H.R. 6395—FY21 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

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TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Section 311—Agreements to Limit Encroachments and Other Constraints on Military Training, Testing, and Operations

This section would amend section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to provide a technical amendment to the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program that clarifies eligible entity participation.

Section 312—Modification of Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Authorities to Include Federal Government Facilities Used by National Guard

This section would amend section 2707(e) of title 10, United States Code, to modify defense environmental restoration authorities to allow them to be used by the National Guard.

Section 313—Increased Transparency through Reporting on Usage and Spills of Aqueous Film-Forming Foam at Military Installations

This section would amend chapter 160 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to provide congressional notification of all releases of PFOS- and PFOA-containing fire-fighting foam.

Section 314—Replacement of Non-Tactical Motor Vehicles at the End of Service Life with Electric or Hybrid Motor Vehicles

This section would amend section 2922g of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to maximize to the extent practicable its use of hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fully electric vehicles for non-combat uses through replacement of vehicles at the end of their lease or service period.

Section 315—Budgeting of Department of Defense Relating to Operational Energy Improvement

This section would create a budget line for operational energy requirements.

Section 316—Prizes for Development of Non-PFAS-Containing Fire-Fighting Agent
This section would create a prize program to incentivize innovation in development of a non-PFAS-containing fire-fighting agent.

Section 317—Survey of Technologies for Department of Defense Application in Phasing Out the Use of Fluorinated Aqueous Film-Forming Foam

This section would require the Department of Defense to survey non-firefighting agent technologies that could facilitate execution of the required 2024 phase-out of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam.

Section 318—Five-Year Reviews of Containment Technologies Relating to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

This section would require the Department of the Navy to conduct 5-year reviews of the best available technologies for containment at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 331—National Defense Sustainment and Logistics Review

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive examination and submit a report on the sustainment and logistics requirements necessary to support the national military strategy.

Section 332—Extension of Sunset Relating to Charter Air Transportation Services

This section would amend section 9515(k) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the minimum business guarantee for air carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program from December 31, 2020, to December 31, 2025.

Section 334—Biannual Briefings on Status of Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan

This section would direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees every 6 months on the status of implementation of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.

SUBTITLE D—MUNITIONS SAFETY AND OVERSIGHT

Section 341—Chair of Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board

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

Section 342—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program

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

Section 343—Assessment of Resilience of Department of Defense Munitions Enterprise

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the resilience of the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

Section 344—Report on Safety Waivers and Mishaps in Department of Defense Munitions Enterprise

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to include with the President’s budget a report on safety waivers and mishaps in the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 903—Office of Defense Community Cooperation and Economic Adjustment

This section would codify the existing Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment and emphasize its current primary mission of community cooperation through management of programs such as the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program, Defense Access Roads Program, and Joint Land Use Studies to address encroachment around military installations and compatible land use, and support of military families through schools and manufacturing programs.
TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1103—Authority to Provide Travel and Transportation Allowances in Connection with Transfer Ceremonies of Department of Defense and Coast Guard Civilian Employees Who Die Overseas

This section would allow the Secretary of the military department concerned, the agency head of a Defense Agency or Department of Defense Field Activity, or the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide round-trip travel and transportation allowances and accompaniment services in connection with ceremonies for the transfer of a Department of Defense or Coast Guard civilian employee who dies while located or serving overseas.

Section 1104—One-Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas


Section 1105—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would amend section 1115 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) by extending the temporary authority granting allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone by 1 year.

Section 1107—Civilian Faculty at the Defense Security Cooperation University and Institute of Security Governance

This section would amend section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, to add the Defense Security Cooperation University and the Defense Institute for Security Governance to the list of covered institutions for which the Secretary of Defense may employ and compensate civilian faculty as the Secretary considers necessary.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2001—Short Title
This section would cite division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021".

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

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII and XXIX of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2020, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2021.

Section 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

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

Section 2104—Limitation on Military Construction Project at Kwajalein Atoll

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a resilience plan prior to obligating funds for a certain project at Kwajalein Atoll.

Section 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2017 Project
This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division B of Public Law 114-328) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the authorized cost of a previously authorized construction project.

**TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**

**LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2202—Family Housing and Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2021.

Section 2203—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

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

**TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**

**LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing and Improvements to Military Family Housing Units
This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 2021.

Section 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.

Section 2304—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by sections 2301 and 2903 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115-91) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction project.

Section 2305—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction projects.

Section 2306—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (division B of Public Law 116-92) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of previously authorized construction projects.

Section 2307—Technical Corrections Related to Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Family Housing Projects

This section would make technical corrections to section 2304(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) relating to the authority to carry out a certain family housing project.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized defense agencies construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

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

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

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

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

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

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS
Section 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 10 military construction projects totaling $416.0 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

This section would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

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

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects
This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

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

Section 2607—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope and authorized cost of a previously authorized construction project.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 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

Section 2802—Biannual Report regarding Military Installations Supported by Disaster Relief Appropriations

This section would require biannual reports by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy about disaster relief progress at certain locations.
SUBTITLE B—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 2811—Expenditure Priorities in Using Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund

This section would amend section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, by increasing the priority of funding to Military Housing Privatization Initiative recapitalization accounts and ensuring that private partners are not paid first when they mismanage projects at the expense of the reinvestment accounts. This section shall apply only to legal documents entered into or renewed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2821—Codification of Reporting Requirements regarding United States Overseas Military Enduring Locations and Contingency Locations

This section would amend section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, to update an annual reporting requirement regarding the overseas basing and posture of the United States Armed Forces.

Section 2822—Limitations on Renewal of Utility Privatization Contracts

This section would amend section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, to limit renewal of utility privatization contracts to the last 5 years of the existing contract term.

Section 2823—Vesting Exercise of Discretion with Service Secretaries regarding Entering into Longer-Term Contracts for Utility Services

This section would modify section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, to allow military departments to enter into utilities privatization contracts under certain circumstances.

Section 2824—Availability of Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Funds for Certain Activities Related to Privatized Utility Systems

This section would amend section 2914 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program funding may be used at military installations with privatized utilities.

Section 2825—Improving Water Management and Security on Military Installations
This section would require installations in the most water constrained environment to conduct water security assessments and to consider water scarcity in their grounds-keeping.

Section 2826—Pilot Program to Test Use of Emergency Diesel Generators in a Microgrid Configuration at Certain Military Installations

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to create an emergency diesel generator microgrid pilot program to test assumptions about increased efficiency, resiliency, and lowered cost and emissions.

Section 2827—Improved Electrical Metering of Department of Defense Infrastructure Supporting Critical Missions

This section would require the Department of Defense to improve its electrical metering of infrastructure supporting critical missions.

**SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES**

Section 2831—Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction, Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida, Parcel

This section would transfer a parcel of inholdings within the boundary of Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida, from the Department of Interior to the Department of the Navy.

**SUBTITLE F—ASIA-PACIFIC AND INDO-PACIFIC ISSUES**

Section 2851—Change to Biennial Reporting Requirement for Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment

This section would modify section 2835 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111-84) and reduce the reporting requirement for the Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment from an annual to a biennial report.

Section 2852—Additional Exception to Restriction on Development of Public Infrastructure in Connection with Realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia-Pacific Region

This section would authorize a public infrastructure project on Guam intended to provide a public health laboratory, as identified in the "Economic Adjustment Committee Implementation Plan Supporting the Preferred Alternative for the Relocation of Marine Corps Forces to Guam."
Section 2853—Development of Master Plan for Infrastructure to Support Rotational Armed Forces in Australia

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and the military services, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the infrastructure investments required to support the United States Force Posture Initiatives and other activities to promote regional security and stability with Australia.

Section 2854—Study and Strategy regarding Bulk Fuels Management in United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility

This section would provide the sense of Congress that a single organizational element should be responsible for the bulk fuel management and delivery throughout the United States Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility. Additionally, this section would require a report, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees as to an assessment of current assets and a projection of future fuel management strategies necessary to optimally support bulk fuel management.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2861—Pilot Program on Reduction of Effects of Military Aviation Noise on Private Residences

This section would create a pilot program that allows the Secretary of Defense to provide funds for the purpose of installing noise insulation on private residences impacted by aviation noise from military installations.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2901—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Department of Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The country list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2902—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects
This section would contain the list of certain authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2021. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The country list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2903—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for Overseas Contingency Operations military construction at the levels identified in section 4602 of division D.

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

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $13,006,000 for fiscal year 2021 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.
BILL LANGUAGE
Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

SEC. 311 [Log 71191]. AGREEMENTS TO LIMIT ENCROACHMENTS AND OTHER CONSTRAINTS ON MILITARY TRAINING, TESTING, AND OPERATIONS.

Section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “An agreement under this section may be entered into with” and inserting “For purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(A), by striking “the entity” and inserting “the eligible entity”.

SEC. 312 [Log 71078]. MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AUTHORITIES TO INCLUDE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES USED BY NATIONAL GUARD.

Section 2707(e) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 316 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92, is amended—

(1) by inserting “where military activities are conducted by the state National Guard under title 32,” after “facility”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary concerned may also utilize the authority in section 2701(d) of this title for these environmental restoration projects.”.
SEC. 313. INCREASED TRANSPARENCY THROUGH REPORTING ON USAGE AND SPILLS OF AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) In general.—Chapter 160 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

§ 2712. Reporting on usage and spills of aqueous film-forming foam

“Not later than 48 hours after the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment receives notice of the usage or spill of aqueous film-forming foam, either as concentrate or mixed foam, at any military installation, the Deputy Assistant Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives notice of such usage or spill. Each such notice shall include each of the following:

“(1) The name of the installation where the usage or spill occurred.

“(2) The date on which the usage or spill occurred.

“(3) The amount, type, and specified concentration of aqueous film-forming foam that was used or spilled.

“(4) The cause of the usage or spill.
“(5) A summary narrative of the usage or spill.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2712. Reporting on usage and spills of aqueous film-forming foam.”.
SEC. 314. REPLACEMENT OF NON-TACTICAL MOTOR VEHICLES AT THE END OF SERVICE LIFE WITH ELECTRIC OR HYBRID MOTOR VEHICLES.

Section 2922g of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

“(b) END OF LIFE REPLACEMENT.—Upon the end of the lease or service life of a motor vehicle, the Secretary of the military department or the head of the Defense Agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, replace such motor vehicle with a motor vehicle that uses an electric or hybrid propulsion system, including a plug-in hybrid system.”;

(3) in subsection (c), as so redesignated, by striking “Subsection (a) does not” and inserting “Subsections (a) and (b) do not”; and

(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by striking “The preference required by subsection (a) does not” and inserting “The preference under subsection (a) and the requirement under subsection (b) do not”.

SEC. 315 [Log 71145]. BUDGETING OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RELATING TO OPERATIONAL ENERGY IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of Defense shall include in the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a dedicated budget line item for fielding operational energy improvements, including such improvements for which funds from the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund have been expended to create the operational and business case for broader employment.
SEC. 316 [Log 71116]. PRIZES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NON-PFAS-CONTAINING FIRE-FIGHTING AGENT.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment and the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program, may carry out a program to award cash prizes and other types of prizes that the Secretary determines are appropriate to recognize outstanding achievements in the development of a non-PFAS-containing fire-fighting agent to replace aqueous film-forming foam with the potential for application to the performance of the military missions of the Department of Defense.

(b) COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS.—A program under subsection (a) shall use a competitive process for the selection of recipients of cash prizes. The process shall include the widely-advertised solicitation of submissions of research results, technology developments, and prototypes.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The following limitations shall apply to a program under subsection (a):

(1) No prize competition may result in the award of a prize with a fair market value of more than $5,000,000.

(2) No prize competition may result in the award of more than $1,000,000 in cash prizes with-
out the approval of the Assistant Secretary of De-
fense for Sustainment.

(3) No prize competition may result in the
award of a solely nonmonetary prize with a fair mar-
ket value of more than $10,000 without the approval
of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Sustainment.

(d) Relationship to Other Authority.—A pro-
gram under subsection (a) may be carried out in conjunc-
tion with or in addition to the exercise of any other author-
ity of the Department of Defense.

(e) Use of Prize Authority.—Use of prize author-
ity under this section shall be considered the use of com-
petitive procedures for the purposes of section 2304 of
title 10, United States Code.

(f) PFAS.—In this section, the term “PFAS”
means—

(1) man-made chemicals of which all of the car-
bon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms; and

(2) man-made chemicals containing a mix of
fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated
carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

(g) Termination.—The authority to carry out a
program under this section shall terminate on October 1,
2024.
SEC. 317 [Log 71244]. SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPLICATION IN PHASING OUT THE USE OF FLUORINATED AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM.

