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TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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Section 311—Modification of Authorities Governing Cultural and Conservation Activities of the Department of Defense

This section would amend section 2694 of title 10, United States Code, to include Sentinel Landscapes and encourage the establishment of an interagency Sentinel Landscape Partnership.

Section 312—Modification of Authority for Environmental Restoration Projects of National Guard

This section would amend section 2707 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the National Guard to access Defense Environmental Restoration Programs funds.

Section 313—Prohibition on Use of Open-Air Burn Pits in Contingency Operations outside the United States

This section would prohibit the use of open-air burn pits during overseas contingency operations unless an exemption is issued by the President of the United States for a particular location. Thirty days after an exemption is granted, the President would be required to submit a report to Congress detailing the location, size, duration, and need of the burn pit; the number of personnel assigned to the location; and the personal protective equipment or other methods that will be used by those personnel to mitigate the health effects of said pit.

Section 314—Energy Efficiency Targets for Department of Defense Data Centers

This section would require the Department of Defense to assess its current inventory of data centers and set energy and water targets for certain centers.

Section 315—Temporary Moratorium on Incineration by Department of Defense of Perfluoroalkyl Substances, Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, and Aqueous Film Forming Foam

This section would require the Department of Defense to institute a moratorium on incineration of materials containing or contaminated by
perfluoroalkyl substances, polyfluoroalkyl substances, or aqueous film forming foam until the Secretary of Defense certifies that the Department has implemented the Environmental Protection Agency's guidance for disposal.

Section 316—Public Disclosure of Results of Department of Defense Testing for Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would require the Department of Defense to publicly disclose the results of testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on military installations or formerly used defense sites.

Section 317—Review and Guidance Relating to Prevention and Mitigation of Spills of Aqueous Film-Forming Foam

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate guidance on the prevention and mitigation of spills of aqueous film-forming foam within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 318—Long-Duration Demonstration Initiative and Joint Program

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish a demonstration program with the Department of Energy with the aim of developing long-duration energy storage technologies.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 331—Mitigation of Contested Logistics Challenges of the Department of Defense through Reduction of Operational Energy Demand

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish a contested logistics working group for the purpose of mitigating energy-related contested logistics challenges.

Section 332—Global Bulk Fuel Management and Delivery

This section would amend subchapter 3 of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would direct the Secretary of Defense to designate a combatant command to be responsible for global bulk fuel management and delivery. This section also would direct a strategy on global bulk fuel management and delivery.

Section 333—Comptroller General Annual Reviews of F-35 Sustainment Efforts

This section would direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an annual review of F-35 sustainment efforts, provide annual briefings to
the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1 of each year of 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, and annual reports at a time agreed upon by the Comptroller General and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Section 335—Pilot Program on Digital Optimization of Organic Industrial Base Maintenance and Repair Operations

This section would require that the Secretary of Defense initiate a pilot program under which the Secretary shall provide for the digitization of the facilities and operations of at least one government-owned and operated military depot.

SUBTITLE D—RISK MITIGATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

Section 341—Establishment of Joint Safety Council

This section would amend chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a Joint Safety Council within the Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Section 342—Mishap Investigation Review Board

This section would direct the Deputy Secretary of Defense to develop a proposal for the establishment of a Mishap Investigation Review Board to provide oversight and independent review of safety and legal mishap investigations.

Section 343—Implementation of Comptroller General Recommendations on Preventing Tactical Vehicle Training Accidents

This section would require the Secretaries of the Army and Marine Corps to develop a plan to address the recommendations contained in the Comptroller General report entitled "Army and Marine Corps Should Take Additional Actions to Mitigate and Prevent Training Accidents."

SUBTITLE E—REPORTS

Section 351—Inclusion of Information regarding Borrowed Military Manpower in Readiness Reports

This section would amend section 482 of title 10, United States Code, to require that semiannual readiness reports to Congress include information on the extent to which service members are diverted to perform functions previously performed by civilian employees or contractors.

Section 352—Annual Report on Material Readiness of Navy Ships
This section would amend section 8674 of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the requirement for an annual report to the congressional defense committees on the material readiness of Navy ships.

Section 353—Strategy and Annual Report on Critical Language Proficiency of Special Operations Forces

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD SO/LIC), in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to prepare a 5-year strategy on current and planned efforts to recruit, select, and train special operations forces (SOF) in critical languages relevant to strategic competition. Further, this section would also direct ASD SOLIC to submit an annual report on the assessed proficiency of SOF in those critical languages, due not later than 1 year after the submission of the strategy.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 361—Improvements and Clarifications Related to Military Working Dogs

This section would amend section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, and direct that retired military working dogs shall be transferred without charge to the adoption recipients. This section would also amend section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and direct the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate to consider military working dogs and veterinary services in its research and planning efforts.

Section 362—Authority to Establish Center of Excellence for Radar Systems and Complementary Workforce and Education Programs

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to establish a Center of Excellence to further the expertise of the Department of Defense in the repair, sustainment, and support of radar systems.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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This section would clarify that the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation is to be treated as a Department of Defense Field Activity.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—One-Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas


Section 1102—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 1106 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) by extending the temporary authority granting allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone by 1 year.

Section 1105—Comptroller General Review of Naval Audit Service Operations

This section would prohibit changes to the size or function of the Naval Audit Service until the Comptroller General of the United States completes a report on the operations of the Naval Audit Service.

Section 1106—Implementation of GAO Recommendations on Tracking, Response, and Training for Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense regarding Sexual Harassment and Assault

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to address the recommendations contained in the Comptroller General of the United States report entitled "Sexual Harassment and Assault: Guidance Needed to Ensure Consistent Tracking, Response, and Training for Department of Defense Civilians."

Section 1109—Amendment to Diversity and Inclusion Reporting
This section would amend section 113 of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Department of Defense establish relevant metrics, collect and report on diversity statistics, and report on the status of diversity and inclusion efforts among the civilian workforce.

**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 2022".

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

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2021, 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 2022. 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 2022.

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—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2017 Project

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2017 project until October 1, 2023.

Section 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116-283) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the authorized cost of a previously authorized construction project.

Section 2106—Additional Authorized Funding Source for Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Project

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to use funds available to the Secretary under section 2667(e)(1)(C) of title 10, United States Code, as a funding source for this fiscal year 2022 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 2022. 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

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2022.

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

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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 2022. 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

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 2022.

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—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2017 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2017 projects until October 1, 2023.

Section 2305—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Military Construction Projects at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

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

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 2022. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.
Section 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2022. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

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

Section 2404—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2017 Project

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2017 project until October 1, 2023.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

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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 six military construction projects totaling $505.2 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Section 2512—Republic of Poland Funded Infrastructure Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept two military construction projects totaling $37,000,000 pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland 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 2022. 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 2022. 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 2022. 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 2022. 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 2022. 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.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CHANGES

Section 2801—Special Construction Authority to Use Operation and Maintenance Funds to Meet Certain United States Military-Related Construction Needs in Friendly Foreign Countries

This section would amend section 2804 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Secretaries of the military departments to use operation and maintenance funds for certain combatant command construction priorities.

Section 2802—Increased Transparency and Public Availability of Information regarding Solicitation and Award of Subcontracts under Military Construction Contracts
This section would increase transparency of information regarding the award of subcontracts to military construction contracts.

Section 2803—Limitations on Authorized Cost and Scope of Work Variations

This section would amend section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, to place limitations on the cost and scope of work variations for which the military departments can use notification procedures.

Section 2804—Modification and Extension of Temporary, Limited Authority to Use Operation and Maintenance Funds for Construction Projects in Certain Areas outside the United States

This section would modify and extend the limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects in certain locations outside the United States.

SUBTITLE B—CONTINUATION OF MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 2813—Required Investments in Improving Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would require the military departments to reserve a percentage of their Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization funds for investment in permanent unaccompanied housing for service members.

Section 2814—Improvement of Department of Defense Child Development Centers and Increased Availability of Child Care for Children of Military Personnel

This section would require the military departments to conduct safety inspections at Department of Defense Child Development Centers and develop 10-year facility improvement plans for these child development centers.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2821—Secretary of the Navy Authority to Support Development and Operation of National Museum of the United States Navy

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts in support of the development and operation of the National Museum of the United States Navy.

SUBTITLE D—MILITARY FACILITIES MASTER PLAN REQUIREMENTS
Section 2831—Cooperation with State and Local Governments in Development of Master Plans for Major Military Installations

This section would require the commanders of major military installations to consult with State and local communities in the development of installation master plans.

Section 2832—Prompt Completion of Military Installation Resilience Component of Master Plans for At-Risk Major Military Installations

This section would require each military department to complete the extreme weather resilience component of a military installation master plan at two of its installations within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATED TO UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND DESIGN

Section 2841—Amendment of Unified Facilities Criteria to Require Inclusion of Private Nursing and Lactation Space in Certain Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to amend the Unified Facilities Criteria to include a requirement for private nursing areas in certain Department of Defense facilities.

Section 2842—Additional Department of Defense Activities to Improve Energy Resiliency of Military Installations

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

Section 2843—Consideration of Anticipated Increased Share of Electric Vehicles in Department of Defense Vehicle Fleet and Owned by Members of the Armed Forces and Department Employees

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to amend the Unified Facilities Criteria to require consideration of electric vehicle charging considerations as part of new construction. This section would also lay out planning criteria for deployment of electric vehicle charging stations.

Section 2844—Conditions on Revision of Unified Facilities Criteria or Unified Facilities Guide Specifications regarding Use of Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems
This section would require the Department of Defense to notify the House Committee on Armed Services prior to making any changes to the Unified Facilities Criteria related to variable refrigerant flow air conditioning systems.

**SUBTITLE F—LAND CONVEYANCES**

Section 2851—Modification of Restrictions on Use of Former Navy Property Conveyed to University of California, San Diego

This section would modify the Navy’s reversionary interest in property conveyed to the University of California, San Diego.

**SUBTITLE G—AUTHORIZED PILOT PROGRAMS**

Section 2861—Pilot Program on Increased Use of Mass Timber in Military Construction

This section would require the military departments to conduct a pilot program for the use of mass timber products in military construction.

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

Section 2871—Improved Oversight of Certain Infrastructure Services Provided by Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to designate a position at the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific to provide oversight and continuity over leased property in Hawaii.

**SUBTITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES AND REPORTS**

Section 2881—Identification of Organic Industrial Base Gaps and Vulnerabilities Related to Climate Change and Defensive Cybersecurity Capabilities

This section would amend section 2504 of title 10, United States Code, to require annual reporting on climate and cyber vulnerabilities in industrial base infrastructure.

**SUBTITLE J—OTHER MATTERS**

Section 2891—Clarification of Installation and Maintenance Requirements regarding Fire Extinguishers in Department of Defense Facilities

This section would clarify that the Department of Defense is required to adopt the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 1, Fire Code.
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 $13,650,000 for fiscal year 2022 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.
BILL LANGUAGE
Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

SEC. 311 [Log 73041]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES GOV-
ERNING CULTURAL AND CONSERVATION AC-
TIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2694 of title 10, United
States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
“or Sentinel Landscape” after “military department”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting
“or that would contribute to maintaining
or improving military installation resil-
ience” after “military operations”; 

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
“or nature-based climate resilience plans”
after “land management plans”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (F) to
read as follows:

“(F) The implementation of ecosystem-wide
land management plans—

“(i) for a single ecosystem that—
“(I) encompasses at least two non-contiguous military installations, if those military installations are not all under the administrative jurisdiction of the same Secretary of a military department; and

“(II) provides synergistic benefits unavailable if the installations acted separately; or

“(ii) for one or more ecosystems within a designated Sentinel Landscape.”; and

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

“(e) DEFINITION OF SENTINEL LANDSCAPE.—In this section, the term ‘Sentinel Landscape’ means a landscape-scale area encompassing—

“(1) one or more military installations or State-owned National Guard installations and associated airspace; and

“(2) the working or natural lands that serve to protect and support the rural economy, the natural environment, outdoor recreation, and the national defense test and training missions of the military or State-owned National Guard installation or installations.”.
(b) PRESERVATION OF SENTINEL LANDSCAPES.—

Section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 2684a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting “resilience,” after “mutual benefit of conservation,”;

(B) by inserting “resilience,” after “voluntary land management”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary of Defense shall include information concerning the activities taken pursuant to the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership in the annual report to Congress submitted pursuant to section 2684a(g) of title 10, United States Code.”;

(2) in subsection (d), in the second sentence, by inserting “by an eligible landowner or agricultural producer” after “Participation”;

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(4) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

“(e) PARTICIPATION BY OTHER AGENCIES.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary of Defense shall seek the participation of other Federal agencies in the Sentinel
Landscape Partnership and encourage such agencies to become full partners in the Partnership.”; and

(5) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) RESILIENCE.—The term ‘resilience’ means the capability to avoid, prepare for, minimize the effect of, adapt to, and recover from extreme weather events, flooding, wildfires, or other anticipated or unanticipated changes in environmental conditions.”.
SEC. 312 [Log 73097]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Section 2707(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “in response to perfluorooctanoic acid or perfluorooctane sulfonate contamination under this chapter or CERCLA”.
SEC. 313. PROHIBITION ON USE OF OPEN-AIR BURN PITS IN CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

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

“§ 2714. Prohibition on use of open-air burn pits

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), beginning on January 1, 2023, the disposal of covered waste by the Department of Defense in an open-air burn pit located outside of the United States during a contingency operation is prohibited.

“(b) WAIVER.—The President may exempt a location from the prohibition under subsection (a) if the President determines such an exemption is in the paramount interest of the United States.

“(c) REPORT.—(1) Not later than 30 days after granting an exemption under subsection (b) with respect to the use of an open-air burn pit at a location, the President shall submit to Congress a written report that identifies—

“(A) the location of the open-air burn pit;

“(B) the number of personnel of the United States assigned to the location where the open-air burn pit is being used;
“(C) the size and expected duration of use of the open-air burn pit;

“(D) the personal protective equipment or other health risk mitigation efforts that will be used by members of the armed forces when airborne hazards are present, including how such equipment will be provided when required; and

“(E) the need for the open-air burn pit and rationale for granting the exemption.

“(2) A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(d) DEFINITION OF COVERED WASTE.—In this section, the term ‘covered waste’ includes—

“(1) hazardous waste, as defined by section 1004(5) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903(5));

“(2) medical waste;

“(3) tires;

“(4) treated wood;

“(5) batteries;

“(6) plastics, except insignificant amounts of plastic remaining after a good-faith effort to remove or recover plastic materials from the solid waste stream;
“(7) munitions and explosives, except when disposed of in compliance with guidance on the destruction of munitions and explosives contained in the Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards, DoD Manual 6055.09-M;

“(8) compressed gas cylinders, unless empty with valves removed;

“(9) fuel containers, unless completely evacuated of its contents;

“(10) aerosol cans;

“(11) polychlorinated biphenyls;

“(12) petroleum, oils, and lubricants products (other than waste fuel for initial combustion);

“(13) asbestos;

“(14) mercury;

“(15) foam tent material;

“(16) any item containing any of the materials referred to in a preceding paragraph; and

“(17) other waste as designated by the Secretary.”.

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

“2714. Prohibition on use of open-air burn pits.”.

(c) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Effective January 1, 2023, section 317 of the National Defense Authorization
1 Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C.
2 2701 note) is repealed.
SEC. 314. ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DATA CENTERS.

(a) Energy Efficiency Targets for Data Centers.—

(1) In general.—Subchapter I of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

§ 2921. Energy efficiency targets for data centers

“(a) Covered Data Centers.—(1) For each covered data center, the Secretary shall—

“(A) develop a power usage effectiveness target for the data center, based on location, resiliency, industry standards, and best practices;

“(B) develop a water usage effectiveness target for the data center, based on location, resiliency, industry standards, and best practices;

“(C) develop other energy efficiency or water usage targets for the data center based on industry standards and best practices, as applicable to meet energy efficiency and resiliency goals;

“(D) identify potential renewable or clean energy resources to enhance resiliency at the data center, including potential renewable or clean energy purchase targets based on the location of the data center; and
“(E) identify any statutory, regulatory, or policy barriers to meeting any target under any of subparagraphs (A) through (C).

“(2) In this subsection, the term ‘covered data center’ means a data center of the Department that—

“(A) is one of the 50 data centers of the Department with the highest annual power usage rates; and

“(B) has been established before the date of the enactment of this section.

“(b) NEW DATA CENTERS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), in the case of any Department data center established on or after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish energy, water usage, and resiliency-related standards that the data center shall be required to meet based on location, resiliency, industry standards, and best practices. Such standards shall include—

“(A) power usage effectiveness standards;

“(B) water usage effectiveness standards; and

“(C) any other energy or resiliency standards the Secretary determines are appropriate.

“(2) The Secretary may waive the requirement for a Department data center established on or after the date
of the enactment of this section to meet the standards established under paragraph (1) if the Secretary—

“(A) determines that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

“(B) submits to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives notice of such waiver and the reasons for such waiver.”.

(2) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2920 the following new item:

“2921. Energy efficiency targets for data centers.”.

(b) Inventory of Data Facilities.—

(1) Inventory Required.—By not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct an inventory of all data centers owned or operated by the Department of Defense. Such survey shall include the following:

(A) A list of data centers owned or operated by the Department of Defense.

(B) For each such data center, the earlier of the following dates:

(i) The date on which the data center was established.
(ii) The date of the most recent capital investment in new power, cooling, or compute infrastructure at the data center.

(C) The total average annual power use, in kilowatts, for each such data center.

(D) The number of data centers that measure power usage effectiveness (hereinafter in this section referred to as “PUE”) and for each such data center, the PUE for the center.

(E) The number of data centers that measure water usage effectiveness (hereinafter in this section “WUE”) and, for each such data center, the WUE for the center.

(F) A description of any other existing energy efficiency or efficient water usage metrics used by any data center and the applicable measurements for any such center.

(G) An assessment of the facility resiliency of each data center, including redundant power and cooling facility infrastructure.

(H) Any other matters the Secretary determines are relevant.

(2) DATA CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “data center” has the meaning given such
term in the most recent Integrated Data Collection
guidance of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the com-
pletion of the inventory required under subsection (b), the
Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on
Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report
on the inventory and the energy assessment targets under
section 2921(a) of title 10, United States Code, as added
by subsection (a). Such report shall include each of the
following:

(1) A timeline of necessary actions required to
meet the energy assessment targets for covered data
centers.

(2) The estimated costs associated with meeting
such targets.

(3) An assessment of the business case for
meeting such targets, including any estimated sav-
ings in operational energy and water costs and esti-
mated reduction in energy and water usage if the
targets are met.

(4) An analysis of any statutory, regulatory, or
policy barriers to meeting such targets identified
pursuant to section 2921(a)(E) of title 10, United
States Code, as added by subsection (a).
SEC. 315 [Log 73129]. TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON INCINERATION BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES, POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES, AND AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM.

(a) TEMPORARY MORATORIUM.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall prohibit the incineration of covered materials until the earlier of the following:

(1) The date on which the Secretary submits to Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a certification that the Secretary is implementing the interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of PFAS and materials containing PFAS published by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 7361 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (15 U.S.C. 8961).

(2) The date on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the Federal Register a final rule regarding the destruction and disposal of such materials pursuant to such section.

(b) REQUIRED ADOPTION OF FINAL RULE.—Upon publication of the final rule specified in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall adopt such final rule, regardless of
whether the Secretary previously implemented the interim
guidance specified in subsection (a)(1).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protec-
tion Agency publishes the final rule specified in subsection
(a)(2), and annually thereafter for three years, the Sec-
etary shall submit to the Administrator a report on all
incineration by the Department of Defense of covered ma-
terials during the year covered by the report, including—

(1) the total amount of covered materials inciner-
ated;

(2) the temperature range at which the covered
materials were incinerated; and

(3) the locations and facilities where the cov-
ered materials were incinerated.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “AFFF” means aqueous film
forming foam.

(2) The term “covered material” means any
legacy AFFF formulation containing PFAS, mate-
rial contaminated by AFFF release, or spent filter
or other PFAS-contaminated material resulting from
site remediation or water filtration that—

(A) has been used by the Department of
Defense or a military department;
(B) is being discarded for disposal by the Department of Defense or a military department; or

(C) is being removed from sites or facilities owned or operated by the Department of Defense.

