to sustain day-to-day operations and support mission readiness. The committee understands that disruptions to such civilian infrastructure can produce cascading effects on installation systems that are difficult to anticipate using traditional planning tools. The committee notes that emerging artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin technologies offer a potential means of simulating disruption scenarios before they occur.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the feasibility of using artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin models to assess civilian infrastructure vulnerabilities affecting military installation operations. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of whether existing tools and methodologies are sufficient to identify risks arising from disruptions to civilian infrastructure supporting installation operations;
- (2) the feasibility of developing artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin models to simulate interdependencies between installation systems and surrounding civilian infrastructure, including estimated costs and technical requirements;
- (3) whether a pilot program applying such modeling at a limited number of installations would provide sufficient data to evaluate the approach's utility for broader adoption; and
- (4) any ongoing efforts within the Department to apply digital twin or similar modeling methodologies to installation resilience planning.

Enhancing Speed and Efficiency in Military Construction Delivery

The committee recognizes that timely delivery of military construction projects is critical to readiness, force posture, and mission success, particularly as the Department of Defense strengthens infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific and advances nuclear and homeland defense modernization. However, the committee is concerned that traditional design-bid-build approaches often produce delays, fragmented accountability, and higher costs for mission-critical infrastructure.

The committee supports the Department's efforts to modernize project delivery processes to emphasize speed, flexibility, mission-focused outcomes, and improved cost certainty. The committee believes military construction presents a key opportunity to advance these objectives through broader adoption of innovative delivery methods, including design-build, progressive design-build, early contractor

involvement, and integrated project delivery, which have demonstrated the ability to compress schedules, improve constructability, and better align delivery with mission requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's plan to accelerate military construction delivery through innovative project delivery methods, including:

- (1) current use of innovative delivery methods and barriers to broader adoption;
- (2) opportunities to expand these methods for complex, high-security, or time-sensitive projects;
- (3) whether additional statutory authorities or policy changes are needed to enable wider use of such approaches;
- (4) plans to incorporate early contractor involvement to improve constructability and cost and schedule performance;
- (5) efforts to build acquisition workforce capability, including the role of the Defense Acquisition University in developing relevant competencies;
- (6) the role of formal partnering practices with industry and whether additional authorities or guidance are needed to institutionalize such practices;
- (7) Department goals, performance measures, or benchmarks for the use of innovative project delivery strategies in military construction;
- (8) the organization and oversight of contracting officers, including whether current structures align with mission urgency, risk acceptance, and operational outcomes; and
- (9) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Evaluation of Standards for Electromagnetic Pulse Protection

The Department of Defense has established standards for protection against high-altitude electromagnetic pulse (HEMP) attacks and geomagnetic disturbances (GMD) through MIL-STD-188-125-1. The committee recognizes the importance of hardening military installations against these threats but notes uncertainty regarding the current state of compliance with existing standards and the costs and feasibility of achieving full compliance within a defined timeframe.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's compliance with MIL-STD-188-125-1. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of current efforts to harden military installations and infrastructure assets against HEMP attacks and GMD;
- (2) an assessment of compliance with MIL-STD-188-125-1, including identification of known gaps and challenges; and
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility of achieving full compliance across all military installations within 5 years.

Feasibility of Expanding Army Real Estate Pilot Program

The Department of the Army has developed an online real estate inventory tool to identify existing space available at Army installations, with the goal of reducing unnecessary military construction and off-post lease agreements. The committee recognizes the potential value of this tool as a model for broader Department-wide application and seeks to assess whether expansion to the remaining military departments is operationally and technically feasible.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the feasibility of expanding the Army's online real estate inventory tool to Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Space Force installations. The briefing should address the following:

- (1) an assessment of the Army pilot program's performance to date, including utilization rates and reductions in military construction or lease activity;
- (2) the technical and administrative feasibility of adapting the Army's tool for use across the remaining military departments, including any interoperability or data standardization challenges;
- (3) estimated resources required to develop and sustain an expanded tool across all military departments; and
- (4) the Secretary's recommendation on whether the Army tool should be adopted department-wide, modified for service-specific use, or developed as a unified platform.

Feasibility of Expanding Description of Window Fall Devices in Military Family Housing Units

The committee is aware that window opening control devices (WOCs) represent a category of window fall prevention technology designed to limit the distance a window can open, reducing the risk of falls among children. Section 2857(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, currently requires the installation of window fall prevention devices in military family housing units upon request by a housing occupant with a child under the age of six, but references only "a window screen or guard" as an eligible device.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on window fall prevention devices in military family housing. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of the comparative safety efficacy of WOCs relative to other window safety devices, including window screens and guards;
- (2) a legal assessment of whether WOCs are compliant with section 2857(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code;
- (3) an inventory of window fall prevention devices currently installed across military family housing units, disaggregated by device type and installation component;

- (4) an assessment of the cost differential between WOCDs and other window safety devices, including any lifecycle maintenance cost considerations; and
- (5) an assessment of whether current Department of Defense policy and installation-level guidance adequately address window fall prevention in military family housing, and any recommendations for policy updates.