(a) Survey of Technologies.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a survey of relevant technologies, other than fire-fighting agent solutions, to determine whether any such technologies are available and can be adapted for use by the Department of Defense to facilitate the phase-out of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam. The technologies surveyed under this subsection shall include hangar flooring systems, fire-fighting agent delivery systems, containment systems, and other relevant technologies the Secretary determines appropriate.

(b) Report.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the survey conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the technologies included in the survey;
(2) a list of the technologies that were considered for further testing or analysis; and
(3) any technologies that are undergoing additional analysis for possible application within the Department.
SEC. 318 [Log 71247]. FIVE-YEAR REVIEWS OF CONTAINMENT TECHNOLOGIES RELATING TO RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY.

(a) Reviews.—

(1) Reviews required.—At least once every five years, the Secretary of the Navy shall conduct a review of available technologies relating to the containment of fuel to determine whether any such technology may be used to improve the containment of fuel with respect to storage tanks located at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, Hawaii.

(2) Deadline for initial review.—The Secretary shall begin the first review under paragraph (1) by not later than the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Briefings.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a review conducted under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on—

(1) any technology identified in such review that the Secretary determines may be used to improve the containment of fuel with respect to storage tanks located at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility; and
(2) the feasibility and cost of implementing any such technology at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

(c) TERMINATION.—The requirements to conduct reviews under subsection (a) and provide briefings under subsection (b) shall terminate on the date on which the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility ceases operation, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.
Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 331 [Log 70863]. NATIONAL DEFENSE SUSTAINMENT AND LOGISTICS REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 118 the following new section:

“§ 118a. National Defense Sustainment and Logistics Review

“(a) QUADRENNIAL REVIEW REQUIRED.—Two years after the submittal of each national defense strategy under section 113(g) of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a comprehensive review of the sustainment and logistics requirements necessary to support the force structure, force modernization, infrastructure, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States during the subsequent 5-, 10-, and 25-year periods. Each such review shall be known as the ‘National Defense Sustainment and Logistics Review’. Each such review shall be conducted in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, the chief of the armed services, the Commander of United States Transportation Command, and the Commander of the Defense Logistics Agency.
“(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—(1) Not later than the first Monday in February of the year following the fiscal year during which the review required by subsection (a) is submitted, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review. Each such report shall include each of the following:

“(A) An assessment of the strategic and tactical maritime logistics force (including non-military assets provided by Military Sealift Command and through the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement) required to support sealift and at sea logistics requirements of forces to meet steady state and contingency requirements.

“(B) An assessment of the strategic and tactical airlift and tankers (including non-military assets provided by the Civil Reserve Air Fleet and through the Voluntary Tanker Agreement) required to support movement of forces to meet steady state and contingency requirements.

“(C) An assessment of the location, configuration, and inventory of prepositioned materiel and equipment programs required to meet steady state and contingency requirements.

“(D) An assessment of the location, infrastructure, and storage capacity for petroleum, oil, and lu-
bricant products, as well as the ability to distribute such products from storage supply points to deployed military forces, required to meet steady state and contingency requirements.

“(E) An assessment of the capabilities, capacity, and infrastructure of the Department of Defense organic industrial base and private sector industrial base required to meet steady-state and surge software and depot maintenance requirements.

“(F) An assessment of the production capability, capacity, and infrastructure, of the Department of Defense organic industrial base and private sector industrial base required to meet steady-state and surge production requirements for ammunition and other military munitions.

“(G) An assessment of the condition, capacity, and location of military infrastructure required to project military forces to meet steady-state and contingency requirements.

“(H) An assessment of the cybersecurity risks to military and commercial logistics networks and information technology systems.

“(I) An assessment of the gaps between the requirements identified under subparagraphs (A) through (H) compared to the actual force structure
and infrastructure capabilities, capacity, and posture and the risks associated with each gap as it relates to the ability to meet the national defense strategy.

“(J) A discussion of the identified mitigations being pursued to address each gap and risk identified under subparagraph (I) as well as the initiatives and resources planned to address such gaps, as included in the Department of Defense budget request submitted during the same year as the report and the applicable future-years defense program.

“(K) An assessment of the extent to which wargames conducted by the Department of Defense, Joint Staff, geographic combatant commands, and military departments incorporate logistics capabilities and threats and a description of the logistics constraints to operations identified through such wargames.

“(L) Such other matters the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

“(2) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in classified form and shall include an unclassified summary.

“(c) Comptroller General Review.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which Secretary submits each report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller
General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes an assessment of each of the following:

“(1) Whether the report includes each of the elements referred to in subsection (b).

“(2) The strengths and weaknesses of the approach and methodology used in conducting the review required under subsection (a) that is covered by the report.

“(3) Any other matters relating to sustainment that may arise from the report, as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

“(d) Relationship to Budget.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect section 1105(a) of title 31.

“(e) Termination.—The requirement to submit a report under this section shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 118 the following new item:


(c) Deadline for Submittal of First Report.—Notwithstanding the deadline in subsection (b)(1) of sec-
tion 118a of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the first report under such section by no later than the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 332 [Log 71242]. EXTENSION OF SUNSET RELATING TO
CHARTER AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.

Section 9515(k) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 334 [Log 71331]. BIANNUAL BRIEFINGS ON STATUS OF
SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PLAN.

   (a) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—During the period begin-
ning on July 1, 2020, and ending on July 1, 2025, the Secretary of the Navy shall provide to the congres-
sional defense committees biannual briefings on the status
of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.

   (b) ELEMENTS OF BRIEFINGS.—Each briefing under
subsection (a) shall include a discussion of the status of
each of the following elements:

       (1) A master plan for infrastructure develop-
ment, including projected military construction and
capital equipment projects.

       (2) A planning and design update for military
construction, minor military construction, and facil-
ity sustainment projects over the subsequent five-
year period.

       (3) A human capital management and develop-
ment plan.

       (4) A workload management plan that includes
synchronization requirements for each shipyard and
ship class.

       (5) Performance metrics and an assessment plan.
(6) A funding and authority plan that includes funding lines across the future years defense program.
Subtitle D—Munitions Safety and Oversight

SEC. 341 [Log 71098]. CHAIR OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVE SAFETY BOARD.

(a) Responsibilities.—Section 172 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) Responsibilities of Chair.—The chair of the explosive safety board shall carry out the following responsibilities:

“(1) To act as the principal executive representative and advisor of the Secretary on explosive and chemical agent safety matters related to Department of Defense military munitions.

“(2) To perform the hazard classification approval duties assigned to the chair.

“(3) To preside over meetings of the explosive safety board.

“(4) To direct the staff of the explosive safety board.

“(5) To perform other functions relating to explosives safety management, as directed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment.

“(6) To provide impartial and objective advice related to explosives safety management to the Sec-
retary of Defense and the heads of the military depart-ments.

“(7) To serve as the principal representative and advisor of the Department of Defense on matters relating to explosives safety management.

“(8) To provide assistance and advice to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Deputy Director of Land Warfare and Munitions in munitions acquisition oversight and technology advancement for Department of Defense military munitions, especially in the areas of explosives and chemical agent safety and demilitarization.

“(9) To provide assistance and advice to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Material Readiness in sustainment oversight of Department of Defense military munitions, especially in the areas of explosives and chemical agent safety, storage, transportation, and demilitarization.

“(10) To develop and recommend issuances to define the functions of the explosive safety board.

“(11) To establishes joint hazard classification procedures with covered components of the Department.
“(12) To make recommendations to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment with respect to explosives and chemical agent safety tenets and requirements.

“(13) To conducts oversight of Department of Defense explosive safety management programs.

“(14) To carry out such other responsibilities as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

“(d) Responsibilities of Executive Director and Civilian Members.—The executive director and civilian members of the explosive safety board shall—

“(1) provide assistance to the chair in carrying out the responsibilities specified in subsection (c); and

“(2) carry out such other responsibilities as the chair determines appropriate.

“(e) Meetings.—(1) The explosive safety board shall meet not less frequently than quarterly.

“(2) The chair shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report describing the activities conducted at the meetings of the board.

“(f) Exclusive Responsibilities.—The explosive safety board shall have exclusive responsibility within the Department of Defense for—
“(1) recommending new and updated explosive
and chemical agent safety regulations and standards
to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy In-
stallations and Environment for submittal to the
Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and
Sustainment; and

“(2) acting as the primary forum for coordination
among covered components of the Department
on all matters related to explosive safety manage-
ment.

“(g) COVERED COMPONENTS.—In this section, the
covered components of the Department are each of the fol-
lowing:

“(1) The Office of the Secretary of Defense.

“(2) The military departments.

“(3) The Office of the Chairman of the Joint
Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant
Commands.

“(4) The Office of the Inspector General of the
Department.

“(5) The Defense Agencies.

“(6) The Department of Defense field activities.

“(7) All other organizational entities within the
Department.”.
(b) **Deadline for Appointment.**—By not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the explosive safety board of the Department of Defense, as authorized under section 172 of title 10, United States Code, has a chair who is a military officer and whose responsibilities include the day-to-day management of the explosive safety board and the responsibilities provided in subsection (c) of such section.

(c) **Limitation on Use of Funds.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment for fiscal year 2021, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Under Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that all board member positions, including the chair, of the Department of Defense explosive safety board, as authorized under section 172 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section, have been filled by military officers as required by such section.
SEC. 342 [Log 71155]. EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(a) ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AUTHORITIES.—

Section 2284(b) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1052 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by inserting “and” before “integration”; and

(B) by striking “an Assistant Secretary of Defense” and inserting “the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “to whom responsibility is assigned under paragraph (1)(A)” and inserting “for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

“(3) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict shall coordinate with—
“(A) the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence on explosive ordnance technical intelligence;

“(B) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment on explosive ordnance disposal research, development, and acquisition;

“(C) the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering on explosive ordnance disposal research, development, test, and evaluation; and

“(D) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Security and Global Security on explosive ordnance disposal on defense support of civil authorities;”.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program under section 2284 of title 10, United States Code. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) The status of the establishment and organization of the Program and the compliance with the requirements of such section, as amended by section

(2) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of designating the Joint Program Executive Officer for Armaments and Ammunition as the joint program executive officer for the explosive ordnance disposal program or establishing a rotation of the role between an Army, Navy, and Air Force entity on a periodic basis.

(3) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of designating the Director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency with management responsibility for a Defense-wide program element for explosive ordnance disposal research, development, test, and evaluation transactions other than contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants related to section 2371 of title 10, United States Code, during research projects including rapid prototyping and limited procurement urgent activities and acquisition.
SEC. 343 [Log 71096]. ASSESSMENT OF RESILIENCE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MUNITIONS ENTERPRISE.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into an agreement with a federally-funded research and development center with relevant expertise under which such center shall conduct an assessment of the resilience of the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An identification of the points of failure with respect to the munitions enterprise, including physical locations, materials, suppliers, contractors, and other relevant elements, that, if failure occurs, would have the largest negative impact on the capacity, resiliency, and safety of the enterprise.

(2) An evaluation of the efforts of the Department of Defense to address the points of failure identified under paragraph (1).

(3) Recommendation with respect to any additional efforts or actions that could be taken to provide for mitigation or solutions with respect to such points of failure.
(4) An evaluation of the capacity of the munitions enterprise to support a sudden surge in demand to support a contingency.

(5) An evaluation of the capacity of the munitions enterprise to withstand intentional disruption during a conflict.

(c) REPORT AND BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of assessment conducted under this section by not later than December 31, 2021; and

(2) provide for such committees interim briefings on such assessment upon request.

(d) POINT OF FAILURE.—In this section, the term “point of failure” means, with respect to the munitions enterprise, an aspect of the enterprise, that, if it were to fail or be significantly negatively impacted would cause the portion of the enterprise it supports to either fail or be significantly negatively impacted.
SEC. 344 [Log 71097]. REPORT ON SAFETY WAIVERS AND MISHAPS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MUNITIONS ENTERPRISE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall include with the Department of Defense materials submitted to Congress with the budget of the President for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025 (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code), a report on safety waivers provided in the Department of Defense munitions enterprise. Each such report shall include each of the following for the year covered by the report and each of the preceding three years:

(1) A list of each waiver, exemption, and secretarial exemption or certification provided with respect to any Department of Defense munitions safety standard.