(3) The term “PFAS” means per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances.
SEC. 316 [Log 73127]. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TESTING FOR PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) Public Disclosure of PFAS Testing.—The Secretary of Defense shall publicly disclose the results of any testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as “PFAS”) conducted on or after May 19, 2016, on military installations or formerly used defense sites, including—

(1) all such testing results conducted by the Department of Defense; and

(2) all such testing results conducted by a non-Department entity (including any Federal agency and any public or private entity) under contract or pursuant to a cooperative agreement with the Department of Defense.

(b) Publication.—The Secretary of Defense may satisfy the disclosure requirement under subsection (a) by publishing the results relating to the testing referred to in such subsection—

(1) on the publicly available website established under section 331(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–92);

(2) on another publicly available website of the Department of Defense; or
(3) in the Federal Register.

(e) LOCAL NOTIFICATION.—Prior to conducting any testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, the Secretary of Defense shall provide notice in writing of the testing to the managers of the public water system and the publicly owned treatment works serving the areas located immediately adjacent to the military installation where such testing is to occur.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “formerly used defense site” means any site formerly used by the Department of Defense or National Guard eligible for environmental restoration by the Secretary of Defense funded under the “Environmental Restoration Account, Formerly Used Defense Sites” account established under section 2703(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term “military installation” has the meaning given such term in section 2801(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term “perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance” means any man-made chemical with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
(4) The term “public water system” has the meaning given such term under section 1401(4) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f(4)).

(5) The term “treatment works” has the meaning given such term in section 212(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292(2)).
SEC. 317 [Log 72827]. REVIEW AND GUIDANCE RELATING TO
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF SPILLS OF
AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days of
after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
of Defense shall complete a review of the efforts of the
Department of Defense to prevent or mitigate spills of
aqueous film-forming foam (in this section referred to as
“AFFF”). Such review shall assess the following:

(1) The preventative maintenance guidelines for
fire trucks of the Department and fire suppression
systems in buildings of the Department, to mitigate
the risk of equipment failure that may result in a
spill of AFFF.

(2) Any requirements for the use of personal
protective equipment by personnel when conducting
a material transfer or maintenance activity of the
Department that may result in a spill of AFFF, or
when conducting remediation activities for such a
spill, including requirements for side-shield safety
glasses, latex gloves, and respiratory protection
equipment.

(3) The methods by which the Secretary en-
joys compliance with guidance specified in material
safety data sheets with respect to the use of such
personal protective equipment.
(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall issue guidance on the prevention and mitigation of spills of AFFF based on the results of such review that includes, at a minimum, best practices and recommended requirements to ensure the following:

(1) The supervision by personnel trained in responding to spills of AFFF of each material transfer or maintenance activity of the Department of Defense that may result in such a spill.

(2) The use of containment berms and the covering of storm drains and catch basins by personnel performing maintenance activities for the Department in the vicinity of such drains or basins.

(3) The storage of materials for the cleanup and containment of AFFF in close proximity to fire suppression systems in buildings of the Department and the presence of such materials during any transfer or activity specified in paragraph (1).

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under subsection (b), the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing that summarizes the
results of the review conducted under subsection (a) and
the guidance issued under subsection (b).
(a) Establishment of Initiative.—Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a demonstration initiative composed of demonstration projects focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies.

(b) Selection of Projects.—To the maximum extent practicable, in selecting demonstration projects to participate in the demonstration initiative under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) ensure a range of technology types;

(2) ensure regional diversity among projects; and

(3) consider bulk power level, distribution power level, behind-the-meter, microgrid (grid-connected or islanded mode), and off-grid applications.

(c) Joint Program.—

(1) Establishment.—As part of the demonstration initiative under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish within the Department of Defense a joint program to carry out projects—

(A) to demonstrate promising long-duration energy storage technologies at different scales to promote energy resiliency; and
(B) to help new, innovative long-duration energy storage technologies become commercially viable.

(2) Memorandum of Understanding.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Energy to administer the joint program.

(3) Infrastructure.—In carrying out the joint program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall—

(A) use existing test-bed infrastructure at—

(i) installations of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) facilities of the Department of Energy; and

(B) develop new infrastructure for identified projects, if appropriate.

(4) Goals and Metrics.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall develop goals and metrics for technological progress under the joint program consistent with energy resilience and energy security policies.

(5) Selection of Projects.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, in selecting projects to participate in the joint program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy may—

(i) ensure that projects are carried out under conditions that represent a variety of environments with different physical conditions and market constraints; and

(ii) ensure an appropriate balance of—

(I) larger, operationally-scaled projects, adapting commercially-proven technology that meets military service defined requirements; and

(II) smaller, lower-cost projects.

(B) PRIORITY.—In carrying out the joint program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall give priority to demonstration projects that—

(i) make available to the public project information that will accelerate deployment of long-duration energy storage technologies that promote energy resiliency; and
(ii) will be carried out as field demonstrations fully integrated into the installation grid at an operational scale.
Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 331 [Log 73134]. MITIGATION OF CONTESTED LOGISTICS CHALLENGES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THROUGH REDUCTION OF OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF OPERATIONAL ENERGY RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 2926 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “in contested logistics environments” after “missions”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “AUTHORITIES” and inserting “RESPONSIBILITIES”;

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”;

(C) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) require the Secretaries concerned and the commanders of the combatant commands to assess the energy supportability in contested logistics environments of systems, capabilities, and plans;”;

(D) in paragraph (2), by inserting “supportability in contested logistics environments,” after “power,”; and
(E) in paragraph (3), by inserting “in contested logistics environments” after “vulnerabilities”.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUP.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “ and in coordination with the working group under subsection (d)” after “components”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “Defense and oversee” and inserting “Defense, including the activities of the working group established under subsection (d), and oversee”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, taking into account the findings of the working group under subsection (d)” after “Defense”; and

(D) paragraph (3), by inserting “, taking into account the findings of the working group under subsection (d)” after “resilience”;

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

(3) by inserting after subsection (c), as amended by paragraph (1), the following new subsection:
“(d) WORKING GROUP.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a working group to integrate efforts to mitigate contested logistics challenges through the reduction of operational energy demand that are carried out within each armed force, across the armed forces, and with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and to conduct other coordinated functions relating to such efforts.

“(2) The head of the working group under paragraph (1) shall be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment. The Assistant Secretary shall supervise the members of the working group and provide guidance to such members with respect to specific operational energy plans and programs to be carried out pursuant to the strategy under subsection (e).

“(3) The members of the working group under paragraph (1) shall be appointed as follows:

“(A) A senior official of each armed force, who shall be nominated by the Secretary concerned and confirmed by the Senate to represent such armed force.

“(B) A senior official from each geographic and functional combatant command, who shall be appointed by the commander of the respective combatant command to represent such combatant command.
“(C) A senior official under the jurisdiction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who shall be appointed by the Chairman to represent the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff.

“(4) Each member of the working group shall be responsible for carrying out operational energy plans and programs and implementing coordinated initiatives pursuant to the strategy under subsection (e) for the respective component of the Department that the member represents.

“(5) The duties of the working group under paragraph (1) shall be as follows:

“(A) Planning for the integration of efforts to mitigate contested logistics challenges through the reduction of operational energy demand carried out within each armed force, across the armed forces, and with the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

“(B) Developing recommendations regarding the strategy for operational energy under subsection (e).

“(C) Developing recommendations relating to the development of, and modernization efforts for, platforms and weapons systems of the armed forces.

“(D) Developing recommendations to ensure that such development and modernization efforts
lead to increased lethality, extended range, and extended on-station time for tactical assets.

“(E) Developing recommendations to mitigate the effects of hostile action by a near-peer adversary targeting operational energy storage and operations of the armed forces, including through the use of innovative delivery systems, distributed storage, flexible contracting, and improved automation.”; and

(4) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “The Secretary of a military department” and inserting “Each member of the working group under subsection (d)”); and

(ii) by striking “conducted by the military department” and inserting “conducted by the respective component of the Department that the member represents for purposes of the working group”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “military department” and inserting “armed force”.

(e) MODIFICATIONS TO OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY.—Subsection (e) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (b)(2), is amended to read as follows:
“(1) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, in coordination with the working group under subsection (d), shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a department-wide transformational strategy for operational energy. The strategy shall be updated every five years and shall establish near-term, mid-term, and long-term goals, performance metrics to measure progress in meeting the goals, and a plan for implementation of the strategy within each armed force, across the armed forces, and with the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

“(2) The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) A plan to integrate efforts to mitigate contested logistics challenges through the reduction of operational energy demand within each armed force.

“(B) An assessment of how industry trends transitioning from the production of internal combustion engines to the development and production of alternative propulsion systems may affect the long-term availability of parts for military equipment, the fuel costs for such equipment, and the sustainability of such equipment.

“(C) An assessment of any fossil fuel reduction technologies, including electric, hydrogen, or other...
sustainable fuel technologies, that may reduce operational energy demand in the near-term or long-term.

“(D) An assessment of any risks or opportunities related to the development of tactical vehicles or other military equipment that use alternative propulsion systems, including any such risks or opportunities with respect the supply chain or resupply capabilities of the armed forces or the congruence of such systems with the systems used by allies of the United States.

“(E) An assessment of how the Secretaries concerned and the commanders of the combatant commands can better plan for challenges presented by near-peer adversaries in a contested logistics environment, including through innovative delivery systems, distributed storage, flexible contracting, and improved automation.

“(F) An assessment of any infrastructure investments of allied and partner countries that may affect operational energy availability in the event of a conflict with a near-peer adversary.

“(3) By authority of the Secretary of Defense, and taking into consideration the findings of the working group, the Assistant Secretary shall prescribe policies and
procedures for the implementation of the strategy and make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense with respect to specific operational energy plans and programs to be carried out pursuant to the strategy.

“(4) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget for fiscal year 2024 is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, and every five years thereafter, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy required under paragraph (1).”.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘contested logistics environment’ means an environment in which the armed forces engage in conflict with an adversary that presents challenges in all domains and directly targets logistics operations, facilities, and activities in the United States, abroad, or in transit from one location to the other.