Feasibility of Expanding for Broadband Access at Middle East Installations

The committee is concerned that military personnel stationed at some overseas installations may lack reliable access to high-speed, secure, and resilient internet services, either due to the absence of commercial options or inadequacy of available services for servicemembers' basic connectivity needs. This connectivity gap could create a meaningful quality of life disparity between servicemembers stationed overseas and those at installations in the continental United States. The committee notes that section 651 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118-159) authorized the Secretary of a military department to provide no-cost broadband internet access to servicemembers residing in unaccompanied housing within the United States, and believes that servicemembers stationed overseas deserve the same consideration.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the state of broadband internet access at installations outside the continental United States and the feasibility of expanding no-cost broadband access to such installations. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of current broadband connectivity at overseas installations, including where access is adequate and those where access is insufficient or nonexistent;
- (2) the feasibility of expanding the no-cost broadband program authorized under section 651 of Public Law 118-159 to overseas installations;
- (3) potential security risks associated with expanding commercial broadband access at overseas installations and how the Department would mitigate those risks;
- (4) candidate installations that would be prioritized for expanded access and the criteria used to identify them; and
- (5) how such an expansion would be funded and the cost of extending broadband access at overseas installations where connectivity is currently inadequate.

Housing Capacity for Junior Enlisted Personnel in High Cost Areas

The committee remains concerned about military installations where the number of junior enlisted personnel exceeds available unaccompanied housing capacity, particularly in high cost-of-living areas. The committee notes that enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below are disproportionately affected by housing

shortages and rising rental costs in surrounding communities. Improved visibility into installation-level unaccompanied housing capacity shortfalls and mitigation strategies is necessary to support servicemember financial readiness and quality of life.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on military installations located where the number of enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below assigned to the installation exceeds available unaccompanied housing capacity by 1,000 or more members. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) identification of each affected installation and the total number of enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below assigned to the installation, the available unaccompanied housing capacity, and the resulting shortfall;

(2) the duration of the housing capacity shortfall for each affected installation;

(3) an assessment of the availability and affordability of housing in the surrounding civilian community;

(4) a description of mitigation measures currently in place to address unaccompanied housing shortfalls; and

(5) a plan to address identified shortfalls, including projected timelines and any required military construction, facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization investments, privatized housing expansion, or other infrastructure solutions.

Improvement of Military Unaccompanied Housing

The committee notes that the quality and availability of military unaccompanied housing remains a significant concern, with many facilities failing to meet acceptable standards of habitability and capacity. The committee notes ongoing Department of Defense efforts to improve the quality, condition, and availability of military unaccompanied housing, including the Barracks Task Force. The committee further notes that section 2827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) and section 2001(c) of "An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14" (Public Law 119-21) have established new tools and requirements intended to improve the Department's management and modernization of unaccompanied housing. The committee believes it is important to understand how the military departments intend to use these authorities and resources to address outstanding deficiencies in a systematic and prioritized manner.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to each submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on progress to improve military unaccompanied housing under their respective jurisdictions, including:

(1) an estimate of the total number of beds that will be required for military unaccompanied housing at each installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned through the year 2035;

(2) a ranking of the status of military unaccompanied housing facilities for all installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, utilizing the facility assessment calculations required under section 2827(b)(2) of Public Law 119–60;

(3) a description of actions taken to improve military unaccompanied housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, including the amount of Basic Allowance for Housing funds available for such improvements pursuant to section 2827(c)(2) of Public Law 119–60, and the amount of appropriated funds required to execute such actions, including for long-term sustainment;

(4) a plan for utilizing the temporary authorities for the acquisition or construction of privatized military unaccompanied housing granted under section 2001(c) of Public Law 119–21 to address capacity and condition deficiencies identified under paragraphs (1) and (2);

(5) any identified challenges or barriers to execution of barracks improvements due to staffing shortages and a detailed list of resources required to resolve such challenges or barriers; and

(6) any additional legislative or budgetary authorities the Secretary concerned believes are necessary to fully execute the improvements described under paragraph (3).