(2) For each such waiver, exemption, or certification provided—

(A) the location where the waiver, exemption, or certification was provided;

(B) a summary of the justification used for providing the waiver, exemption, or certification;

(C) the time period during which the waiver, exemption, or certification applies and the number of times such a waiver, exemption, or
certification has been provided at that location; and

(D) a list of all safety-related mishaps that occurred at locations where waivers, exemptions, or certifications were in place, and for each such mishap, whether or not a subsequent investigation determined the waiver, exemption, or certification was related or may have been related to the mishap.

(3) A list and summary of all class A-E mishaps related to the construction, storage, transportation, usage, and demilitarization of munitions.

(4) Any mitigation efforts in place at any location where a waiver, exemption, or certification has been provided or where a safety-related mishap has occurred.

(5) Such other matters as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(b) MUNITIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “munitions” includes ammunition, explosives, and chemical agents.
SEC. 903. OFFICE OF DEFENSE COMMUNITY CO-
OPERATION AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2391 the following new section:

“§ 2391a. Office of Defense Community Cooperation and Economic Adjustment

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is in the Office of the Secretary of Defense an Office of Defense Community Cooperation and Economic Adjustment (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—There is a Director of the Office who shall be the head of the Office. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

“(c) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

“(1) serve as the office in the Department of Defense with primary responsibility for—

“(A) providing assistance to States, counties, municipalities, regions, and other communities to foster cooperation with military installations to enhance the military mission, achieve facility and infrastructure savings and reduced operating costs, address encroachment and compatible land use issues, support military
families, and increase military, civilian, and industrial readiness and resiliency; and

“(B) providing adjustment and diversification assistance to State and local governments under section 2391(b) to achieve the objectives described in subparagraph (A);

“(2) coordinate the provision of such assistance with other organizations and elements of the Department;

“(3) provide support to the Economic Adjustment Committee established under Executive Order 12788 (57 Fed. Reg. 2213; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note) or any successor to such Committee; and

“(4) carry out such other activities as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2391 the following new item:


(b) TRANSFERS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer the functions, personnel, and assets of the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense to the Office of Defense Community Cooperation and Economic Adjustment established under section
(c) ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—Beginning on the effective date of the transfers under subsection (b), any program, project, or other activity administered by the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be administered by the Office of Defense Community Cooperation and Economic Adjustment established under section 2391a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).
SEC. 1103. [LOG 71110] AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSFER CEREMONIES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND COAST GUARD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WHO DIE OVERSEAS.

(a) TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 1492. Authority to provide travel and transportation allowances in connection with transfer ceremonies of Department of Defense and Coast Guard civilian employees who die overseas

“The Secretary of the military department concerned, the agency head of a Defense Agency or Department of Defense Field Activity, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, may provide round trip travel and transportation allowances in connection with ceremonies for the transfer of a Department of Defense or Coast Guard civilian employee who dies while located or serving overseas to eligible relatives and provide for the accompaniment of such persons to the same extent as the Secretary of Defense may provide such travel and transportation allowances and accompaniment services to such per-
sons with respect to a deceased service member under chapter 8 of title 37.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1492. Authority to provide travel and transportation allowances in connection with transfer ceremonies of department of defense and coast guard civilian employees who die overseas.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 481f(d) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “TRANSPORTATION TO” and inserting “TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES IN CONNECTION WITH”; and

(2) in paragraph (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “transportation to” and inserting “travel and transportation allowances in connection with”.

SEC. 1104. [LOG 71114] ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.


SEC. 1105. [LOG 71115] ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.

SEC. 1107. [LOG 71449] CIVILIAN FACULTY AT THE DEFENSE
SECURITY COOPERATION UNIVERSITY AND
INSTITUTE OF SECURITY GOVERNANCE.

Section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, is
amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) The Defense Security Cooperation Univer-
sity.

“(7) The Defense Institute for Security Govern-
ance.”.
DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2001 [Log70818]. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021”.

SEC. 2002 [Log70819]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

(a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2023; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024.

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

(1) October 1, 2023; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2024 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing
projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.
SEC. 2003 [Log70820]. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2020; or

(2) the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2101. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Fort Wainwright</td>
<td>$91,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Yuma Proving Ground</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson</td>
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<td>Wheeler Army Air Field</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>$51,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2102. FAMILY HOUSING.

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

**Army: Family Housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Vicenza</td>
<td>Family Housing New Construction</td>
<td>$84,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwajalein</td>
<td>Kwajalein Atoll</td>
<td>Family Housing Replacement Construction</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $3,300,000.
SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2101 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2104 [Log71079]. LIMITATION ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT AT KWAJALEIN ATOLL.

The Secretary of the Army may not commence the military construction project authorized by section 2101(b) at Kwajalein Atoll, as specified in the funding table in section 4601, and none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for that military construction project may be obligated or expended, until the Secretary submits to Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a design plan for the project that ensures that, upon completion of the project, the project will be resilient to 15 inches of sea level rise and periods of complete inundation and wave-overwash predicted during the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2017 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2102(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2689) for Camp Walker, Korea, for family housing new construction, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (130 Stat. 2883), the Secretary of the Army may construct an elevated walkway between two existing parking garages to connect children’s playgrounds.
SEC. 2201. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

**Navy: Inside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Station Yuma</td>
<td>$99,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>$68,530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Air Station Lemoore</td>
<td>$187,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Base San Diego</td>
<td>$128,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twentynine Palms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Andersen Air Force Base</td>
<td>$21,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$346,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam</td>
<td>$114,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Portsmouth Naval Shipyard</td>
<td>$715,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Fallon Range Training Complex</td>
<td>$29,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Naval Station Norfolk</td>
<td>$30,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Navy: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Island</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Bahrain</td>
<td>$68,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Souda Bay</td>
<td>$50,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Naval Station Rota</td>
<td>$60,110,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING AND IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

(a) FAMILY HOUSING.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $5,854,000.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.—Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $37,043,000.
SEC. 2203 [Log70828]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2301. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Edwards Air Force Base</td>
<td>$40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$56,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$19,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$19,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Al Udeid</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2302   [Log70831]. FAMILY HOUSING AND IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

(a) FAMILY HOUSING.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2303(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $2,969,000.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.—Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2303(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $94,245,000.
SEC. 2303 [Log70832]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2301 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2304. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2018 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1826) for Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom, for construction of a 2,384 square-meter Consolidated Corrosion Control Facility, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (131 Stat. 2004), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a 2,700 square-meter Consolidated Corrosion Control and Wash Rack Facility.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AMOUNTS.—

(1) DIVISION B TABLE.—The authorization table in section 2301(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1826) is amended in the item relating to Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom, by striking “$136,992,000” and inserting “$172,292,000” to reflect the project modification made by subsection (a).

(2) DIVISION D TABLE.—The funding table in section 4601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 2004) is amended in the item relating to Royal
Air Force Lakenheath, Consolidated Corrosion Control Facility, by striking “$20,000” in the Conference Authorized column and inserting “$55,300” to reflect the project modification made by subsection (a).
SEC. 2305. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2019 PROJECTS.

(a) EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2246) for Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, for construction of a F-35 CATM Range, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (132 Stat. 2404), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a 426 square-meter outdoor range with covered and heated firing lines.

(b) BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA.—

(1) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—In the case of the authorization contained in table in section 2301(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2246) for Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, for construction of an Entrance Road and Gate Complex the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a 190 square meter visitor control center, 44 square meter gate house, 124 square meter privately owned vehicle inspection facility, 338 square meter truck inspection facility and a 45 square meter gatehouse.
(2) **PROJECT CONDITIONS.**—The military construction project referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out consistent with the Unified Facilities Criteria relating to Entry Control Facilities and applicable construction guidelines of the Department of the Air Force. Construction in a flood plain is authorized, subject to the condition that the Secretary of the Air Force include appropriate mitigation measures.

(3) **MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AMOUNTS.**—

(A) **DIVISION B TABLE.**—The authorization table in section 2301(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2246) is amended in the item relating to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, by striking “$12,250,000” and inserting “$48,000,000” to reflect the project modification made by paragraph (1).

(B) **DIVISION D TABLE.**—The funding table in section 4601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2404) is amended in the item relating to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, by striking “$12,250” in the Con-
ference Authorized column and inserting “$48,000” to reflect the project modification made by paragraph (1).

(c) ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH, UNITED KINGDOM.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2247) for Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom, for construction of a 485 square-meter F-35A ADAL Conventional Munitions MX, as specified in the funding table of section 4601 of such Act (132 Stat. 2405), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a 1,206 square-meter maintenance facility for such purpose.

(d) FORCE PROTECTION AND SAFETY.—The funding table in section 4601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2406) is amended in the item relating to Force Protection and Safety under Military Construction, Air Force, by striking “$35,000” in the Conference Authorized column and inserting “$50,000” to reflect amounts appropriated for such purpose.
SEC. 2306. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2020 PROJECTS.

(a) TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA.—In the case of the authorizations contained in the table in section 2912(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1913) for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida—

(1) for construction of an Auxiliary Ground Equipment Facility, as specified in the funding table in section 4603 of such Act (133 Stat. 2103), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 4,770 square meters of aircraft support equipment storage;

(2) for construction of Dorm Complex Phase 1, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 18,770 square meters of visiting quarters;

(3) for construction of Lodging Facilities Phase 1, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 12,471 meters of visiting quarters.

(4) for construction of an Operations Group/Maintenance Group HQ at the installation, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air
Force may construct up to 3,420 square meters of headquarters;

(5) for construction of Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit/Hangar number 2 and Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit/Hangar number 3, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct 2,127 square meters of squadron operations and 2,875 square meters of aircraft maintenance unit for each project;

(6) for construction of a Security Forces Mobility Storage Facility, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 930 square meters of equipment storage; and

(7) for construction of Site Development, Utilities, and Demolition Phase 2, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 7,000 meters of storm water piping, box culverts, underground detention, and grading for surface detention.

(b) OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBRASKA.—In the case of the authorizations contained in the table in section 2912(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1913) for Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska—
(1) for construction of an Emergency Power Microgrid, as specified in the funding table in section 4603 of such Act (133 Stat. 2104), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct seven 2.5-megawatt diesel engine generators, seven diesel exhaust fluid systems, 15-kV switchgear, two import/export inter-ties, five import-only inter-ties, and 800 square meters of switchgear facility;

(2) for construction of a Flightline Hangars Campus, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct 445 square meter of petroleum operations center, 268 square meters of de-icing liquid storage, and 173 square meters of warehouse; and

(3) for construction of a Lake Campus, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct 240 square meters of recreation complex and 270 square meters of storage;

(4) for construction of a Logistics Readiness Squadron Campus, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct 2,536 square meters of warehouse; and

(5) for construction of a Security Campus, as specified in such funding table, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct 4,218 square meters of op-
erations center and 1,343 square meters of military
working dog kennel.

(c) **JOINT BASE LANGLEY-EUSTIS, VIRGINIA.**—In
the case of the authorization contained in the table in sec-
tion 2912(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat.
1913) for Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia, for con-
struction of a Dormitory at the installation, as specified
in the funding table in section 4603 of such Act (133 Stat.
2104), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up
to 6,720 square meters of dormitory.
SEC. 2307 [Log71439]. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATED TO AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2020 FAMILY HOUSING PROJECTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF OMITTED SPANGDAHLEM AIR BASE FAMILY HOUSING PROJECT.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1869) and available for military family housing functions, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out the military family housing project at Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (133 Stat. 2099).