“(2) The term ‘tactical vehicle’ means a vehicle owned by the Department of Defense or the armed forces and used in combat, combat support, combat
service support, tactical, or relief operations, or in
training for such operations.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2926(c)(5)
of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking
“subsection (e)(4)” and inserting “subsection (f)(4)”.

(f) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Sec-
retary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environ-
ment shall submit to the congressional defense committees
an interim report on any actions taken pursuant to the
amendments made by this section. Such report shall in-
clude an update regarding the establishment of the work-
ing group under section 2926(d) of title 10, United States
Code, as amended by subsection (b).
SEC. 332 [Log 72862]. GLOBAL BULK FUEL MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY.

(a) DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBLE COMBATANT COMMAND.—

(1) DESIGNATION REQUIRED.—Subchapter III of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2927. Global bulk fuel management and delivery

“The Secretary of Defense shall designate a combatant command to be responsible for bulk fuel management and delivery of the Department on a global basis.”.

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

“2927. Global bulk fuel management and delivery.”.

(3) DEADLINE FOR DESIGNATION; NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) make the designation required under section 2927 of title 10, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)); and

(B) provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives notice of the combatant command so designated.
(b) **GLOBAL BULK FUEL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.**—

(1) **STRATEGY REQUIRED.**—The commander of the combatant command designated under section 2927 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall prepare and submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy to develop the infrastructure and programs necessary to optimally support global bulk fuel management of the Department of Defense.

(2) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—The strategy under paragraph (1) shall include the following additional elements:

(A) A description of the current organizational responsibility for bulk fuel management of the Department, organized by geographic combatant command, including with respect to ordering, storage, and strategic and tactical transportation.

(B) A description of any legacy bulk fuel management assets of each of the geographic combatant commands.

(C) A description of the operational plan to exercise such assets to ensure full functionality
and to repair, upgrade, or replace such assets as necessary.

(D) An identification of the resources required for any such repairs, upgrades, or replacements.

(E) A description of the current programs relating to platforms, weapon systems, or research and development, that are aimed at managing fuel constraints by decreasing demand for fuel.

(F) An assessment of current and projected threats to forward-based bulk fuel delivery, storage, and distribution systems, and an assessment, based on such current and projected threats, of attrition to bulk fuel infrastructure, including storage and distribution systems, in a conflict involving near-peer foreign countries.

(G) An assessment of current days of supply guidance, petroleum war reserve requirements, and prepositioned war reserve stocks, based on operational tempo associated with distribution operations in a contested environment.

(H) An identification of the resources required to address any changes to such guid-
ance, requirements, or stocks recommended as the result of such assessment.

(I) An identification of any global shortfall with respect to bulk fuel management, organized by geographic combatant command, and a prioritized list of investment recommendations to address each shortfall identified.

(3) COORDINATION.—In preparing the strategy under paragraph (1), the commander of the combatant command specified in such paragraph shall coordinate with subject matter experts of the Joint Staff, the geographic combatant commands, the United States Transportation Command, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the military departments.

(e) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (ENERGY).—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Defense Logistics Agency (Energy), not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended before the date on which the notice under subsection (a)(3)(B) is provided.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2854 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended—
(1) in subsection (b), by striking “The organi-
zational element designated pursuant to subsection (a)” and inserting “The Secretary of Defense”; 
(2) in subsection (c), by striking “subsection (b)” and inserting “subsection (a)”; 
(3) by striking subsections (a) and (d); and 
(4) by redesignating subsections (b) and (e), as amended by paragraphs (1) and (2), as subsections (a) and (b), respectively.
SEC. 333 [Log 72864]. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ANNUAL REVIEWS OF F–35 SUSTAINMENT EFFORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEWS AND BRIEFINGS.—Not later than March 1 of each year of 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct an annual review of the sustainment efforts of the Department of Defense with respect to the F–35 aircraft program (including the air vehicle and propulsion elements of such program); and

(2) provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing on such review, including any findings of the Comptroller General as a result of such review.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each review under subsection (a)(1) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) The status of the sustainment strategy of the Department for the F–35 Lightning II aircraft program.

(2) The Department oversight and prime contractor management of key sustainment functions with respect to the F–35 aircraft program.

(3) The ability of the Department to reduce the costs, or otherwise maintain the affordability, of the sustainment of the F–35 fleet.
(4) Any other matters regarding the sustainment or affordability of the F–35 aircraft program that the Comptroller General determines to be of critical importance to the long-term viability of such program.

c) REPORTS.—Following the provision of each briefing under subsection (a)(2), at such time as is mutually agreed upon by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Comptroller General, the Comptroller General shall submit to such committee a report on the matters covered by the briefing.
SEC. 335 [Log 72920]. PILOT PROGRAM ON DIGITAL OPTIMIZATION OF ORGANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OPERATIONS.

(a) In General.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, The Secretary of the Defense shall initiate a pilot program under which the Secretary shall provide for the digitization of the facilities and operations of at least one covered depot.

(b) Elements of Pilot Program.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall provide for each of the following at the covered depot or depots at which the Secretary carries out the program:

(1) The delivery of a digital twin model of the maintenance, repair, and remanufacturing infrastructure and activities.

(2) The modeling and simulation of optimized facility configuration, logistics systems, and processes.

(3) The analysis of material flow and resource use to achieve key performance metrics for all levels of maintenance and repair.

(4) An assessment of automated, advanced, and additive manufacturing technologies that could improve maintenance, repair, and remanufacturing operations.
(5) The identification of investments necessary to achieve the efficiencies identified by the digital twin model required under paragraph (1).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of the digital twin model and associated analysis, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the efficiencies identified under the pilot program;

(2) a description of the infrastructure, workforce, and capital equipment investments necessary to achieve such efficiencies;

(3) the plan of the Secretary to undertake such investments; and

(4) the assessment of the Secretary of the potential applicability of the findings of the pilot program to other covered depots.

(d) COVERED DEPOT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered depot” includes any depot covered under section 2476(e) of title 10, United States Code, except for the following:

(1) Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Maine.

(2) Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii.
1  (3) Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington.
2  (4) Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Virginia.
Subtitle D—Risk Mitigation and Safety Improvement

SEC. 341. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT SAFETY COUNCIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 183a the following new section:

“§ 184. Joint Safety Council

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within the Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, a Joint Safety Council (in this section referred to as the ‘Council’).

“(b) COMPOSITION; APPOINTMENT; COMPENSATION.—(1) The Council shall include the following voting members:

“(A) The Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

“(B) The Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

“(C) The Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

“(D) The Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

“(E) The Vice Chief of Space Operations.

“(F) A member of the Senior Executive Service from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.
“(G) A member of the Senior Executive Service from the Office of the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

“(H) A member of the Senior Executive Service from the Office of the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

“(2) The Council shall include the following non-voting members:

“(A) The Director of Safety for the Department of the Army, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Army.

“(B) The Director of Safety for the Department of the Air Force, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force.

“(C) The Director of Safety for the Department of the Navy, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

“(D) The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Safety and Occupational Health, appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense as the Executive Secretary.

“(3)(A) Members of the Council serve at the will of the official who appointed them.
“(B) Vacancies on the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

“(4) Members of the Council may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Council.

“(c) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—(1) The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary’s designee, shall select one of the members of the Council who is a member of the armed forces to serve as Chair of the Council. Unless earlier removed, the Chair shall serve for a term of two years. The Chair shall serve as the Director of Operational and Training Safety for the Department of Defense.

“(2) The Vice Chair shall be a person appointed under subsection (b) who is a member of the Senior Executive Service. The Vice Chair shall report to the Chair and shall serve as Chair in his or her absence.

“(d) STAFF.—(1) The Council may appoint staff in accordance with section 3101 of title 5.

“(2) The Council may accept persons on detail from within the Department of Defense and from other Federal departments or agencies on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

“(e) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The Council may enter into contracts for the acquisition of administrative supplies, equipment, and personnel services for use by the
Council, to the extent that funds are available for such purposes.

“(f) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chair may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

“(g) DATA COLLECTION.—(1) Under regulations issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Council shall have access to Department of Defense databases necessary to carry out its responsibilities, including causal factors to be used for mishap reduction purposes.

“(2) Under regulations issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Council may enter into agreements with the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board, and any other Federal agency regarding the sharing of safety data.

“(h) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet quarterly and at the call of the Chair.

“(i) DUTIES.—The Council shall carry out the following responsibilities:

“(1) Subject to subsection (j), issuing, publishing, and updating regulations related to joint
safety, including regulations on the reporting and investigation of mishaps.

“(2) Establishing uniform data collection standards, a centralized collection system for mishaps in the Department of Defense, and a process for safeguarding sensitive data and information where appropriate.

“(3) Reviewing the compliance of each military department in adopting and using the uniform data collection standards established under paragraph (2).

“(4) Reviewing mishap data to assess, identify, and prioritize risk mitigation efforts and safety improvement efforts across the Department.

“(5) Establishing standards and requirements for the collection of equipment, simulator, training, pilot, and operator data.

“(6) Establishing requirements for each military department to collect and analyze any waivers issued relating to pilot or operator qualifications or standards.

“(7) Establishing, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, a requirement for each military department to implement a safety management system.
“(8) Reviewing the safety management system of each military department and the implementation of such systems.

“(9) Reviewing and assessing civilian and commercial safety programs and practices to determine the suitability of such programs for implementation in the Department.

“(10) Establishing a requirement for each military department to implement a system to monitor recommendations made in safety and legal investigation reports to ensure implementation of corrective actions.

“(11) Reviewing and providing feedback on the investments of the military departments in technological solutions for safety and mishap prevention.