Indoor Air Quality in Unaccompanied Housing

The committee recognizes that indoor air quality is a critical component of servicemember health, biosecurity resilience, facility habitability, and operational readiness. The committee notes that persistent deficiencies in aging infrastructure, particularly in military barracks, have resulted in mold contamination, inadequate ventilation, and failing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that negatively affect quality of life and force readiness.

The committee supports the Department of Defense's ongoing barracks repair and modernization efforts and expects indoor air quality considerations, including ventilation performance, filtration standards, moisture control, and air disinfection capabilities, to be fully integrated into such investments. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on:

(1) the current state of indoor air quality in military barracks;

(2) standards and metrics used to assess ventilation and environmental health conditions;

(3) the extent to which modernization funding addresses identified deficiencies; and

(4) actions being taken to improve habitability, mitigate health risks, and strengthen biosecurity across installations.

Installation Access Control Point Traffic Congestion and Defense Access Roads Review

The committee recognizes that traffic congestion at access control points (ACPs) and installation entry gates may degrade mission readiness, delay training and deployment timelines, and create force protection vulnerabilities. In several instances, roadway infrastructure outside military installations has not kept pace with installation growth, resulting in chokepoints that impair operational flexibility. While the Defense Access Roads (DAR) program provides a mechanism to address certain off-installation transportation deficiencies, the committee understands that not all qualifying projects are currently prioritized in a systematic, Department-wide manner. The committee believes improved visibility into installation-related traffic bottlenecks would assist in identifying readiness risks and informing infrastructure planning.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on traffic congestion and infrastructure deficiencies affecting access to military installations. The report shall include:

(1) identification of military installations where traffic congestion at or near installation ACPs adversely affects mission readiness, mobilization timelines, or force protection;

(2) an assessment of current and projected impacts of such congestion on operational capability;

(3) a prioritized list of infrastructure projects, including roadway expansion, intersection improvements, bridge construction, or other mitigation measures, necessary to address identified bottlenecks;

(4) estimated cost ranges and projected timelines for each identified project; and

(5) an evaluation of the applicability of the DAR program or other Department authorities to address such deficiencies.

Installation Tornado Warning Dissemination and Emergency Notification Readiness

The committee is concerned by failures in tornado warning dissemination and emergency notification at Department of Defense installations located in high-risk severe weather corridors, including instances of delayed notification and human error that pose risks to personnel safety, aircraft survivability, and mission continuity. The committee notes that installation emergency notification systems should be consistently integrated, maintained, and evaluated across the Department.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the status of

installation tornado warning dissemination and emergency notification readiness, including:

- (1) an assessment of the reliability, coverage, redundancy, and activation procedures of installation siren systems and mass notification platforms, including backup power and communications resilience;
- (2) vulnerabilities related to manual activation requirements, staffing gaps, training deficiencies, unclear command authorities, and inconsistent alerting thresholds;
- (3) instances of delayed, degraded, or failed warning dissemination during severe weather events within the past 18 months, including root-cause analysis and corrective actions taken;
- (4) the extent to which National Weather Service warnings and Integrated Public Alert and Warning System-enabled alerts are integrated into installation emergency operations centers and mass notification systems, including any technical, policy, or cybersecurity barriers;
- (5) an assessment of the impacts of warning failures on personnel accountability, aircraft and critical asset protection, continuity of operations, and recovery time, including any resulting operational disruptions or material losses;
- (6) opportunities to automate alerting, reduce reliance on manual processes, and standardize performance expectations across the military departments; and
- (7) recommendations to improve coordination and interoperability with State, local, Tribal, and territorial emergency management systems, particularly for installations sharing geography or response responsibilities with surrounding jurisdictions.

Mapping Foreign Entities of Concern Owned Property Near Military Installations

Foreign ownership of real property near U.S. military installations presents potential risks to operational security, force protection, and critical infrastructure resilience. The Department of Defense currently lacks a comprehensive, standardized, and continuously updated geospatial capability to identify ownership patterns linked to foreign entities of concern (FEOC) and assess associated national security risk indicators.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the development of a geospatial mapping and analytic capability that integrates property ownership records, corporate affiliation data, and proximity analysis for U.S. military installations, ranges, and critical supporting infrastructure to identify FEOC-linked ownership and associated national security risk indicators. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) the current state of the Department's ability to identify and track foreign ownership of real property in proximity to military installations;
- (2) a plan and timeline for developing or acquiring a standardized, authoritative geospatial capability to support this mission;

- (3) the roles and responsibilities of relevant offices, combatant commands, and interagency partners in producing and consuming such products;
- (4) any legal, regulatory, or resource constraints that affect the Department's ability to develop or operationalize this capability; and
- (5) an assessment of whether an organic or commercial-based capability would best support this mission, to include a review of current commercial capabilities available to obtain the relevant data.