(b) CORRECTION OF AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FOR FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 2303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1869) is amended by striking “$53,584,000” and inserting “$46,638,000” to reflect the amount specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (133 Stat. 2099) for Construction Improvements under Family Housing Construction, Air Force.
SEC. 2401. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Anniston Army Depot</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Fort Greely</td>
<td>$48,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Fort Huachuca</td>
<td>$33,728,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Station Yuma</td>
<td>$49,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Beale Air Force Base</td>
<td>$22,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson</td>
<td>$15,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONUS Unspecified</td>
<td>CONUS Unspecified</td>
<td>$14,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Hurlburt Field</td>
<td>$83,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Knox</td>
<td>$69,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Kirtland Air Force Base</td>
<td>$46,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$113,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$23,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Hood</td>
<td>$32,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Story</td>
<td>$112,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Joint Base Lewis-McChord</td>
<td>$21,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Navy Fuel Depot Manchester</td>
<td>$82,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Defense Fuel Support Point Tsurumi</td>
<td>$49,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY RESILIENCE AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Fort Rucker</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Ebbing Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$2,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twentynine Palms</td>
<td>$11,646,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military Ocean Terminal</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Monterey</td>
<td>$10,540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake</td>
<td>$8,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling</td>
<td>$44,313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Bethesda</td>
<td>$13,840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Support Activity South Potomac</td>
<td>$18,460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Whiteman Air Force Base</td>
<td>$17,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Creech Air Force Base</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$6,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Memphis Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$4,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Naval Medical Center Portsmouth</td>
<td>$611,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surface Combat Systems Center Wallops Island</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**ERCIP Projects: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Naval Support Activity Naples</td>
<td>$3,490,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2401 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
Subtitle A—North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program

SEC. 2501 [Log70838]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.
SEC. 2502 [Log70839]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

(a) Authorization.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Authority to Recognize NATO Authorization Amounts as Budgetary Resources for Project Execution.—When the United States is designated as the Host Nation for the purposes of executing a project under the NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP), the Department of Defense construction agent may recognize the NATO project authorization amounts as budgetary resources to incur obligations for the purposes of executing the NSIP project.
Subtitle B—Host Country In-Kind Contributions

SEC. 2511 [Log70840]. REPUBLIC OF KOREA FUNDED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army ......</td>
<td>Camp Carroll ..........</td>
<td>Site Development ..........</td>
<td>$49,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army ......</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys ..........</td>
<td>Attack Reconnaissance Battalion Hangar ..........</td>
<td>$99,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army ......</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys ..........</td>
<td>Hot Refuel Point ..........</td>
<td>$35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy ......</td>
<td>COMROKFLT Naval Base, Busan ..........</td>
<td>Maritime Operations Center ..........</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ...</td>
<td>Daegu Air Base ..........</td>
<td>AGE Facility and Parking Apron ..........</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ...</td>
<td>Kunsan Air Base ..........</td>
<td>Backup Generator Plant ..........</td>
<td>$19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ...</td>
<td>Osan Air Base ..........</td>
<td>Aircraft Corrosion Control Facility (Phase 3) ..........</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ...</td>
<td>Osan Air Base ..........</td>
<td>Child Development Center ..........</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ...</td>
<td>Osan Air Base ..........</td>
<td>Munitions Storage Area Delta (Phase 1) ..........</td>
<td>$84,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense-Wide ......</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys ..........</td>
<td>Elementary School ..........</td>
<td>$58,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Tucson</td>
<td>$18,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Peterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Army Aviation Support Facility Shelbyville</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Boone National Guard Center Frankfort</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Brandon</td>
<td>$10,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>National Guard Armory North Platte</td>
<td>$9,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Beightler Armory Columbus</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Hermiston National Guard Armory</td>
<td>$25,035,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Fort Allen</td>
<td>$37,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Joint Base Charleston</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>National Guard Armory McMinnville</td>
<td>$11,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>National Guard Readiness Center Fort Worth</td>
<td>$13,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Nephi</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>LTC Lionel A. Jackson Armory St. Croix</td>
<td>$39,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Appleton</td>
<td>$11,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2602 [Log70843]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Reserve Center Gainesville</td>
<td>$36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Devens Reserve Forces Training Area</td>
<td>$8,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Reserve Center Asheville</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Fort McCoy</td>
<td>$14,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2603 [Log70844]. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MA-
RINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND
LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may
acquire real property and carry out the military construc-
tion projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Re-
serve locations inside the United States, and in the
amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Reserve Training Center, Camp Fretterd Reisterstown</td>
<td>$39,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Hill Air Force Base</td>
<td>$25,010,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2604 [Log70845]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Montgomery Regional Airport Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$11,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Joint Base Andrews</td>
<td>$9,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$10,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2605 [Log70846]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base</td>
<td>$14,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2607. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2020 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1875) for Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, for construction of an Enlisted Transient Barracks, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Act (133 Stat. 2096), the Secretary of the Army may carry out the project at Fort McClellan, Alabama.
SEC. 2701 [Log70849]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2802 [Log71479]. BIANNUAL REPORT REGARDING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SUPPORTED BY DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Biannually through September 30, 2025, both the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report regarding the obligation and expenditure at military installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned of appropriations made available to the Secretary concerned in title V of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division F of Public Law 116–94).

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include for the period covered by the report the following elements:

(1) The timeline for award of contracts for each military construction project to be funded with appropriations referred to in subsection (a).

(2) The status, including obligations and expenditures, of each contract already awarded for such military construction projects.

(3) An assessment of the contracting capacity of the communities in the vicinity of such military installations to support such contracts.
(4) The expectations that such local communities will be required to address.

(c) Public Availability of Report.—The information in each report specific to a particular military installation shall be made available online using a public forum commonly used in the locality in which the installation is located.

(d) Early Termination.—Notwithstanding the date specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy may terminate the reporting requirement applicable to the Secretary concerned under such subsection effective on the date on which the Secretary concerned certifies to the relevant congressional committees that at least 90 percent of the appropriations referred to in such subsection and made available to the Secretary concerned have been expended.

(e) Relevant Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term “relevant congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Senate.
Subtitle B—Military Family

Housing Reforms

SEC. 2811 [Log71022]. EXPENDITURE PRIORITIES IN USING

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

(a) In General.—Section 2883(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sub-

paragraph:

“(B) The Secretary of Defense shall require that eli-

gible entities receiving amounts from the Department of

Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund prioritize the

use of such amounts for expenditures related to operating

expenses, debt payments, and asset recapitalization before

other program management-incentive fee expenditures.”.

(b) Effective Date.—The requirements set forth

in subparagraph (B) of section 2883(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall

apply to appropriate legal documents entered into or re-

newed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act

between the Secretary of a military department and a

landlord regarding privatized military housing. In this

subsection, the terms “landlord” and “privatized military

housing” have the meanings given those terms in section
Subtitle C—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2821 [Log70864]. CODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REGARDING UNITED STATES OVERSEAS MILITARY ENDURING LOCATIONS AND CONTINGENCY LOCATIONS.

(a) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN EXISTING ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 2687a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “MASTER PLANS” and inserting “OVERSEAS MILITARY LOCATIONS”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(B) overseas military locations, whether such a location is designated as an enduring location or contingency location.”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(2) To satisfy the reporting requirement specified in paragraph (1)(B), a report under paragraph (1) shall contain the following:

“(A) A description of the strategic goal and operational requirements supported by each overseas military location.
“(B) A summary of the terms of agreements for each overseas military location, including—

“(i) the type of implementing agreement;
“(ii) any annual lease or access costs to the United States under the agreement; and
“(iii) any limitation on United States military presence, activities, or operations at the overseas military location.

“(C) A list of all infrastructure investments made at each overseas military location during the previous fiscal year, delineated by project location, project title or description, cost of project, any amount paid by a host nation to cover all or part of the project cost, and authority used to undertake the project.

“(D) A list of all infrastructure requirements for each overseas military location anticipated during the fiscal year in which the report is submitted and the next four fiscal years, delineated as described in subparagraph (C).

“(E) A list of any overseas military locations newly established during the previous fiscal year.

“(F) A description of any plans to transition an existing contingency overseas military location to an enduring overseas military location or to upgrade or
downgrade the designation of an existing enduring
or contingency overseas military location during the
fiscal year in which the report is submitted or the
next four fiscal years.

“(G) A list of any overseas military locations
that, during the previous fiscal year, were trans-
ferred to the control of security forces of the host
country or another military force, closed, or for any
other reason no longer used by the armed forces, in-
cluding a summary of any costs associated with the
transfer or closure of the overseas military location.

“(H) A summary of the impact that the estab-
ishment or maintenance of each overseas military
location has on security commitments undertaken by
the United States pursuant to any international se-
curity treaty or the current security environments in
the combatant commands, including United States
participation in theater security cooperation activi-
ties and bilateral partnership, exchanges, and train-
ing exercises.

“(I) A summary of any force protection risks
identified for each overseas military location, the ac-
tions proposed to mitigate such risks, and the
resourcing and implementation plan to implement
the mitigation actions.
“(J) Such other such matters related to overseas military locations as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

“(3)(A) In this subsection, the term ‘overseas military location’ covers both enduring locations and contingency locations established outside the United States.

“(B) An enduring location is primarily characterized either by the presence of permanently assigned United States forces with robust infrastructure and quality of life amenities to support that presence, by the sustained presence of allocated United States forces with infrastructure and quality of life amenities consistent with that presence, or by the periodic presence of allocated U.S. forces with little or no permanent United States military presence or controlled infrastructure. Enduring locations include main operating bases, forward operating sites, and cooperative security locations.

“(C) A contingency location refers to a location outside of the United States that is not covered by subparagraph (B), but that is used by United States forces to support and sustain operations during named and unnamed contingency operations or other operations as directed by appropriate authority and is categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent.
“(4) The Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report under paragraph (1) in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

“(5) A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex as necessary.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2687a(e)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “host nation” both places it appears and inserting “host country”.

(2) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2687a. Overseas base closures and realignments and status of United States overseas military locations”.

(3) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2687a and inserting the following new item:

“2687a. Overseas base closures and realignments and status of United States overseas military locations.”.
(e) **Repeal of Superceded Reporting Requirement.**—Section 2816 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1176) is repealed.
SEC. 2822 [Log71033]. LIMITATIONS ON RENEWAL OF UTILITY PRIVATIZATION CONTRACTS.

(a) CONTRACT RENEWAL AUTHORITY.—Section 2688(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(2)”; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following new subparagraph:

“(B) A longer-term contract entered into under the authority of subparagraph (A) may be renewed in the manner provided in such subparagraph, except that such a contract renewal may only be awarded during the final five years of the existing contract term.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2688(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) by striking “The determination of cost effectiveness” and inserting the following:

“(C) A determination of cost effectiveness under this paragraph”; and

(2) by striking “the contract” and inserting “the contract or contract renewal”.

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April 17, 2020 (4:01 p.m.)

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SEC. 2823 [Log71342]. VESTING EXERCISE OF DISCRETION WITH SERVICE SECRETARIES REGARDING ENTERING INTO LONGER-TERM CONTRACTS FOR UTILITY SERVICES.

Section 2688(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 2822 [LOG71033], is further amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary of Defense, or the designee of the Secretary,” and inserting “The Secretary concerned”; and

(2) by striking “if the Secretary” and inserting “if the Secretary concerned”.

...
SEC. 2824 [Log71298]. AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY RESILIENCE AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM FUNDS FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PRIVATIZED UTILITY SYSTEMS.

Section 2914(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ``(1)'' before ``The Secretary of Defense''; and

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

“(2) For purposes of this section, a military construction project is deemed to include activities related to utility systems authorized under subsections (h), (j), and (k) of section 2688 or section 2913 of this title, notwithstanding that the United States does not own the utility system, and energy-related activities included as a separate requirement in an energy savings performance contract (as defined in section 804(3) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287c(3))).”.

SEC. 2825 [Log71318]. IMPROVING WATER MANAGEMENT
AND SECURITY ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) RISK-BASED APPROACH TO INSTALLATION WATER MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY.—

(1) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall adopt a risk-based approach to water management and security for each military installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES.—The Secretary concerned shall begin implementation of paragraph (1) by prioritizing those military installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that the Secretary determines—

(A) are experiencing the greatest risks to sustainable water management and security; and

(B) face the most severe existing or potential adverse impacts to mission assurance as a result of such risks.

(3) DETERMINATION METHOD.—Determinations under paragraph (2) shall be made on the basis of the water management and security assessments made by the Secretary concerned under subsection (b).
(b) WATER MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.—The Secretaries concerned, acting jointly, shall develop a methodology to assess risks to sustainable water management and security and mission assurance.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Required elements of the assessment methodology shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of the water sources and supply connections for a military installation, including water flow rate and extent of competition for the water sources.

(B) An evaluation of the age, condition, and jurisdictional control of water infrastructure serving the military installation.

(C) An evaluation of the military installation’s water-security risks related to drought-prone climates, impacts of defense water usage on regional water demands, water quality, and legal issues, such as water rights disputes.

(D) An evaluation of the resiliency of the military installation’s water supply and the overall health of the aquifer basin of which the water supply is a part, including the robustness
of the resource, redundancy, and ability to recover from disruption.

(E) An evaluation of existing water metering and consumption at the military installation, considered at a minimum—

(i) by type of installation activity, such as training, maintenance, medical, housing, and grounds maintenance and landscaping; and

(ii) by fluctuations in consumption, including peak consumption by quarter.

(c) EVALUATION OF INSTALLATIONS FOR POTENTIAL NET ZERO WATER USAGE.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall conduct an evaluation of each military installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to determine the potential for the military installation, or at a minimum certain installation activities, to achieve net zero water usage.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Required elements of each evaluation shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of alternative water sources to offset use of freshwater, including water recycling and harvested rainwater for use as non-potable water.
(B) An evaluation of the practicality of implementing Department of Energy guidelines for net zero water usage, when practicable to minimize water consumption and wastewater discharge in buildings scheduled for renovation.