“(j) REVIEW.—The decisions and recommendations of the Council are subject to review and approval by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

“(k) REPORT.—The Chair of the Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees semi-annual reports on the activities of the Council.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 183a the following new item:

“184. Joint Safety Council.”.
(a) Proposal for Establishment of Board.—
The Deputy Secretary of Defense shall develop a proposal for the establishment of a Mishap Investigation Review Board (in this section referred to as the “Board”) to provide independent oversight and review of safety and legal investigations into the facts and circumstances surrounding operational and training mishaps. The proposal shall include recommendations relating to—

(1) the size and composition of the Board;

(2) the process by which the Board would screen mishap investigations to identify unsatisfactory, biased, incomplete, or insufficient investigations requiring subsequent review by the Board, including whether the Board should review investigations meeting a predetermined threshold (such as all fatal mishaps or all Class A mishaps);

(3) the process by which the military departments, the Joint Safety Council established under section [341 / log 72878], and other components of the Department of Defense could refer pending or completed safety and legal investigations to the Board for review;
(4) the process by which the Board would evaluate a particular safety or legal investigation for accuracy, thoroughness, and objectivity;

(5) the requirements for and process by which the convening component of an investigation reviewed by the Board should address the findings of the Board’s review of that particular investigation;

(6) proposed procedures for safeguarding sensitive information collected during the investigation review process; and

(7) how and when the Board would be required to report to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Joint Safety Council established under section 341 on the activities of the Board, the outcomes of individual investigation reviews performed by the Board, and the assessment of the Board regarding cross-cutting themes and trends identified by those reviews; and

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Deputy Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committee the proposal required by subsection (a) and a timeline for establishing the Board.
SEC. 343 [Log 73125]. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTING TACTICAL VEHICLE TRAINING ACCIDENTS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees and to the Comptroller General of the United States a plan to address the recommendations in the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled “Army and Marine Corps Should Take Additional Actions to Mitigate and Prevent Training Accidents” (GAO–21–361). Each such plan shall include, with respect to each recommendation in such report that the Secretary concerned has implemented or intends to implement—

(1) a summary of actions that have been or will be taken to implement the recommendation; and

(2) a schedule, with specific milestones, for completing implementation of the recommendation.

(b) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary concerned shall carry out activities to implement the plan of the Secretary developed under subsection (a).
(2) Exception for implementation of certain recommendations.—

(A) Delayed implementation.—A Secretary concerned may initiate implementation of a recommendation in the report referred to in subsection (a) after the date specified in paragraph (1) if, on or before such date, the Secretary provides to the congressional defense committees a specific justification for the delay in implementation of such recommendation.

(B) Nonimplementation.—A Secretary concerned may decide not to implement a recommendation in the report referred to in subsection (a) if, on or before the date specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary provides to the congressional defense committees—

(i) a specific justification for the decision not to implement the recommendation; and

(ii) a summary of alternative actions the Secretary plans to take to address the conditions underlying the recommendation.

(e) Secretary Concerned.—In this section, the term “Secretary concerned” means—
(1) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to the Army; and

(2) the Secretary of the Navy, with respect to the Navy.
Subtitle E—Reports

SEC. 351 [Log 73118]. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING BORROWED MILITARY MANPOWER IN READINESS REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 482(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph (10):

“(11) Information regarding—

“(A) the extent to which any member of the armed forces is diverted, temporarily assigned, or detailed outside the member’s assigned unit or away from training in order to perform any function that had been performed by civilian employees of the Federal Government or by contractors prior to such diversion, temporary assignment, or detail; and

“(B) whether such function is within the scope of the skills required for the military occupational specialty of such member of the armed forces.”.
SEC. 352 [Log 72880]. ANNUAL REPORT ON MATERIAL READINESS OF NAVY SHIPS.

Section 8674(d) of title 10, United States Code is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “submit to the” and inserting “provide to the”;

(B) by inserting “a briefing and submit to such committees” after “congressional defense committees”; and

(C) by striking “setting forth” and inserting “regarding”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “in an unclassified form that is releasable to the public without further redaction.” and inserting “in—” and inserting “in—”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(A) a classified form that shall be available only to the congressional defense committees; and

“(B) an unclassified form that is releasable to the public without further redaction”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).
SEC. 353 [Log 73405]. STRATEGY AND ANNUAL REPORT ON CRITICAL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY.—

(1) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict shall submit to the congressional defense committees a five-year strategy to support the efforts of the Secretaries concerned to identify individuals who have proficiency in a critical language and to recruit and retain such individuals in the special operations forces of Armed Forces.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A baseline of foreign language proficiency requirements to be implemented within the special operations forces, disaggregated by Armed Force and by critical language.

(B) Annual recruitment targets for the number of candidates with demonstrated proficiency in a critical language to be selected for participation in the initial assessment and qualification programs of the special operations forces.
(C) A description of current and planned efforts of the Secretaries concerned and the Assistant Secretary to meet such annual recruitment targets.

(D) A description of any training programs used to enhance or maintain foreign language proficiency within the special operations forces, including any non-governmental programs used.

(E) An annual plan (for each of the five years covered by the strategy) to enhance and maintain foreign language proficiency within the special operations forces of each Armed Force.

(F) An annual plan (for each of the five years covered by the strategy) to retain members of the special operation forces of each Armed Force who have proficiency in a foreign language.

(G) A description of current and projected capabilities and activities that the Assistant Secretary determines are necessary to maintain proficiency in critical languages within the special operations forces.

(H) A plan to implement a training program for members of the special operations
forces who serve in positions that the Assistant Secretary determines require proficiency in a critical language to support the Department of Defense in strategic competition.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than December 31, 2022, and annually thereafter until December 31, 2027, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the recruitment, training, and retention of members of the special operations forces who have proficiency in a critical language.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the year for which the report is submitted, the following information:

(A) The number of candidates with demonstrated proficiency in a critical language who have been selected for participation in the initial assessment and qualification programs of the special operations forces, disaggregated by Armed Force of which the special operations force is a component.

(B) A description of any variance between the number specified in subparagraph (A) and
the recruitment target specified in the strategy under subsection (a)(2)(B) for the corresponding year, including a justification for any such variance.

(C) As compared to the total number of members of the special operations forces—

(i) the percentage of such members who have maintained proficiency in a critical language, disaggregated by Armed Force;

(ii) the percentage of such members who are enrolled in a critical language training program, disaggregated by Armed Force and by critical language; and

(iii) the average proficiency rating received by such members with respect to each critical language, disaggregated by Armed Force.

(D) As compared to the total number of members of the special operations force of each Armed Force who are assigned to a unit with the primary mission of advising foreign military—
(i) the percentage of such members who maintain proficiency in a foreign language relevant to such mission; and

(ii) the percentage of such members who are enrolled in a foreign language training program relevant to such mission.

(E) As compared to the required baseline specified in the strategy under subsection (a)(2)(A), the percentage of members of the special operations force who have proficiency in a critical language, disaggregated by Armed Force and by critical language.

(F) A description of any gaps in foreign language training identified by the Assistant Secretary with respect to the special operations forces.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “critical language” means a language identified by the Director of the National Security Education Program as critical to national security.

(2) The term “proficiency” means proficiency in a language, as assessed by the Defense Language Proficiency Test.
(3) The term “Secretary concerned” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) The term “special operations forces” means forces described under section 167(j) of title 10, United States Code.
Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 361. IMPROVEMENTS AND CLARIFICATIONS RELATED TO MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

(a) Prohibition on Charge for Transfer of Military Animals.—Subsection (d) of section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

(b) Inclusion of Military Working Dogs in Certain Research and Plans.—

(1) Research under Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate.—Subsection (b) of section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking “of members of the Armed Forces” and inserting “with respect to both members of the Armed Forces and military working dogs”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(9) To inform and advise the conduct of research on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality of members of the Armed Forces and military working dogs in combat.”.
(2) VETERINARIANS IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Subsection (d)(1) of such section is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

“(F) Veterinary services.”.
AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR RADAR SYSTEMS AND COMPLEMENTARY WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a Center of Excellence for radar systems and complementary workforce and education programs.

(b) Functions.—If the Secretary establishes the Center authorized under subsection (a), such Center shall be designed to further the expertise of the Department of Defense in the repair, sustainment, and support of radar systems, as identified by the Joint Radar Industrial Base Working Group and the Radar Supplier Resiliency Plan, by conducting the following activities, as appropriate:

(1) Facilitating collaboration among academia, the Department, and the commercial radar industry, including radar system repair and sustainment facilities.

(2) Establishing goals for research in areas of study relevant to advancing technology and facilitating better understanding of the necessity of radar systems in the growing development and reliance on automated and complex defense systems, including continuing education and training.
(3) Establishing at any institution of higher education with which the Secretary enters into an agreement under subsection (c) such activities as are necessary to develop and meet the requirements of the Department.

(4) Increasing communications with radar systems subject-matter experts in industry to learn and support state-of-the-art operational practices, especially studied future needs of the Department related to autonomous systems.

(c) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—If the Secretary establishes the Center authorized under subsection (a)—

(1) the Secretary may enter into an agreement with one or more institutions of higher education to provide for joint operation of the Center; and

(2) the Center may partner with nonprofit institutions and private industry with expertise in radar systems to further the mission of the Center.

(d) LOCATION.—If the Secretary establishes the Center authorized under subsection (a), in determining the location of the Center, the Secretary shall take into account the proximity to existing radar system facilities capable of efficiently facilitating partnership between the Department, industry, and an academic institution.
(e) COORDINATION.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the coordination or collaboration between any Center established under this section and any other established center of excellence.

(f) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).
Subtitle B—Other Department of Defense Organization and Management Matters

SEC. 911 [Log 72828]. CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF OFFICE OF LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION AS A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIELD ACTIVITY.

(a) TREATMENT OF OFFICE OF LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION AS A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIELD ACTIVITY.—

(1) TRANSFER TO CHAPTER 8.—Section 146 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred to subchapter I of chapter 8 of such title, inserted after section 197, and redesignated as section 198.

(2) TREATMENT AS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIELD ACTIVITY.—Section 198(a) of such title, as transferred and redesignated by subsection (a) of this subsection, is amended—

(A) by striking “in the Office of the Secretary of Defense an office to be known as the” and inserting “in the Department of Defense an”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary shall designate the Office as a Department of Defense Field Activity pursuant...
to section 191, effective as of the date of the
enactment of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry
Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).”.

(3) APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.—Such section
198 is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b) in the matter pre-
ceeding paragraph (1), by striking “Under Sec-
retary of Defense for Acquisition and
Sustainment” and inserting “Secretary of De-
fense”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(4), by striking
“Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition
and Sustainment” and inserting “Secretary”.

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CHAPTER 4.—The table of sections at
the beginning of chapter 4 of title 10, United
States Code, is amended by striking the item
relating to section 146.