Military Construction in Joint Region Marianas

The committee notes the importance of military construction within the Joint Region Marianas area of responsibility, and notes that specific unaddressed needs exist to support readiness. The committee has authorized design funding for grid resiliency, medical readiness, family housing, and Defense Access Roads projects.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander of Joint Region Marianas and the Commander of Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Marianas, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on possible project proposals. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of potential military construction projects executed using authorities under section 2815 of title 10, United States Code, to support power grid resilience;
 - (2) a list of power grid infrastructure owned by the Department of Defense leased to or operated by Guam Power Authority, and potential projects to improve this infrastructure using operation and maintenance or military construction funds;
 - (3) identification of possible military construction projects for servicemember and family housing within the Joint Region Marianas area of responsibility not previously identified in the Future Years Defense Program;
 - (4) identification of future projects under the Defense Access Roads program;
 - (5) possible projects to support warehousing for U.S. Naval Hospital Guam;
- and
- (6) other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Military Housing Office Staffing Assessment

The committee is concerned that Military Housing Offices (MHO) at the installation-level are under-resourced for their level of responsibility. MHOs are responsible for providing housing services for servicemembers and their families and are a key component in ensuring quality of life. MHOs have oversight over barracks and dormitories, including Certificate of Non-Availability processing, Military Housing Privatization Initiative partners, and quality assurance of on-base housing. MHOs further serve as a primary advocate for servicemembers and their

families, providing support for off-base housing searches, mediation of landlord-tenant disputes, and counseling on lease terms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the following:

- (1) an assessment of staffing requirements at MHOs at each installation to meet the mission requirements;
- (2) for the last five fiscal years, a list of installations that have not met the MHO staffing requirements;
- (3) identified barriers to resolving staffing shortages;
- (4) an assessment of which billets are under-resourced by job category; and
- (5) a plan, including budgetary requirements, to fully staff MHOs at each installation.

Naval Surface Warfare Center–Corona Potential Encroachment

The Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)–Corona provides warfighting readiness through data analytics and assessment, engineering the Fleet’s Live-Virtual-Constructive training environment, and assuring the accuracy of measurements. With over 1,800 civilian personnel, a small contingent of Sailors and more than 2,000 contractors executing several different disciplines in support of the warfighter, NSWC Corona is a leader in data, analytics, visualizations, digital environments, engineering, and leveraging technology to bridge and integrate the Navy's data silos, enabling informed decision-making by the warfighter.

The committee notes that approximately 84 acres of previous Federal Government land is currently owned by the State of California and hosts the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC). The State recently announced that they are closing the CRC and are considering land development which could lead to encroachment issues with the activities at NSWC.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, as to the Secretary’s plans to prevent encroachment at NSWC Corona. The briefing shall include:

- (1) incompatible development adjoining NSWC Corona and efforts the Secretary is seeking to ensure compatible development; and
- (2) a specific assessment as to options that are available to the Secretary to ensure compatible development with the NSWC Corona mission and local community.

Pacific Islands Military Construction Capability Threshold Study

The committee notes the Department of Defense is planning and executing a significant portfolio of military construction projects across Guam and other Pacific island locations, including Tinian, Rota, Saipan, Palau, Yap, and Kwajalein. The committee understands that Joint Region Marianas currently uses the Guam

Construction and Capacity Synchronization tool (GCAPS) to evaluate construction demand and capacity on Guam. However, many of the constraints affecting military construction in the region, including limited contractor availability, reliance on imported labor and materials, shipping constraints, and logistics limitations, apply across multiple Pacific island locations that may draw from the same industrial base and supply chains.

The committee believes it is important to understand whether the Department is assessing construction capacity across the broader Indo-Pacific island ecosystem when planning and sequencing major military construction investments. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on:

(1) how the Department determines the amount of military construction that is realistically executable each year across Pacific island locations;

(2) whether current planning tools account for shared labor pools, contractors, shipping capacity, and supply chains across Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Freely Associated States, and other Pacific island locations;

(3) whether GCAPS could be expanded to incorporate construction demand across the broader Indo-Pacific island network;

(4) the availability of construction contractors, skilled labor, and logistics capacity to support planned military construction investments across these locations;

(5) key risks to construction execution across Pacific island locations, including labor, port capacity, and material supply constraints; and

(6) any steps the Department is taking to improve coordination and sequencing of military construction projects across the Indo-Pacific theater.