(C) An evaluation of the practicality of implementing net zero water usage technology into new construction in water-constrained areas, as determined by water management and security assessments conducted under subsection (b).

(d) IMPROVED LANDSCAPING MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—

(1) LANDSCAPING MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall implement, to the maximum extent practicable, at each military installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary landscaping management practices to increase water resilience and ensure greater quantities of water availability for operational, training, and maintenance requirements.

(2) ARID OR SEMI-ARID CLIMATES.—For military installations located in arid or semi-arid climates, landscaping management practices shall include the use of xeriscaping.
(3) NON-ARID CLIMATES.—For military installations located in arid or non-arid climates, landscaping management practices shall include the use of plants common to the region in which the installation is located and native grasses and plants.

(4) POLLINATOR CONSERVATION REFERENCE GUIDE.—The Secretary concerned shall follow the recommendations of the Department of Defense Pollinator Conservation Reference Guide (September 2018) to the maximum extent practicable in order to reduce operation and maintenance costs related to landscaping management, while improving area management. Consistent with such guide, in the preparation of a military installation landscaping plan, the Secretary concerned should consider the following:

(A) Adding native flowering plants to sunny open areas and removing overhanging tree limbs above open patches within forested areas or dense shrub.

(B) Removing or controlling invasive plants to improve pollinator habitat.

(C) Preserving known and potential pollinator nesting and overwintering sites.
(D) Eliminating or minimizing pesticide use in pollinator habitat areas.

(E) Mowing in late fall or winter after plants have bloomed and set seed, adjusting timing to avoid vulnerable life stages of special status pollinators.

(F) Mowing mid-day when adult pollinators can avoid mowing equipment.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the other Secretaries concerned, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress made in implementing this section.

(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(A) The methodology developed under subsection (b) to conduct water management and security assessments.

(B) A list of the military installations that have been assessed using such methodology and a description of the findings.
(C) A list of planned assessments for the one-year period beginning on the date of the submission of the report.

(D) An evaluation of the progress made on implementation of xeriscaping and other regionally appropriate landscaping practices at military installations.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “net zero water usage”, with respect to a military installation or installation activity, means a situation in which the combination of limitations on the consumption of water resources and the return of water to an original water source by the installation or activity is sufficient to prevent any reduction in the water resources of the area in both quantity and quality over a reasonable period of time.

(2) The terms “Secretary concerned” and “Secretary” mean the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Pentagon Reservation.

(3) The term “xeriscaping” means landscape design that emphasizes low water use and drought-tolerant plants that require little or no supplemental irrigation.
SEC. 2826 [Log71080]. PILOT PROGRAM TO TEST USE OF
EMERGENCY DIESEL GENERATORS IN A
MICROGRID CONFIGURATION AT CERTAIN
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary
of Defense may conduct a pilot program (to be known as
the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program) to
evaluate the feasibility and cost effectiveness of connecting
existing diesel generators at a military installation selected
pursuant to subsection (c) to create and support one or
more microgrid configurations at the installation capable
of providing full-scale electrical power for the defense crit-
ical facilities located at the installation during an emer-
gency involving the loss of external electric power supply
caused by an extreme weather condition, manmade inten-
tional infrastructure damage, or other circumstances.

(b) GOAL OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The goals of the
Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program are—

(1) to test assumptions about lower operating
and maintenance costs, parts interchangeability,
lower emissions, lower fuel usage, increased resil-
liency, increased reliability, and reduced need for
emergency diesel generators; and

(2) to establish design criteria that could be
used to build and sustain emergency diesel generator
microgrids at other military installations.
(c) Pilot Program Locations.—As the locations
to conduct the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid
Program, the Secretary of Defense shall select two major
military installations located in different geographical re-
gions of the United States that the Secretary deter-
mines—

(1) are defense critical electric infrastructure
sites or contain, or are served by, defense critical
electric infrastructure;

(2) contain more than one defense critical func-
tion for national defense purposes and the mission
assurance of such critical defense facilities are para-
mount to maintaining national defense and force
projection capabilities at all times; and

(3) face unique electric energy supply, delivery,
and distribution challenges that, based on the geo-
graphic location of the installations and the overall
physical size of the installations, adversely impact
rapid electric infrastructure restoration after an
interruption.

(d) Specifications of Diesel Generators and
Microgrid.—

(1) Generator specifications.—The Sec-
retary of Defense shall use existing diesel generators
that are sized $\geq 750$ kW output.
(2) MICROGRID SPECIFICATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall create the microgrid using commercially available and proven designs and technologies. The existing diesel generators used for the microgrid should be spaced within 1.0 to 1.5 mile of each other and, using a dedicated underground electric cable network, be tied into a microgrid configuration sufficient to supply mission critical facilities within the service area of the microgrid. A selected military installation may contain more than one such microgrid under the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program.

(e) PROGRAM AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of Defense may use the authority under section 2914 of title 10, United States Code (known as the Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program) and energy savings performance contracts to conduct the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program:

(1) The term “defense critical electric infrastructure” has the meaning given that term in section 215A of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1).
(2) The term “energy savings performance contract” has the meaning given that term in section 804(3) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287c(3)).

(3) The term “existing diesel generators” means diesel generators located, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, at a major military installation selected as a location for the Emergency Diesel Generator Microgrid Program and intended for emergency use.

(4) The term “major military installation” has the meaning given that term in section 2864 of title 10, United States Code.
SEC. 2827. [Log71111]. IMPROVED ELECTRICAL METERING
OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTING CRITICAL MISSIONS.

(a) OPTIONS TO IMPROVE ELECTRICAL METERING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments shall improve the metering of electrical energy usage of covered defense structures to accurately determine energy consumption by such a structure to increase energy efficiency and improve energy resilience, using any combination of the options specified in subsection (b) or such other methods as the Secretary concerned considers practicable.

(b) METERING OPTIONS.—Electrical energy usage options to be considered for a covered defense structure include the following:

(1) Installation of a smart meter at the electric power supply cable entry point of the covered defense structure, with remote data storage and retrieval capability using cellular communication, to provide historical energy usage data on an hourly basis to accurately determine the optimum cost effective energy efficiency and energy resilience measures for the covered defense structure.

(2) Use of an energy usage audit firm to individually meter the covered defense structure using clamp-on meters and data storage to provide year—
long electric energy load profile data, particularly in
the case of a covered defense structure located in cli-
mates with highly variable use based on weather or
temperature changes to accurately identify electric
energy usage demand for both peak and off peak pe-
periods for a covered defense structure.

(3) Manual collection and calculation of the
connected load via nameplate data survey of all the
connected electrical devices for the covered defense
structure and comparing it to the designed max-
imum rating of the incoming electric supply to deter-
mine the maximum electrical load for the covered de-
fense structure.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.—The Sec-
retary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military de-
partments shall consider the use of arrangements (known
as public-private partnerships) with appropriate entities
outside the Government to reduce the cost of carrying out
this section.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “covered defense structure”
means any infrastructure under the jurisdiction of
the Department of Defense inside the United States
that the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the
military department concerned determines—
(A) is used to support a critical mission of
the Department; and

(B) is located at a military installation
with base-wide resilient power.

(2) The term “energy resilience” has the mean-
ing given that term in section 101(e)(6) of title 10,
United States Code.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—As part of the De-
partment of Defense energy management report to be sub-
mitted under section 2925 of title 10, United States Code,
during fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall in-
clude information on the progress being made to comply
with the requirements of this section.
Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2831. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA, PARCEL.

(a) Transfer to the Secretary of the Navy.—

Administrative jurisdiction over the parcel of Federal land consisting of approximately 1.23 acres located within Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida, and used by the Department of the Navy pursuant to Executive Order 10355 of May 26, 1952, and Public Land Order Number 952 of April 6, 1954, is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy.

(b) Land Survey.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land transferred by subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) Consideration and Reimbursement.—

(1) No Consideration.—The transfer made by subsection (a) shall be without consideration.

(2) Reimbursement.—The Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b) in conducting the survey and preparing the legal description of the Federal land transferred by subsection (a).
(d) STATUS OF LAND AFTER TRANSFER.—Upon transfer of the Federal land by subsection (a), the land shall cease to be public land and shall be treated as property (as defined in section 102(9) of title 40, United States Code) under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.
Subtitle F—Asia-Pacific and Indo-Pacific Issues

SEC. 2851 [Log71443]. CHANGE TO BIENNIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR INTERAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP OF INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR GUAM REALIGNMENT.

Section 2835(e)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “ANNUAL” and inserting “BIENNIAL”; and

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “February 1 of each year” and inserting “February 1, 2022, and every second February 1 thereafter”;

(B) by striking “fiscal year” and inserting “two fiscal years”;

(C) by striking “such year” and inserting “such years”; and

(D) by striking “the year” and inserting “the years”.

April 17, 2020 (4:01 p.m.)
SEC. 2852 [Log71507]. ADDITIONAL EXCEPTION TO RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN CONNECTION WITH REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

Notwithstanding section 2821(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), the Secretary of Defense may proceed with the public infrastructure project on Guam intended to provide a new public health laboratory, as identified in the report prepared by the Secretary of Defense under section 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1017) and entitled “Economic Adjustment Committee Implementation Plan Supporting the Preferred Alternative for the Relocation of Marine Corps Forces to Guam”, subject to the availability of funds for the project.
SEC. 2853 [Log70865]. DEVELOPMENT OF MASTER PLAN FOR INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT ROTATIONAL ARMED FORCES IN AUSTRALIA.

(a) MASTER PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a master plan for the construction of infrastructure required to support the rotational presence of units and members the United States Armed Forces in the Northern Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia (in this section referred to as the “Northern Territory”).

(b) MASTER PLAN ELEMENTS.—The master plan shall include the following:

(1) A list and description of the scope, cost, and schedule for each military construction, repair, or other infrastructure project carried out at installations or training areas in the Northern Territory since October 1, 2011.

(2) A list and description of the scope, cost, and schedule for each military construction, repair, or other infrastructure project anticipated to be necessary at installations or training areas in the Northern Territory during the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) The site plans for each installation and training area in the Northern Territory.
(4) For each project included in the master plan pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), an explanation of—

(A) whether the proponent of the project was the Secretary of a military department, a combat support agency, a combatant command, or the Commonwealth of Australia; and

(B) the funding source, or anticipated resource sponsor, for the project, including whether the project is funded by the United States, by the Commonwealth of Australia, or jointly by both countries.

(5) Such other issues as determined by the Secretary of Defense to be appropriate.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command and the Secretaries of the military departments to develop the master plan.

(d) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a copy of the master plan. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
SEC. 2854 [Log71442]. STUDY AND STRATEGY REGARDING BULK FUELS MANAGEMENT IN UNITED STATES INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The ordering and delivery of bulk fuels is organizationally bifurcated to the detriment of the Department of Defense.

(2) Legacy bulk fuel management will not meet the accelerated pace of operations required to support the National Defense Strategy and the emphasis on disaggregated operations.

(3) The number of United States flagged tanking vessels continues to decline, which has resulted in an excessive reliance on foreign flagged tanking vessels to be available to support the National Defense Strategy.

(4) A foreign flagged tanking vessel support strategy induces excessive risk to support United States disaggregated operations in a highly contested environment.

(5) The inadequacies of the legacy bulk fuel management strategy is particularly acute in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.
(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that a single organizational element should be responsible for the bulk fuel management and delivery throughout the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.

(c) **STUDY AND STRATEGY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) conduct a study of current and projected bulk fuel management strategies in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility; and

(2) prepare a proposed bulk fuel management strategy that optimally supports bulk fuel management in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.

(d) **ELEMENTS OF STUDY.**—The study required by subsection (c) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of current organizational responsibility of bulk fuel management in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility from ordering, storage, strategic transportation, and tactical transportation to the last tactical mile.

(2) A description of legacy bulk fuel management assets that can be used to support the United States Indo-Pacific Command.
(3) Options for congressional consideration to better align organizational responsibility through the entirety of the bulk fuel management system in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility, as proposed in the bulk fuel management strategy prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(e) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall conduct the study and prepare the bulk fuel management strategy required by subsection (c) in coordination with subject-matter experts of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, the United States Transportation Command, and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(f) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study required by subsection (c) and the bulk fuel management strategy required by such subsection.