(B) CHAPTER 8.—The table of sections at
the beginning of subtitle I of chapter 8 of such
title is amended by inserting after the item re-
lating to section 197 the following new item:

“198. Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION OF
PERSONNEL.—No personnel of the Office of Local De-
7  defense Community Cooperation under section 198 of title
2 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), may
3 be involuntarily separated from service with that Office
4 during the one-year period beginning on the date of the
5 enactment of this Act, except for cause.
6  (c) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS.—Any program,
7 project, or other activity administered by the Office of
8 Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense as
9 of the date of the enactment of the William M. (Mac)
11 Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) shall be administered
12 by the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation
13 under section 198 of title 10, United States Code (as
14 added by subsection (a)).
15  (d) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 905 of the Wil-
16 liam M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authoriza-
17 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is
18 repealed.
SEC. 1101. [LOG 72882] ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

SEC. 1102. [LOG 72883] ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.

SEC. 1105. [LOG 73119] COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF NAVAL AUDIT SERVICE OPERATIONS.

(a) Comptroller General Report.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to congressional defense committees a report on the operations of the Naval Audit Service. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of current and historical budgetary resources and authorized full-time employees provided to and utilized by the Naval Audit Service, as well as of any planned or anticipated changes to the Naval Audit Service’s level of resources or staff;

(2) information on the workload of the Naval Audit Service and where it devotes its resources;

(3) an assessment of the audit policies of the Naval Audit Service, how it determines where to devote resources, and its level of independence when performing audits and reporting audit results; and

(4) an assessment of the potential impacts of any planned or anticipated changes to the Naval Audit Service’s level of resources or staff.

(b) Limitation.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date that is 180 days after the date on which the report under
subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees—

(1) no individual may assign, transfer, transition, merge, consolidate, or eliminate any function, responsibility, authority, service, system, or program that was carried out by the Naval Audit Service as of January 1, 2021, to an entity other than the Naval Audit Service; and

(2) the number of full-time employees authorized for the Naval Audit Service may not be reduced below the total that is 10 percent less than the number that was authorized as of January 1, 2021.

(c) SECRETARY OF THE NAVY REPORT.—Not later than the date that is 90 days after the date the report under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report, including—

(1) the Navy’s assessment of the findings and recommendations of the Comptroller General in regard to the Naval Audit Service, including the Navy’s plans to implement the Comptroller General’s recommendations;

(2) any reports or studies completed since 2018 by the Navy or outside entities, including federally
funded research and development centers, into the
operations of the Naval Audit Service, and the
Navy’s response to the findings and recommenda-
tions of such reports; and

(3) the Secretary’s plans for any changes to the
activities, resources, staffing, authorities, respon-
sibilities, and mission of the Naval Audit Service.
SEC. 1106. [LOG 73120] IMPLEMENTATION OF GAO RECOMMENDATIONS ON TRACKING, RESPONSE, AND TRAINING FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGARDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to address the recommendations in the report of the U.S. Government Accountability Office titled “Sexual Harassment and Assault: Guidance Needed to Ensure Consistent Tracking, Response, and Training for DOD Civilians” (GAO–21–113).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall, with respect to each recommendation in the report described in paragraph (1) that the Secretary has implemented or intends to implement, include—

(A) a summary of actions that have been or will be taken to implement the recommendation; and

(B) a schedule, with specific milestones, for completing implementation of the recommendation.

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—Not later than one year after the date of the
enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan required under subsection (a).

(c) **Deadline for Implementation.**—

(1) **In General.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out activities to implement the plan developed under subsection (a).

(2) **Exception for Implementation of Certain Recommendations.**—

(A) **Delayed Implementation.**—The Secretary may initiate implementation of a recommendation in the report described in subsection (a)(1) after the date specified in paragraph (1) if the Secretary provides the congressional defense committees with a specific justification for the delay in implementation of such recommendation on or before such date.

(B) **Nonimplementation.**—The Secretary may decide not to implement a recommendation in the report described in subsection (a)(1) if the Secretary provides to the congressional defense committees, on or before the date specified in paragraph (1)—
(i) a specific justification for the decision not to implement the recommendation; and

(ii) a summary of alternative actions the Secretary plans to take to address the conditions underlying the recommendation.
SEC. 1109. [LOG 73121] AMENDMENT TO DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION REPORTING.

Section 113 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 551 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting “of members and civilian employees” after “inclusion”;

(2) in subsection (l)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

“(B) efforts to reflect, across the civilian workforce of the Department and of each armed force, the diversity of the population of the United States; and”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “and civilian employees of the Department” after “members of the armed forces”; and

(3) in subsection (m)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and
(B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

“(7) The number of civilian employees of the Department, disaggregated by military department, gender, race, and ethnicity—

“(A) in each grade of the General Schedule;

“(B) in each grade of the Senior Executive Service;

“(C) paid at levels above grade GS-15 of the General Schedule but who are not members of the Senior Executive Service;

“(D) paid under the Federal Wage System, and

“(E) paid under alternative pay systems.”.
SEC. 2001 [Log 73010]. SHORT TITLE.

This division and title XLVI of division D may be cited as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022”.
SEC. 2002 [Log 73011]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

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

(1) October 1, 2024; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025.

(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, 2024; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2025 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing
projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.
SEC. 2003 [Log 73012]. EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

(1) October 1, 2021; or

(2) the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2101 [Log 73013]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<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>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Rucker</td>
<td>$66,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
<td>$55,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Fort Irwin</td>
<td>$52,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Stewart</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>West Loch Naval Magazine Annex</td>
<td>$51,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Fort Leavenworth</td>
<td>$34,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Knox</td>
<td>$27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Fort Polk</td>
<td>$111,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort Detrick</td>
<td>$23,981,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Meade</td>
<td>$81,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Armaments Center</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fort Hamilton</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watertown Arsenal</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Letterkenny Army Depot</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Hood</td>
<td>$90,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Shape Headquarters</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Smith Barracks</td>
<td>$33,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Camp Grafenwoehr</td>
<td>$103,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classified Location</td>
<td>Classified Location</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2102 [Log 73014]. FAMILY HOUSING.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Vicenza</td>
<td>Family Housing New Construction</td>
<td>$92,304,000</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 $22,545,000.
SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2017 PROJECT.

(a) Extension.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division B of Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2688), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (130 Stat. 2689), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

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

**Army: Extension of 2017 Project Authorization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Wiesbaden Army Airfield</td>
<td>Hazardous Material Storage Building</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2105 [Log 73500]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ______) for Fort Wainwright, Alaska, for construction of Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of such Public Law (134 Stat. ______), the Secretary of the Army may construct—

(1) an Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing building of 104,300 square feet to incorporate a modified standard design; and

(2) an outdoor recreational shelter, sports fields and courts, barbecue and leisure area, and fitness stations associated with the Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT AMOUNTS.—

(1) DIVISION B TABLE.—The authorization table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ______) is amended in the item relating to Fort Wainwright, Alaska, by striking “$114,000,000” and inserting
“$146,000,000” to reflect the project modification made by subsection (a).

(2) Division D Table.—The funding table in section 4601 of Public Law 116–283 (134 Stat. _____) is amended in the item relating to Fort Wainwright Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing by striking “$59,000” in the Conference Authorized column and inserting “$91,000” to reflect the project modification made by subsection (a).
SEC. 2106 [Log 73511]. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED FUNDING SOURCE FOR CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT.

To carry out an unspecified minor military construction project in the amount of $3,600,000 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, to construct a 6,000 square foot recycling center to meet the requirements of a qualified recycling program at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may use funds available to the Secretary under section 2667(e)(1)(C) of title 10, United States Code, in addition to funds appropriated for unspecified minor military construction for the project.
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:

<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>Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>San Nicolas Island</td>
<td>$19,907,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andersen Air Force Base</td>
<td>$50,890,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$507,527,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Kaneohe</td>
<td>$101,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station</td>
<td>$321,417,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Fallon</td>
<td>$42,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Station Norfolk</td>
<td>$269,693,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norfolk Naval Shipyard</td>
<td>$156,380,000</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 installation outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:
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>Fleet Activities Yokosuka</td>
<td>$49,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2202 [Log 73017]. FAMILY HOUSING.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Units or Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Marine Barracks Washington</td>
<td>Family housing improvements</td>
<td>$10,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Fleet Activities Yokosuka</td>
<td>Family housing improvements</td>
<td>$61,469,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Planning and Design.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2203(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $3,634,000.
SEC. 2203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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 [Log 73019]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson</td>
<td>$251,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Davis-Monthan Air Force Base</td>
<td>$13,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Vandenberg Air Force Base</td>
<td>$67,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Schriever Air Force Base</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$85,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Barksdale Air Force Base</td>
<td>$272,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Joint Base Andrews</td>
<td>$3,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Hanscom Air Force Base</td>
<td>$66,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Offutt Air Force Base</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base</td>
<td>$160,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Joint Base Charleston</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Ellsworth Air Force Base</td>
<td>$242,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$192,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$24,000,000</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
1 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin</td>
<td>$7,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal</td>
<td>$14,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$206,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misawa Air Base</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Royal Air Force Lakenheath</td>
<td>$104,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2302 [Log 73020]. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.—Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 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 $105,528,000.

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—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 $10,458,000.
SEC. 2303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2017 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division B of Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2688), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in sections 2301 and 2902 of that Act (130 Stat. 2696, 2743), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

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

**Air Force: Extension of 2017 Project Authorizations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany ..........</td>
<td>Ramstein Air Base ......</td>
<td>37 AS Squadron Operations/Aircraft Maintenance Unit</td>
<td>$13,437,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spangdahlem Air Base</td>
<td>F/A-22 Low Observable/Composite Repair Facility</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spangdahlem Air Base</td>
<td>Upgrade Hardened Aircraft Shelters for F/A-22</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam ..............</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>APR - Munitions Storage Igloos, Phase 2</td>
<td>$35,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>APR - SATCOM C4I Facility</td>
<td>$14,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan .............</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base ........</td>
<td>APR - Replace Munitions Structures</td>
<td>$19,815,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokota Air Base .......</td>
<td>C-130J Corrosion Control Hangar</td>
<td>$23,777,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokota Air Base .......</td>
<td>Construct Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Facility</td>
<td>$8,243,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Hanscom Air Force Base</td>
<td>Vandenberg Gate Complex</td>
<td>$10,965,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Air Force: Extension of 2017 Project Authorizations—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Royal Air Force</td>
<td>Main Gate Complex</td>
<td>$16,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2305 [Log 73502]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA.