Quality of Life Assessment at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans

The committee is aware of quality-of-life and infrastructure challenges at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans (NAS JRB New Orleans) that could affect the readiness and well-being of permanent, temporary, and Reserve personnel assigned to or supported by the installation. The committee recognizes the critical role NAS JRB New Orleans plays in supporting the readiness of the total force and is committed to ensuring the installation has the resources necessary to support its mission.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2027, assessing quality of life issues at NAS JRB New Orleans. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) the adequacy and availability of on-installation dining facilities and food vendors for permanent, temporary, and Reserve personnel, including identification of service gaps and corrective actions;

(2) the condition, capacity, and resiliency of potable water systems, including required repairs to elevated water storage infrastructure, mitigation of single points of failure, cost estimates, and recommended funding mechanisms;

(3) the scope, cost, and timeline for repair of the Aquatic Recreation and Training Facility that sustained structural damage in 2023 due to soil subsidence, including identification of funding sources;

(4) the status of disaster recovery funding for Navy Reserve facilities at the installation, including an assessment of any disparities in the distribution of such funding between Operations and Maintenance, Navy and Operations and Maintenance, Navy Reserve accounts, and recommended corrective actions; and

(5) the status of Flight Surgeon staffing, impacts on readiness, costs associated with off-installation medical travel, and a plan to address any vacancies.

Rivanna Station Infrastructure Improvements

The committee recognizes the role of Rivanna Station in supporting intelligence and defense missions across the national security enterprise. The committee notes that the installation hosts sensitive analytic, technical, and operational capabilities that require secure, modern, and resilient infrastructure. The committee further notes that projected mission growth at Rivanna Station includes work aligned with AUKUS Pillar II, such as advanced data integration, artificial intelligence, cyber capabilities, and other enabling technologies that support deeper cooperation with allied partners.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on planned and ongoing infrastructure improvements at Rivanna Station. The briefing shall include:

(1) a description of current and planned facility modernization efforts and associated timelines;

(2) an assessment of secure and resilient utilities, digital infrastructure, and mission-support requirements associated with projected mission growth, including activities related to AUKUS Pillar II; and

(3) any identified gaps, risks, or resource constraints that could affect the installation's ability to support current and future mission demands.

Severe Weather Threats and Early Warning Capabilities at Military Installations

The committee notes that severe weather events — including extreme heat, wildfires, high winds, and flash flooding — pose acute risks to Department of Defense installations, personnel, families, and civilian employees. Such events can threaten personnel safety, disrupt training and testing, and damage equipment, buildings, and critical base infrastructure. The committee believes that the

Department should assess the benefits of investing in more comprehensive severe weather detection, early warning, forecasting, and alerting systems to improve preparedness, reduce risk to personnel and property, and strengthen mission resilience.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the feasibility and value of enhanced severe weather early warning capabilities at military installations, including:

(1) an assessment of installations that face elevated risk from severe weather, wildfire, or flooding - particularly those hosting critical mission capabilities, high-value infrastructure, or significant population concentrations whose loss would have disproportionate national security impact;

(2) an assessment of desired core capabilities of such systems, including real-time multi-hazard detection using onsite sensors and commercial and federal data streams, advanced short- and medium-range forecasting, and automated role-based alerting to installation commanders, emergency managers, and first responders;

(3) available commercial solutions and estimated costs for implementing such capabilities, including hardened communications, cybersecurity protections, and redundancy appropriate to defense installation standards;

(4) an assessment of whether enhanced non-operational detection and alerting capabilities would indirectly strengthen existing operationally-focused forecasting and warning systems; and

(5) an assessment of the workforce and resources required to implement and sustain enhanced severe weather detection and early warning capabilities across the Department, including an identification of costs by funding line and any gaps between current resourcing and investment levels required.

Trainee Barracks Complex at Fort Jackson

The committee is concerned by reports of substandard living conditions in trainee barracks at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, including deficiencies affecting habitability, sanitation, and the basic quality of life of soldiers undergoing initial entry training. Fort Jackson serves as the Army's largest initial entry training installation, and the committee finds it unacceptable that soldiers beginning their military service are housed in facilities that fail to meet basic standards. The condition of barracks at Fort Jackson reflects broader deficiencies in the Army's management of its facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization requirements, and the committee expects the Army to treat this as a matter of urgency.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the current condition of trainee barracks at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the

Army's plan to address identified deficiencies. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of current barracks conditions at Fort Jackson, including any deficiencies affecting habitability, safety, or training readiness;
- (2) the Army's near- and long-term plan to address barracks deficiencies at the installation, including funding sources, projected timelines, and milestones; and
- (3) any obstacles or resource constraints affecting the Army's ability to execute planned improvements, including any congressional assistance required to address them.