(g) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PENDING REPORT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Navy for construction related to additional bulk fuel storage in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility may be obligated
or expended until the report required by subsection (f) is submitted to the congressional defense committees.
Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 2861 [Log71170]. PILOT PROGRAM ON REDUCTION OF EFFECTS OF MILITARY AVIATION NOISE ON PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a five-year pilot program under which the commander of a military installation may provide funds for the purpose of installing noise insulation on private residences impacted by military aviation noise from aircraft utilizing the installation.

(b) Cost Sharing Requirement.—To be eligible to receive funds under the pilot program, a recipient shall enter into an agreement with the commander to cover at least 50 percent of the cost to acquire and install the noise insulation at the private residence.

(c) Noise Reduction Threshold.—To be eligible to receive funds under the pilot program, the commander must determine that, if noise insulation is installed as requested, noise at the private residence would be reduced by at least 5 dB.

(d) Other Funding Limitations.—Funds provided under the pilot program shall be used for the installation of noise insulation at a private residence—

(1) located within a Department of Defense noise contour between 65 dB day-night average
sound level and 75 dB day-night average sound level as validated on a National Environmental Policy Act-compliant assessment within the past three years; and

(2) where interior noise has been measured at 45 dB day-night average sound level by the installation.

(c) GOALS AND BEST PRACTICES.—In carrying out the pilot program, a commander shall pursue the following goals and use the following best practices:

(1) Minimize cost in order to maximize number of homes served.

(2) Focus efforts on private residences newly impacted by increased noise levels.
SEC. 2901 [Log71388]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Rota</td>
<td>$59,230,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2902 [Log71389]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Ramstein</td>
<td>$36,345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spangdahlem Air Base</td>
<td>$25,824,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Campia Turzii</td>
<td>$130,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2903. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2020, for the military construction projects outside the United States authorized by this title as specified in the funding table in section 4602.
SEC. 3401. [Log 71355] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $13,006,000 for fiscal year 2021 for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 869 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.
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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

Application of Geological Survey Information Related to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

The committee notes that since the January 2014 fuel release from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Hawaii, there have been significant concerns about the impact of fuel releases on drinking water quality. The committee further notes that the Red Hill Administrative Order on Consent process as administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and Hawaii Department of Health through a negotiated agreement with the Department of the Navy and Defense Logistics Agency is the primary mechanism through which environmental investigation and remediation and tank infrastructure improvements are being managed. The committee understands the considerable work that has been done by the Red Hill Groundwater Modeling Workgroup, made up of State and Federal stakeholders and subject-matter experts, to improve understanding of the fuel release's impact on the aquifer and the manner in which fuel is transported through the basalt layer. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2021, summarizing the work to date on the geological and hydrological mechanisms that impact how a release of fuel from the Red Hill facility would impact the drinking water supply. The briefing shall also include any areas requiring further study and the Navy's plan to ensure subsequent studies fill these knowledge gaps.

Aviation Ground Support Equipment

The committee is concerned that existing Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment may be inefficient, expensive to operate, and requires frequent repairs. The committee is aware of alternatives, such as Electrical Ground Power Units, that utilize batteries to power an electronics package and can be integrated onto a self-propelled cart, eliminating the emission of greenhouse gasses and providing nearly silent operation. These technologies may increase overall system efficiency, provide flexible power solutions, reduce the level of required maintenance, and decrease the total ownership costs of the units to the Air Force. 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 31, 2020, on the readiness of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment and the
feasibility of utilizing alternatives to current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment. At a minimum, the report shall address the following elements:

(1) the readiness status of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment;

(2) the overall operations, maintenance, and sustainment costs of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment;

(3) an assessment of environmental impact of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment to include noise and air pollution;

(4) a review of alternate sources of Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment to provide flight-line power to Air Force aircraft and an overview of any Air Force plans to pursue such alternatives; and

(5) an assessment of total lifecycle cost savings of replacing current diesel-powered flight-line Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment with alternate solutions.

Execution of the Military Munitions Response Program

The committee is concerned about the chronic under-execution of the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The committee notes that beginning in 2016, after the Environmental Protection Agency published Lifetime Health Advisories (LHA) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the Department of Defense has used the MMRP as a bill-payer for environmental response to PFAS. The committee further notes that while this was an appropriate response to the initial PFAS crisis, there has been adequate time to adjust environmental remediation budget requests to ensure that both MMRP and PFAS response are adequately funded, especially given congressional adds for both PFAS and MMRP. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, that includes, at a minimum, a plan to increase execution of the MMRP program and a funding plan for addressing both PFAS remediation and MMRP across the Future Years Defense Program.

Implementation of Operational Energy Cost Savings

The committee notes that considerable operational energy cost savings can be achieved through changes in service member behavior. The committee further notes that these changes can be hard to achieve due to long-standing practices and habits. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), the committee sought to incentivize these changes in behavior through the amendment of section 2912 of title 10, United States Code, allowing one-half of any operational energy cost savings to be used by the commander of the installation at which these savings were achieved. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, regarding the implementation of this amendment by the military departments. At a minimum,
the briefing should include how each military department has informed installation commanders and their tenants about this authority, and what guidance has been provided to aid implementation.

Increased Resiliency and Lethality through Operational Energy Investment

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the military departments for their work to date on initiatives that increase lethality and resiliency through the reduction of the Department's dependence on fossil fuels. Noting that over 70 percent of the casualties in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars resulted from attacks on fuel and resupply convoys, the committee notes that a failure to adequately address this issue will be paid in service member lives and a reduced ability to challenge our adversaries. The committee remains concerned that, while recent joint exercises have begun to bring the problem of overreliance on fossil fuels into focus, the military services have largely failed to address these issues by incorporating technologies that reduce fossil fuel use into their existing equipment inventories. In addition, the committee is concerned that the military departments are not including these technologies as they invest in future platforms. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2021, on how it will increase lethality and reduce casualties by reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. The report shall include at a minimum a plan for the following:

1. integrating Department of Defense and military department operational energy personnel into planning, posture, and programming entities to ensure fuel consumption, fuel distribution, and logistics are considered across the Department;
2. how the military departments are prioritizing reductions in fuel consumption by current platforms during planned upgrades and depot maintenance;
3. options for reducing the Department's consumption of fossil fuels by not less than 10 percent in 10 years and 30 percent in 25 years;
4. options for reducing the number of resupply convoys and oilers required in contested environments; and
5. leveraging existing technologies and the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund to demonstrate capabilities to achieve the aforementioned goals.

Water and Sewage Resiliency Gaps at Military Installations

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts in identifying and addressing energy resiliency gaps at its military installations. The committee notes that water and sewage systems share many of the same characteristics as electrical utilities. The committee further notes that there may be opportunities for partnerships that facilitate system improvements for both cost avoidance and to address resiliency gaps that degrade readiness. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021,
on water and sewage resiliency at military installations. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the degree to which the Department has assessed resiliency of these systems at military installations;
(2) a plan for phasing in these assessments at military installations;
(3) opportunities for public-private partnerships to address any resiliency gaps; and
(4) an assessment of barriers to addressing water and sewage resiliency gaps in both statute and the Department's instructions and policies.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training and T-7A Redhawk Transition Plan

The committee understands that the Air Force plans to eventually transition all undergraduate pilot training from the T-38C to the T-7A at five locations: Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi; Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas; Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas; and Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. The committee is concerned about potential impacts this transition may have on the Air Force’s undergraduate pilot training pipeline, which could further exacerbate its pilot shortage. 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, 2020, on the plan to transition undergraduate pilot training from the T-38C to the T-7A. At minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) a schedule for the delivery of T-7A aircraft and retirement of T-38C aircraft by location;
(2) the plan and schedule for the stand-up of T-7A instructor pilot cadre;
(3) the plan and schedule for the stand-up of simulators, simulator operators, and maintenance personnel;
(4) the plan and schedule for transitioning to the new training syllabus; and
(5) an assessment of Air Force's ability to execute the transition plan without creating impacts in the undergraduate pilot training pipeline.

Army Combat Aviation Sustainment

The committee notes that Army combat aviation formations are in constant high demand. In addition, the Army's helicopter fleet is aging, can be challenging to sustain, and is expensive to operate. Over the next decade, the Army plans to modernize its current helicopter fleet with new engines and, beginning in 2030, plans to field new helicopters to replace legacy platforms. The committee is concerned that the existing UH-60 and AH-64 helicopter fleets face numerous sustainment challenges as the Army continues flying these legacy systems until fielding new helicopters. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General
of the United States to review the sustainment plans for the Army's current helicopter fleet. The review should address the following elements:

(1) to what extent the Army has equipped its combat aviation formations with fully mission capable aircraft to meet training requirements and warfighting demands over the past 5 years;

(2) to what extent the Army has identified and addressed challenges in sustaining its helicopter fleet at the depot- and unit-level over the past 5 years;

(3) to what extent the material condition of helicopters in Army combat aviation formations inhibit the ability to meet monthly flight hour standards for Army aviators;

(4) the Army's plans to sustain its helicopter fleet in order to meet expected demands for combat aviation formations over the next 5 years; and

(5) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Depot Carryover

Department of Defense regulations describe the process for calculating carryover and allowable carryover at the military depots at the end of a fiscal year. These regulations require that carryover be calculated in a way that allows certain workload to be exempted. Even after exemptions, the Army has routinely exceeded allowable carryover ceilings, resulting in decrements to appropriations. While the committee believes there should be limits on the amount of carryover workload held by a depot, the committee is concerned that the current calculation of allowable carryover has indirectly affected military readiness and the ability of the depots to sustain core workload as required by section 2464 of title 10, United States Code.

In 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States reviewed three options that the Department of Defense proposed for calculating and determining allowable carryover and concluded that none fully met all the key attributes required for providing quality information to decision makers. The Comptroller General recommended that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment develop and adopt a depot carryover metric for use by all the military departments that provides reliable, complete, consistent, and appropriate information. In commenting on the Comptroller General’s report, the Department of Defense stated that it would promulgate regulations implementing the Government Accountability Office's recommendation and design a new budget exhibit to serve as a plan to establish workload carryover upper and lower operating ranges to ensure uninterrupted workload necessary to optimize production efficiency.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August
30, 2020, on plans to promulgate a new carryover metric to the military departments and establish a carryover budgetary exhibit to coincide with the fiscal year 2022 budget estimate submission.

Domestically Sourced Corrosion Control

The impact of corrosion on the Department of Defense amounts to nearly $20 billion per year. Unfortunately, many of the chemicals typically used to treat corrosion are harmful to the environment. In addition, most phosphates are produced in China, making the United States dependent on foreign producers to maintain vital weapons systems and military equipment. Through advancements in synthetic biology, cleaner alternatives exist and are in use by the oil and gas industry. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on bio-based corrosion control systems. At a minimum, the report shall contain:

1. historical cost data for the preceding 5 years on corrosion impact to military systems;

2. an assessment of the impact to military readiness from corrosion;

3. an assessment of the effectiveness of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments;

4. an assessment of the environmental impact of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments; and

5. a cost assessment of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments.

F-35 Sustainment

The committee recognizes the importance of the F-35 Lightning II program to U.S. national defense and its foreign partners. The committee is concerned that the program faces sustainment challenges in areas including repair capability, global spare parts availability and capability, mission capability, and functionality of its Autonomic Logistics Information System. Affordability concerns have led the services to identify a need to reduce total operation and sustainment costs.

Given the significance of the F-35 program to the future of tactical air for the military, the Department’s need to operate and deploy the F–35 on a widespread basis in the coming years, the involvement of international partners and foreign military sales customers, and the importance of maintaining affordability, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the sustainment efforts related to the F–35. At minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

1. assess the status of the sustainment support strategy for the F-35, and to what extent is the program facing sustainment-related challenges;
(2) assess efforts to reduce costs and meet affordability targets related to F-35 fleet sustainment;
(3) assess military department efforts to transition to organic repair capability by standing up repair capability in their existing depots;
(4) assess the effects of F-35 engine challenges on sustainment, including engine overhauls for fielded aircraft, engine spare parts reliability, and effects of engine production quality/timeliness on sustainment;
(5) identify and assess issues contributing to higher than expected maintenance rates for the F-35, and options to increase unit-level maintenance capabilities and associated cost/readiness implications;
(6) assess the extent to which the concerns of allied partners inform the Department's decision making related to F-35 sustainment; and
(7) other items the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy and Air Force Fixed-Wing Aviation Field-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that a number of recent Government Accountability Office reports have highlighted the military services' challenges with completing field-level maintenance, which includes organizational-level and intermediate-level maintenance performed by an operational unit or at an intermediate maintenance facility. Repairs that are not conducted at the field level must eventually be completed at the depot level, which can result in slower depot maintenance times, increased costs, and reduced readiness of weapon systems.