(a) Fiscal Year 2018 Project.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1825) for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, for construction of a Fire Station, as specified in the funding table in section 4601 of that Public Law (131 Stat. 2002), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a crash rescue/structural fire station encompassing up to 3,588 square meters.

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

(1) for construction of Site Development, Utilities, and Demo Phase 1, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 3,698 lineal meters of waste water utilities;
(B) up to 6,306 lineal meters of storm water utilities; and

(C) two emergency power backup generators;

(2) for construction of Munitions Storage Facilities, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 4,393 square meters of aircraft support equipment storage yard;

(B) up to 1,535 square meters of tactical missile maintenance facility; and

(C) up to 560 square meters of missile warhead assembly and maintenance shop and storage;

(3) for construction of 53 WEG Complex, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 1,693 square meters of aircraft maintenance shop;

(B) up to 1,458 square meters of fuel systems maintenance dock; and

(C) up to 3,471 square meters of group headquarters;
(4) for construction of 53 WEG Subscale Drone Facility, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 511 square meters of pilotless aircraft shop in a separate facility;

(5) for construction of CE/Contracting/USACE Complex, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 557 square meters of base engineer storage shed 6000 area; and

(B) up to 183 square meters of non-Air Force administrative office;

(6) for construction of Logistics Readiness Squadron Complex, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 802 square meters of supply administrative headquarters;

(B) up to 528 square meters of vehicle wash rack; and

(C) up to 528 square meters of vehicle service rack;
(7) for construction of Fire Station Silver Flag #4, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 651 square meters of fire station;

(8) for construction of AFCEC RDT&E, as specified in the Natural Disaster Recovery Justification Book dated August 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 501 square meters of CE Mat Test Runway Support Building;

(B) up to 1,214 square meters of Robotics Range Control Support Building; and

(C) up to 953 square meters of fire garage;

(9) for construction of Flightline–Munitions Storage, 7000 Area, as specified in the funding table in section 4603 of that Public Law (133 Stat. 2103), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 1,861 square meters of above ground magazines; and

(B) up to 530 square meters of air support equipment shop/storage facility pad;
(10) for construction of Site Development, Utilities and Demo Phase 2, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(6) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ___), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 5,233 lineal meters of storm water utilities;

(B) up to 48,560 square meters of roads;

(C) up to 3,612 lineal meters of gas pipeline; and

(D) up to 993 square meters of water fire pumping station with an emergency backup generator;

(11) for construction of Tyndall AFB Gate Complexes, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(9) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ___), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 52,694 square meters of roadway with serpentines; and

(B) up to 20 active/passive barriers;
(12) for construction of Deployment Center/Flight Line Dining/AAFES, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(11) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ____), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 144 square meters of AAFES shoppette;

(13) for construction of Airfield Drainage, as specified in such funding table and modified by section 2306(a)(12) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ____), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct—

(A) up to 37,357 meters of drainage ditch;

(B) up to 18,891 meters of storm drain piping;

(C) up to 19,131 meters of box culvert;

(D) up to 3,704 meters of concrete block swale;

(E) up to 555 storm drain structures; and

(F) up to 81,500 square meters of storm drain ponds; and

(14) for construction of 325th Fighting Wing HQ Facility, as specified in such funding table and
modified by section 2306(a)(13) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ____), the Secretary of the Air Force may construct up to 769 square meters of separate administrative space for SAPR/SARC.
SEC. 2401 [Log 73022]. 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>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>$13,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Base Coronado</td>
<td>$54,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Buckley Air Force Base</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>$62,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam</td>
<td>$29,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort Meade</td>
<td>$1,201,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Kirtland Air Force Base</td>
<td>$8,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>$29,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor</td>
<td>$59,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Ramstein Air Base</td>
<td>$93,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misawa Air Base</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Royal Air Force Lakenheath</td>
<td>$19,283,000</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>California</td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Station Miramar</td>
<td>$4,054,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake</td>
<td>$9,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling</td>
<td>$31,261,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>MacDill Air Force Base</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>$17,593,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Stewart</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base</td>
<td>$19,314,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Naval Base Guam</td>
<td>$38,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Camp Grayling</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Camp Shelby</td>
<td>$45,655,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fort Drum</td>
<td>$27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$27,169,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Cavalier Air Force Station</td>
<td>$24,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport</td>
<td>$4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Fort Allen</td>
<td>$12,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Ramey Unit School</td>
<td>$10,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>National Geospatial Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>$5,299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>$2,965,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
tions in section 2403(a) and available for energy conserva-
tion projects as specified in the funding table in section
4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy con-
servation 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 fol-
lowing 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>Japan</td>
<td>Naval Air Facility Atsugi</td>
<td>$3,810,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Camp Arifjan</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2403 [Log 73024]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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.
SEC. 2404 [Log 73505]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2017 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division B of Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2688), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (130 Stat. 2700), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2024, whichever is later.

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Original Authorized Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yokota Air Base</td>
<td>Hanger/AMU</td>
<td>$39,466,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subtitle A—North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program

SEC. 2501 [Log 73025]. 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 [Log 73026]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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.
Subtitle B—Host Country In-Kind Contributions

SEC. 2511 [Log 73027]. REPUBLIC OF KOREA FUNDED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT 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</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys</td>
<td>Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing</td>
<td>$52,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys</td>
<td>Type I Aircraft Parking Apron and Parallel Taxiway</td>
<td>$48,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Camp Humphreys</td>
<td>Black Hat Intelligence Fusion Center</td>
<td>$149,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Mujuk</td>
<td>Expeditionary Dining Facility</td>
<td>$10,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>Gimhae Air Base</td>
<td>Repair Contingency Hospital</td>
<td>$75,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>Osan Air Base</td>
<td>Munitions Storage Area Move Delta (Phase 2)</td>
<td>$171,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) AUTHORIZED APPROACH TO CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.—Section 2350k of title 10, United States Code, shall apply with respect to the construction of the Black Hat Intelligence Fusion Center at Camp Humphreys, Republic of Korea, as set forth in the table in subsection (a).
Pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland for required in-kind contributions, the Secretary of Defense may accept military construction projects for the installations or locations in the Republic of Poland, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

### Republic of Poland Funded Construction Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Poznan</td>
<td>Command and Control Facility</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Poznan</td>
<td>Information Systems Facility</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2601 [Log 73028]. 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 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>Beale Air Force Base</td>
<td>$33,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Putnam</td>
<td>$17,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>$13,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Barrigada National Guard Complex</td>
<td>$34,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Jerome</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Bloomington</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>National Guard Reserve Center</td>
<td>$16,732,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Camp Minden</td>
<td>$13,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Lake Charles</td>
<td>$18,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Camp Grayling</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Camp Shelby</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Butte</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Camp Ashland</td>
<td>$11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>North Dakota Army National Guard Recruiting</td>
<td>$15,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>McEntire Joint National Guard Base</td>
<td>$8,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>National Guard Armory Troutville</td>
<td>$13,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Guard Aviation Support Facility</td>
<td>$5,850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2602 [Log 73029]. 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 fund-
ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army Reserve installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army Reserve</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Army Reserve Center Southfield</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Fort McCoy</td>
<td>$94,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2603 [Log 73030]. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS 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 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Naval Operational Support Center Battle Creek</td>
<td>$49,090,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minneapolis Air Reserve Station</td>
<td>$14,350,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2604 [Log 73031]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Barnes Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$12,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Newcastle Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$17,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Boise Air Terminal</td>
<td>$6,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Abraham Capital Airport</td>
<td>$10,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Alpena County Regional Airport</td>
<td>$23,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. K. Kellogg Regional Airport</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Jackson International Airport</td>
<td>$9,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Schenectady Municipal Airport</td>
<td>$10,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Camp Perry</td>
<td>$7,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>McEntire Joint National Guard Base</td>
<td>$9,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Joe Foss Field</td>
<td>$9,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Travis Field</td>
<td>$44,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Cheyenne Municipal Airport</td>
<td>$13,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2605 [Log 73032]. 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 construc-
tion projects for the installations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Homestead Air Force Reserve Base</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Air Force Base</td>
<td>$18,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station</td>
<td>$10,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Youngstown Air Reserve Station</td>
<td>$8,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2606 [Log 73033]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2021, 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. 2701 [Log 73034]. 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, 2021, 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.
Subtitle A—Military Construction  
Program Changes  

SEC. 2801 [Log 73038]. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY  
TO USE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FUNDS TO MEET CERTAIN UNITED STATES  
MILITARY-RELATED CONSTRUCTION NEEDS  
IN FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.  

Section 2804 of title 10, United States Code, is  
amended to read as follows:  

“§ 2804. Special construction authority for certain  
military-related construction needs in  
friendly foreign countries  

“(a) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary  
concerned may carry out a construction project in a  
friendly foreign country, and perform planning and design  
to support such a project, that the Secretary determines  
meets each of the following conditions:  

“(1) The commander of the geographic combat-  
ant command in which the construction project will  
be carried out identified the construction project as  
necessary to support vital United States military re-  
quirements related to strategic laydown opportuni-  
ties at an air port of debarkation, sea port of debar-  
kation, or rail or other logistics support location.
“(2) The construction project will not be carried out at a military installation that is considered a main operating base.

“(3) The use of construction authority under this section is not duplicative of other construction authorities available to the Secretary concerned to carry out the construction project.

“(4) The funds made available under the authority of this section for the construction project—

“(A) will be sufficient to produce a complete and usable facility or other improvement or complete the repair of an existing facility or improvement; to and

“(B) will not require additional funds from other Department of Defense accounts.

“(5) The level of construction will be the minimum necessary to meet the vital military requirements identified under paragraph (1).

“(6) Deferral of the construction project pending inclusion of the project proposal in the next budget submission is inconsistent with the vital military requirements identified under paragraph (1) and other national security or national interests of the United States.
“(b) USE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.—The Secretary concerned may obligate from appropriations available to the Secretary concerned for operation and maintenance amounts necessary to carry out a covered construction project.