The ability of the depots to complete fixed-wing aviation maintenance on time directly affects military readiness, as maintenance delays reduce the amount of time during which aircraft are available for training and operations. The amount of work that the depots must perform is a direct result of the condition of equipment entering the depots. Depot officials have stated that they believe the amount and quality of work performed by field-level maintainers has decreased as organizations focus on straightforward repairs while sending more work to the depots, which reduces the depots’ overall throughput.

Given these issues, and the critical importance fixed-wing aircraft play in supporting readiness during both peacetime and conflict, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

1. the extent to which the Department of Defense's sustainment strategy for fixed-wing aviation weapon systems has relied on the use of field-level versus depot-level maintenance;
2. the extent to which field-level maintenance is completed as required;
3. the extent to which the tasks, skills, equipment, training, or output of field-level maintainers has changed over the past 10 years;
the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that field-level maintenance activities are conducted at the field level and not at the depot level;

(5) the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that depot-level maintenance activities are conducted at the depot level and not transferred back to the field level; and

(6) any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy Deferred Maintenance

The committee notes that completing required maintenance is vital for Navy aircraft carriers, ships, and submarines to reach their expected service lives and to do so economically. Deferring ship maintenance increases the costs and time required to complete maintenance in the future, straining maintenance budgets and stressing public and private shipyard capacity. In December 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States reported that the Navy continues to experience persistent and substantial maintenance delays that reduce ship availability for training and operations, hindering warfighting readiness. Further, Navy reports show that the service continues to defer essential maintenance on some ship classes, which decreases the likelihood that these vessels will reach their full service lives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to review deferred Navy maintenance. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the extent to which the Navy is deferring necessary depot maintenance for aircraft carriers, surface ships, and submarines, and what costs, if any, are associated with these deferrals;

(2) the extent to which the Navy has developed mitigation plans to address challenges relating to deferred maintenance;

(3) the extent, if any, to which deferred maintenance increases the risk that ships and submarines will be unable to meet their expected service lives and the potential effects this would have on future force structure; and

(4) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy Ship Field-Level Maintenance
The committee notes that a number of recent Government Accountability Office reports have found that high operational tempo, reductions to crew size, and organizational changes have impacted the Navy's ability to complete timely field-level maintenance, which is generally performed either by a ship's crew or at an intermediate maintenance facility. The ability of shipyards to complete maintenance on time is affected by the quality and quantity of maintenance accomplished by field-level maintainers and the amount of maintenance tasks that are deferred to the depot level. Navy officials have stated that the amount of work performed by field-level maintainers has decreased as organizations focus on straightforward repairs while sending more work to the depots, reducing their overall throughput.

The committee is concerned that the ability of ships' crews to perform and assist with maintenance at all levels has not been sufficiently retained among enlisted personnel and that maintenance is not being completed in a timely fashion at intermediate maintenance facilities. These delays directly affect military readiness by reducing the amount of time ships are available for training and operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review Navy ship field-level maintenance. The review should address the following elements:

1. the extent to which Navy ship maintenance is performed on time and in full at the organizational and intermediate levels;
2. the factors that contribute to maintenance delays and deferrals at the organizational and intermediate levels;
3. the extent to which sailor training and skill proficiency is impacting organizational and intermediate-level maintenance;
4. the extent to which operational demand contributes to the deferment of organizational and intermediate-level maintenance;
5. the extent to which Navy mitigation plans address challenges to the full and timely performance of organizational and intermediate-level maintenance; and
6. any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Transparency in Food Ingredient Policies and Standards

The committee notes that in 2017, the Defense Logistics Agency attempted to prohibit certain ingredients from being included in food and beverages served in military food services. This prohibition was attempted without meaningful engagement with industry stakeholders or a public comment period. The committee notes that the Fiscal Year 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 115-
prohibited the Defense Logistics Agency from implementing its proposal and also required the Defense Logistics Agency to seek input from a broad group of stakeholders on all future proposed nutrition, food, or ingredient changes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the process it will use for proposing and enacting limitations or prohibitions on any food or beverage ingredients. At minimum, the briefing shall:

(1) provide details regarding the governing statutes, regulations, and policies governing ingredient prohibition determinations;

(2) provide detail regarding processes for scientific community engagement, to include solicitation of scientifically derived recommendations, prior to making an ingredient prohibition determination; and

(3) provide details on the process and timeline for ingredient prohibition determinations, highlighting key areas where industry stakeholders are provided the opportunity to comment and make recommendations.

**Readiness Issues**

**Air Support Service Contracts**

The committee notes the Department of Defense’s increased use of air support contracts to help train service members and improve flexibility in meeting training requirements, while potentially reducing costs. Moreover, recent testimony by the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force highlights an aerial refueling tanker capacity shortfall that is exacerbated by delays with the KC-46A tanker program. The committee believes that aerial refueling tanker and tactical aviation shortfalls could potentially be mitigated through the use of contract air support services toward training missions. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense’s use of contract aerial refueling and tactical aviation services. The review should address the following elements:

(1) assess to what extent the Air Force and other services currently utilize contract aerial refueling services for training missions; historical costs associated with contract aerial refueling services for training as compared to costs associated with organic support; ability of industry to increase capacity for aerial refueling services for training missions to free up organic aerial refueling capacity that would otherwise be unavailable for operational missions;

(2) assess the total tanker support required for training missions by contract aerial refueling providers based on the Air Force’s current assumption for the timeline of fielding a fully operational KC-46A;

(3) assess the extent to which the military departments and U.S. Special Operations Command utilize contracts for air support services for adversary air and close air support, and associated costs compared with other options for providing these services;
assess the extent to which the Department of Defense evaluated the use and effectiveness of air support contracts to meet established training requirements;

(5) assess opportunities to gain greater efficiencies in the use of contracts for air support services across the Department to achieve training requirements; and

(6) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Army Sustainable Readiness Model

The Sustainable Readiness Model is the Army's force generation concept to build and maintain readiness across the total force while meeting global requirements. Under the Sustainable Readiness Model, the Army's objective is to maintain 66 percent of Active Duty brigade combat teams and 33 percent of Reserve Component brigade combat teams in a combat-ready status to respond to any global contingency. The committee is concerned that training requirements needed to maintain high levels of readiness for a large portion of the Army may not be sustainable and could place an unnecessary strain on the force. Senior Army civilian and military leaders may share this concern and the committee is aware that the Commander of U.S. Army Forces Command is currently conducting a review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and the training requirements associated with this force generation model.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on changes to the Sustainable Readiness Model. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) a summary of the findings and recommendations from the U.S. Army Forces Command review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and training requirements;

(2) an overview of changes being made to the Sustainable Readiness Model, or the training requirements associated with this force generation model, and a timeline for the implementation of these changes;

(3) an assessment for how these changes may impact budget, materiel, and manpower requirements; and

(4) an assessment for how these changes will effect the overall readiness of the Army.

Department of Defense Law Enforcement Training and Standards

The committee recognizes the important role that Department of Defense military police, civilian police, and security guards play in maintaining the security
of military installations and safety for military and civilian personnel and their families. With the exception of service-unique requirements, the committee believes these Department of Defense law enforcement professionals strongly benefit from developing and maintaining common training courses, certification requirements, and professional standards. The committee recognizes that Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5525.15, updated on June 18, 2019, established policy, assigned responsibility, and provided procedures for law enforcement standards and training, physical fitness standards, and certification for investigative analysts. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the implementation of DODI 5525.15. At minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

1. the status of the Department of Defense Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission developing and certifying law enforcement training standards to meet proficiency requirements for Department of Defense law enforcement professionals;
2. how existing military and civilian law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs are being updated to adopt common training standards;
3. the status of certifying all basic level law enforcement officer training by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Organization;
4. the unique service-specific training requirements and standards that will be maintained beyond the common training standards; and
5. an assessment of whether the consolidation of law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs would benefit or detract from efforts to implement DODI 5525.15.

Dynamic Force Employment

The 2018 National Defense Strategy states that defeating or deterring long-term strategic competitors is a different challenge than regional adversaries that were the focus of prior strategies. In order to meet this changing environment, the strategy stated that the Department of Defense will adopt a new concept known as Dynamic Force Employment, using scalable options and quick deployments rather than traditional rotational deployments to introduce unpredictability for potential adversaries. However, the committee notes that there is not a common framework by which all of the services describe Dynamic Force Employment, resource Dynamic Force Employment in budget requests, or address Dynamic Force Employment in force generation and sustainment models. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Dynamic Force Employment construct. The review should address the following elements:

1. to what extent Dynamic Force Employment is aligned with the Department of Defense's readiness rebuilding efforts;
2. to what extent each service defines and considers Dynamic Force Employment in force generation and sustainment models;
(3) to what extent Dynamic Force Employment is utilized in the Global Force Management process and resources Dynamic Force Employment in the budget request;

(4) to what extent the services and combatant commands are prepared to execute Dynamic Force Employment and how this new concept will impact readiness across the services and combatant commands; and

(5) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

High-Speed Test Track Infrastructure Requirements

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining high-speed test track capability to facilitate the transition from laboratory developmental work to operational employment. The committee notes the need for highly accurate, realistic testing environments to bring new technologies online. The committee is concerned about the adequacy of existing facilities to ensure continued access to this type of testing. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, on the adequacy of its high-speed test track infrastructure both for current requirements and for future testing of next-generation systems. At a minimum the report shall survey current high-speed test track infrastructure and provide an overview of necessary infrastructure and technology investments to ensure viability into the future.

Readiness of Firefighting Infrastructure and Equipment

The committee is concerned that the firefighting infrastructure of the military departments is aging, in poor condition, and may not be properly sized or configured to support firefighting personnel and equipment. To help address this issue, the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) contained a provision authorizing the Secretaries of the military departments to carry out military construction projects, to include the construction of new fire stations, to enhance force protection and safety on military installations. With only three fire stations being constructed through this authority, and the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) submitted with the budget request only including funding for the construction of four additional fire stations, the committee is concerned that the military departments continue to assume risk in this area. In addition to the age, condition, and configuration of firefighting infrastructure, the committee is concerned that the condition and readiness of firefighting vehicles and equipment may also adversely impact fire, crash, and rescue operations at military installations.
Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to each submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, regarding the condition, capacity, and readiness of their firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment. At minimum, the report shall include the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the current condition, capacity, and configuration of firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment across the enterprise;

(2) an assessment of the risk to firefighting operations and readiness due to the current state of firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment across the enterprise;

(3) an overview of planned investments across the FYDP to mitigate identified issues and risks associated with firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment; and

(4) how the required phase-out by 2024 of firefighting foam containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances is impacting the investment strategy, particularly with respect to firefighting vehicles.

OTHER MATTERS

Civilian Participation in War Games

The committee notes the important role that war games play in testing concepts, identifying capability gaps, and informing strategic and tactical decisions for contingency operations and other scenarios. War games help inform senior leadership of the Department of Defense on investment requirements and policy decisions related to the national security of the United States. However, the committee is concerned that war games organized by the Joint Staff, combatant commands, and military departments do not adequately include senior Department of Defense civilian leadership or representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government that may influence policies or actions in the war game. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the involvement of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government. At minimum, the briefing shall address:

(1) a list of formal war games conducted by the Joint Staff, combatant commands, and military departments in calendar year 2020;

(2) a list of senior Department of Defense civilians and representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government that participated in each formal war game conducted in calendar year 2020; and

(3) plans for inclusion of senior Department of Defense civilians and representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government in formal war games planned for fiscal year 2021.

Mishap Reporting and Data Analysis
The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified areas for improvement and made recommendations regarding the Department of Defense's approach for collecting, reporting, and analyzing tactical combat vehicle mishap data. The GAO reported that the mishap data collected by the military departments’ safety centers is not standardized, which inhibits the Department from conducting a department-wide analysis of mishap trends. The GAO also reported that the military departments have conducted limited data analysis of the factors that contribute to mishaps, due to issues such as incomplete mishap investigation data, inadequate mishap databases, and limited personnel to examine the mishap data more completely. Further, each of the military departments is responsible for the notification, investigation, and reporting of mishaps. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is responsible for collecting and analyzing mishap data from the safety centers, and providing the Secretary of Defense and other Department of Defense leaders with information on risks, recommendations for mitigation strategies, and lessons learned. However, GAO has reported that the military departments’ safety centers are not reporting mishap causal factors as required.

Given concerns about the recent instances of training mishaps involving both military aircraft and tactical ground vehicles, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, that includes the following elements:

(1) a detailed description of OSD and military department responsibilities for collecting and analyzing mishap data, including responsibilities for aircraft and tactical vehicle mishap data;

(2) the steps taken to assess whether the data elements collected during mishap investigations are sufficient for conducting analyses to identify mishap trends;

(3) the actions taken to ensure standardized data is collected during the investigations and reported within the Department; and

(4) other steps taken or planned to improve the accuracy and completeness of mishap record-keeping and analysis of any contributing factors, to include any actions taken to address GAO's prior recommendations.

Navy Museum and Historical Exchanges

The committee notes the authority granted to the Department of Defense to conduct historical exchanges under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code. The committee also recognizes that the Secretary of the Navy promulgated the latest set of museum exchange guidelines through Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5755.2B on April 1, 2019. The committee believes proper and effective utilization of this authority can be a tremendous benefit to the Navy’s museum system. Furthermore, it gives the American public an opportunity to honor the men and women who sacrificed to protect our freedom. Additionally, the committee recognizes the successful private sector effort to recover, restore, and present artifacts under
section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, particularly aircraft, to the American public.

The committee is concerned about the length of time required by the Naval Heritage and History Command to consider historical exchange proposals and that these delays disincentivize potential private sector partners. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2020, to discuss the issue of historical exchanges under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code. At minimum, the briefing shall address the following:

(1) an overview of the approval and oversight process for private sector historical exchange proposals;
(2) the number of exchanges approved by Navy during the last 5 fiscal years, the number currently under consideration, metrics for the timeliness of processing requests, and the average time from submission to adjudication for the data elements above;
(3) the Secretary's plan to oversee implementation of the guidelines in Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5755.2B as they relate to the authority granted under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code;
(4) the Navy’s manpower plan to review and approve historical exchange proposals;
(5) an assessment of the feasibility of providing a public portal for submission of historical exchange proposals;
(6) an assessment of the feasibility of creating a publicly accessible list of available Navy inventory eligible for the historical exchange program; and
(7) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of returning the responsibility for historical exchanges to Naval Air Systems Command.

United States Coast Guard Defense Readiness Resource Allocation

The committee notes that the United States Coast Guard is not reimbursed by the Department of Defense for its defense readiness mission activities, and that its annual appropriation for non-emergency defense-related activities has not changed since 2001. Given the importance of the Coast Guard to defense operations and global combatant command priorities, the committee notes the importance of understanding the Coast Guard’s expenditures to support Department of Defense activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the allocation of resources by the Coast Guard to support its defense readiness mission. The review should address the following elements:

(1) an estimate of all expenses related to the Coast Guard’s coordination, training, and execution of defense readiness mission activities in its capacity as an armed force in support of Department of Defense national security operations and activities;
(2) an assessment of how the Coast Guard’s defense readiness mission activities are generated;
(3) funding levels transferred by the Department of Defense or otherwise provided to the Coast Guard in support of the Coast Guard’s defense readiness mission for each of the past 10 fiscal years;
(4) the number of Coast Guard detachments assigned in support of the Coast Guard’s defense readiness mission for each of the past 10 fiscal years;
(5) an assessment of the extent to which Department of Defense reimbursements for defense readiness enable the Coast Guard to maintain its non-defense mission readiness and operational capabilities; and
(6) an assessment of the extent to which the Coast Guard direction of resources to support the Department of Defense mission impacts its non-defense mission readiness and operational capabilities.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

General Schedule Locality Pay Program

The committee is aware that section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, authorizes locality pay for General Schedule employees with duty stations in the United States and its territories and possessions. Section 5304(f) of title 5, United States Code, authorizes the President’s Pay Agent (the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management) to determine locality pay areas. Locality areas have traditionally been based on the OMB-defined Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs). OMB recently revised the definitions of MSAs and CSAs, but these new definitions are not currently being used for locality pay. In May 2019, the Federal Salary Council recommended to the President’s Pay Agent not to adopt these revised MSAs and CSAs until the Council could study them further. The President’s Pay Agent agreed in its December 2019 report to the President and stated that it would wait for the Council’s recommendation before taking any action with respect to the updated MSA and CSA delineations. According to the Federal Salary Council 2018 Report to the President’s Pay Agent, setting forth recommendations to the Pay Agent for calendar year 2020, and other matters, there appears to be considerable opportunity for both process and legislative improvements to the administration and implementation of the locality pay program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the process for administering the locality pay program, including the process for establishing or modifying boundaries for locality pay areas and the
time required for such changes. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army Corps Headquarters Stationing Decision

The committee notes that on February 11, 2020, the Secretary of the Army announced the establishment of an additional Corps headquarters, designated as V Corps, and a decision to station V Corps in the United States. V Corps was established in response to a new “deterrence package” introduced by the Department of Defense as part of its effort to set the theater in Europe. As part of this deterrence package, V Corps will be permanently based in the United States but will support a persistent presence in Europe through rotational deployments. The committee is supportive of the establishment of V Corps, but questions the decision to permanently base it in the United States as opposed to in Europe. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 30, 2020, on the decision process for the basing of V Corps. At minimum, the briefing shall address the following elements:

(1) an overview of discussions that occurred between the Department of the Army, Office of the Secretary of Defense, U.S. European Command, and the Department of State regarding the stationing of V Corps;
(2) an explanation for why the Army proceeded with permanently stationing the V Corps in the United States as opposed to considering a temporary stationing action in the United States to provide initial operating capability of V Corps until a permanent stationing action could occur in Europe;
(3) an overview of the process used to assess infrastructure requirements and existing infrastructure capacity, both in the United States and in Europe, to support the stationing of V Corps;
(4) the estimated annual cost of supporting the planned persistent, rotational deployment of V Corps from the United States to Europe;
(5) an assessment of the strategic and tactical opportunities and challenges of stationing V Corps in Europe compared to supporting a persistent rotational force deployed to Europe from the United States and how those challenges could or will be mitigated; and
(6) whether the Army has plans to reconsider the stationing decision for the V Corps Headquarters.
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Child Development Centers

The committee notes that availability of adequate childcare is a readiness enabler and key element in retention of service members. As such, the committee is concerned by the chronic underfunding of military construction and infrastructure improvements at the Department of Defense's Child Development Centers (CDCs). Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on the Department's CDCs, to include, at a minimum, the current condition rating of existing CDCs, plan through the future years defense plan for renovating or building new CDCs, and the impact on readiness and retention of accepting risk in this CDC program. In addition, the report shall include a description of how the Department is measuring readiness impacts.

Construction in Support of Not-for-Profit Research and Development Entities

The committee notes there has been significant confusion within the military departments about the scope and applicability of the authority under section 2353 of title 10, United States Code. This is particularly apparent in cases where the government owns the land, but the facilities built on the land are being constructed or recapitalized by a not-for-profit research and development entity. The committee further notes that the crux of the confusion has been the interpretation of section 2353 of title 10, United States Code, that the acquisition or construction of facilities "shall be subject to the cost principles applicable to allowable contract expenses" in cases where the research and development entity that will undertake construction of new facilities is also a not-for-profit educational entity. The committee supports the recapitalization of the nation's research and development facilities, and strongly urges use of all available authorities to facilitate that recapitalization. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 1, 2021, on the interpretation, scope, and applicability of section 2353 of title 10, United States Code. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the Air Force's interpretation of section 2353 of title 10, United States Code, and its applicability to contractor construction on leased land belonging to a military installation;

(2) the Air Force's interpretation as to whether a construction undertaken pursuant to section 2353 of title 10, United States Code, may be funding by a
Special Use Allowance under Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 235.015-70;

(3) an interpretation as to whether a construction undertaken pursuant to section 2353 of title 10, United States Code, may be subject to the cost principles applicable to allowable contract expenses when the contractor construction is contractor-leased land, regardless of whether the lessor is a military department;

(4) an interpretation of what is considered to be acquisition or construction that is necessary for the performance of a research contract at locations not owned by the United States and what the necessary contract clauses are that would adequately protect the interest of the United States in such facilities; and

(5) if the Air Force's position does not support (1), (2), and (3), an alternative plan to facilitate recapitalization at research and development facilities or required legislative changes to support these interpretations.

Futenma Replacement Facility, Okinawa

The committee is concerned about the continued development of the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko in northern Okinawa. The committee notes that there have been concerns raised about the potential for seismic activity and instability of the Oura Bay sea bottom that may adversely impact these projects. The committee notes that two active earthquake fault lines and a 50-meter depression are reported to be in close proximity to the proposed site. In addition, the committee understands that the sea floor has been analyzed and geologists have identified issues that may complicate the proposed development effort. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the Futenma Replacement Facility. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a detailed description of sea-floor condition, including the assessed N-value below the proposed facility;
(2) proposals for addressing the concerns including solidifying the seabed;
(3) plans for any additional environmental planning, including opportunities for public comment, of any proposed solution to address the impacts to the environment generally and to coral reefs and marine mammals specifically;
(4) an assessment of the risk associated with the active fault lines and trench earthquakes related to the 50-meter trench; and
(5) an assessment of the purported seabed and seismic activity on the facility's military purpose.

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion and Seawater Air Conditioning Projects on Installations in the Pacific

The committee notes that technologies including Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion and Seawater Air Conditioning systems have the potential to harness thermal gradients in tropical ocean areas to produce electricity. The committee commends the Department of Defense for making early investments in these
technologies as potential resilient energy sources for military installations. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on the status of these projects. The report shall include, at a minimum, information on completed, ongoing, and planned projects and an assessment of the feasibility of these technologies for use as a resilient energy source on military installations.

Oversight of Environmental Hazards at Government-Owned Family Housing

The committee remains concerned about the quality of military housing available to service members and their families. The committee notes that while the small percentage of military family housing that remains government-owned has not received the same scrutiny as those under the military housing privatization initiative, the same requirements apply. The committee is particularly concerned with ensuring that government-owned military family housing be free of environmental hazards and that families are adequately notified of potential hazards upon move-in. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the government housing inventory. The report shall contain at a minimum the following:

1. a listing of the homes in the government inventory with lead, radon, or asbestos;
2. the mitigation actions in place in those homes to ensure they are safe and habitable;
3. what instructions are given to parents to ensure that lead encapsulation seal remains protective of human health for homes containing encapsulated lead-based paint;
4. the notification process to families regarding potential hazards;
5. the options and process for families to refuse homes containing such hazards in an overseas environment; and
6. oversight measures undertaken by the military service who owns the housing to ensure safety.

Progress Report on Implementation of Installation Resilience Measures Related to Extreme Weather

The committee notes the January 2019 submission of the report required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) concerning Department of Defense installation resilience to extreme weather. The committee commends the Department for unequivocally stating that the majority of the installations assessed in the report are vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather. The committee notes that newer infrastructure that had been built or renovated to modern building standards generally fared better during Hurricanes Florence and Michael. However, the committee remains concerned that the military
departments continue to take considerable risk in their facilities sustainment,
restoration, and modernization accounts, which further exacerbates a maintenance
backlog that contributed to the billions of dollars in damage from extreme weather
in 2018 and 2019.

The committee notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) required the Department of Defense to take several
actions including master planning for resiliency and amending the Unified
Facilities Criteria to promote installation resiliency. Accordingly, the committee
directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a
report to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 30, 2020, on their
implementation of these provisions, and their plan across the Future Years Defense
Program to buy down the maintenance backlog and lower risk. In addition, the
report shall also include an update on efforts to close energy resilience gaps at
installations with defense critical electric infrastructure, including analysis of the
business case for installing resilient electrical infrastructure such as alternatives to
wood utility poles.

Standardization of Metrics Used to Evaluate Privatized Military Family Housing

The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense has
numerous challenges that inhibit its effort to accurately evaluate the quality of the
privatized military family housing projects it oversees. The committee notes that
given the number and diversity of the projects, it can be particularly difficult to
extrapolate trends from the data. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under
Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the
House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on standardization of
metrics to evaluate privatized military family housing, or MHPI, projects. The
report shall include at a minimum the following:

1. an assessment of current barriers to analyzing MHPI housing
performance;
2. an assessment of the current degree of standardization of MHPI
performance metrics;
3. the degree to which the Department is implementing solutions to
address Government Accountability Office findings and recommendations related to
oversight of MHPI housing in the report entitled "Military Housing Privatization:
Preliminary Observations on DOD's Oversight of the Conditions of Privatized
Military Housing" (GAO-20-280T); and
4. an assessment of the feasibility of standardizing performance evaluation
criteria across all MHPI projects and the steps required to implement such
standardization.