“(c) NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—

“(1)/notification required.—Before using appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance to carry out a covered construction project that has an estimated cost in excess of the amounts authorized for unspecified minor military construction projects under section 2805(c) of this title, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the specified congressional committees the following notices:

“(A) A notice regarding the proposed initiation of planning and design for the covered construction project.

“(B) A notice regarding the proposed solicitation of a contract for the covered construction project.

“(2) NOTIFICATION ELEMENTS.—The notices required by paragraph (1) with regard to a covered construction project shall include the following:
“(A) A certification that the conditions specified in subsection (a) are satisfied with regard to the covered construction project.

“(B) A description of the purpose for which appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance will be obligated.

“(C) All relevant documentation detailing the covered construction project, including planning and design.

“(D) An estimate of the total amount to be obligated for the covered construction project.

“(E) An explanation of the harm to national security or national interests that would occur if the covered construction project was deferred to permit inclusion in the next budget submission.

“(3) NOTICE AND WAIT.—A covered construction project may be carried out only after the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date the second notice required by paragraph (1) is received by the specified congressional committees, including when a copy of the notification is provided in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.
“(4) Effect of Failure to Submit Notifications.—If the notices required by paragraph (1) with regard to a covered construction project are not submitted to the specified congressional committees by the required date, appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance may not be obligated or expended after that date under the authority of this section to carry out covered construction projects until the date on which all late notices are finally submitted.

“(d) Annual Limitations on Use of Authority.—

“(1) Total Cost Limitation.—For each fiscal year, the total cost of the covered construction projects carried out by each Secretary concerned using, in whole or in part, appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance shall not exceed $50,000,000.

“(2) Additional Obligation Authority.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may authorize the obligation under this section of not more than an additional $10,000,000 of appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines
that the additional funds are needed for costs associated with contract closeouts.

“(3) PROJECT LIMITATION.—The total amount of operation and maintenance funds used for a single covered construction project shall not exceed $10,000,000.

“(e) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—This section, section 2805 of this title, and section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723) are the only authorities available to the Secretary concerned to use appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance to carry out construction projects.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘covered construction project’ means a construction project meeting the conditions specified in subsection (a) that the Secretary concerned may carry out using appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance under the authority of this section.

“(2) The term ‘specified congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans
Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(g) DURATION.—The authority of the Secretary concerned to commence a covered construction project under the authority of this section shall expire on September 30, 2026.”
SEC. 2802. INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION REGARDING SOLICITATION AND AWARD OF SUBCONTRACTS UNDER MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUBCONTRACTS.—Section 2851 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

“(d) INFORMATION AND NOTICE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING SOLICITATION AND AWARD OF SUBCONTRACTS.—(1) The recipient of a contract for a construction project described in subsection (c)(1) to be carried out in a State shall make publicly available on a website of the General Services Administration or the Small Business Administration, as applicable, any solicitation made by the contract recipient under the contract for a subcontract with an estimated value of $250,000 or more.

“(2) The Secretary of Defense shall—

“(A) maintain on the Internet site required by subsection (c)(1) information regarding the solicita-
tion date and award date (or anticipated date) for each subcontract described in paragraph (1);

“(B) submit written notice of the award of the original contract for a project described in subsection (c)(1) to be carried out in a State, and each subcontract described in paragraph (1) under the contract, to each State agency that enforces workers’ compensation or minimum wage laws in the State in which the contract or subcontract will be carried out; and

“(C) in the case of the award of a contract for a project described in subsection (c)(1) to be carried out in a State, and any subcontract described in paragraph (1) under the contract, with an estimated value of $2,000,000 or more, submit written notice of the award of the contract or subcontract within 30 days after the award to each Senator of the State in which the contract or subcontract will be carried out and the Member of the House of Representatives representing the congressional district in which the contract or subcontract will be carried out.

“(3) In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘Member of the House of Rep-
Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

“(B) The term ‘State’ means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(e) EXCLUSION OF CLASSIFIED PROJECTS.—Subsections (c) and (d) do not apply to a classified construction project otherwise described in subsection (c)(1).”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (d) of section 2851 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(2), shall apply with respect to a contract for a construction project described in subsection (c)(1) of such section that—

(1) is entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) was entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, if the first solicitation made by the contract recipient under the contract for a subcontract with an estimated value of $250,000 or more is made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2803 [Log 73522]. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZED COST AND SCOPE OF WORK VARIATIONS.

(a) PROCESS FOR APPROVING CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS; LIMITATIONS.—Subsections (c) and (d) of section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

“(c) EXCEPTIONS TO LIMITATION ON COST VARIATIONS AND SCOPE OF WORK REDUCTIONS.—(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (D), the Secretary concerned may waive the percentage or dollar cost limitation applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project under subsection (a) and approve an increase in the cost authorized for the project in excess of that limitation if the Secretary concerned notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the cost increase in the manner provided in this paragraph.

“(B) The notification required by subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) identify the amount of the cost increase and the reasons for the increase;

“(ii) certify that the cost increase is sufficient to meet the mission requirement identified in the justification data provided to Congress as part of the request for authorization of the project; and

“(iii) describe the funds proposed to be used to finance the cost increase.
“(C) A waiver and approval by the Secretary concerned under subparagraph (A) shall take effect only after the end of the 14-day period beginning on the date on which the notification required by such subparagraph is received by the appropriate committees of Congress in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.

“(D) The Secretary concerned may not use the authority provided by subparagraph (A) to waive the cost limitation applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project and approve an increase in the cost authorized for the project that would increase the project cost by more than 50 percent of the total authorized cost of the project.

“(E) In addition to the notification required by this paragraph, subsection (f) applies whenever a military construction project or military family housing project with a total authorized cost greater than $40,000,000 will have a cost increase of 25 percent or more. Subsection (f) may not be construed to authorize a cost increase in excess of the limitation imposed by subparagraph (D).

“(2)(A) The Secretary concerned may waive the percentage or dollar cost limitation applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project under subsection (a) and approve a decrease in the cost authorized for the project in excess of that limitation if
the Secretary concerned notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the cost decrease not later than 14 days after the date funds are obligated in connection with the project.

"(B) The notification required by subparagraph (A) shall be provided in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.

"(3)(A) The Secretary concerned may waive the limitation on a reduction in the scope of work applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project under subsection (b)(1) and approve a scope of work reduction for the project in excess of that limitation if the Secretary concerned notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the reduction in the manner provided in this paragraph.

"(B) The notification required by subparagraph (A) shall—

"(i) describe the reduction in the scope of work and the reasons for the decrease; and

"(ii) certify that the mission requirement identified in the justification data provided to Congress can still be met with the reduced scope.

"(C) A waiver and approval by the Secretary concerned under subparagraph (A) shall take effect only after the end of the 14-day period beginning on the date on
which the notification required by such subparagraph is received by the appropriate committees of Congress in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.

“(d) EXCEPTIONS TO LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF WORK INCREASES.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary concerned may waive the limitation on an increase in the scope of work applicable to a military construction project or a military family housing project under subsection (b)(1) and approve an increase in the scope of work for the project in excess of that limitation if the Secretary concerned notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the reduction in the manner provided in this subsection.

“(2) The notification required by paragraph (1) shall describe the increase in the scope of work and the reasons for the increase.

“(3) A waiver and approval by the Secretary concerned under paragraph (1) shall take effect only after the end of the 14-day period beginning on the date on which the notification required by such paragraph is received by the appropriate committees of Congress in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.

“(4) The Secretary concerned may not use the authority provided by paragraph (1) to waive the limitation on an increase in the scope of work applicable to a military
construction project or a military family housing project and approve an increase in the scope of work for the project that would increase the scope of work by more than 10 percent of the amount specified for the project in the justification data provided to Congress as part of the request for authorization of the project.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATED TO CALCULATING LIMITATION ON COST VARIATIONS.—Section 2853(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “the amount appropriated for such project” and inserting “the total authorized cost of the project”

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “COST VARIATIONS AUTHORIZED; LIMITATION.—” after the enumerator “(a)”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “SCOPE OF WORK VARIATIONS AUTHORIZED; LIMITATION.—” after the enumerator “(b)”;

(3) in subsection (e), by inserting “ADDITIONAL COST VARIATION EXCEPTIONS.—” after the enumerator “(e)”;

(4) in subsection (f), by inserting “ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN COST INCREASES.—” after the enumerator “(f)”; and
(5) in subsection (g), by inserting “RELATION TO OTHER LAW.—” after the enumerator “(g)”. 
SEC. 2804 [Log 73039]. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF
TEMPORARY, LIMITED AUTHORITY TO USE
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN CERTAIN
AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Two-year Extension of Authority.—Sub-
section (h) of section 2808 of the Military Construction
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of
Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723), as most recently
amended by section 2806(a) of the Military Construction
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of
Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. ___), is further amend-
ed—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “December
31, 2021” and inserting “December 31, 2023”; and

(2) paragraph (2), by striking “fiscal year
2022” and inserting “fiscal year 2024”.

(b) Continuation of Limitation on Use of Au-
thority.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 2808 of the Mili-
(division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723), as
most recently amended by subsections (b) and (c) of sec-
tion 2806 of the Military Construction Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283;
134 Stat. ___), is further amended—

(1) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B);
(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as sub-
paragraph (A); and
(3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
paragraphs:
“(B) The period beginning October 1, 2021,
and ending on the earlier of December 31, 2022, or
the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing
funds for military activities of the Department of
Defense for fiscal year 2023.
“(C) The period beginning October 1, 2022,
and ending on the earlier of December 31, 2023, or
the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing
funds for military activities of the Department of
Defense for fiscal year 2024.”.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT MONETARY LIMI-
TATION.—Subsection (e) of section 2808 of the Military
Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (di-
vision B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723) is
amended by adding at the end the following new para-
graph:
“(3) The total amount of operation and maintenance
funds used for a single construction project carried out
under the authority of this section shall not exceed
$15,000,000.”.
(d) MODIFICATION OF NOTICE AND WAIT REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723) is amended—

(1) by striking “10-day period” and inserting “14-day period”; and

(2) by striking “or, if earlier, the end of the 7-day period beginning on the date on which” and inserting “, including when”.

SEC. 2813 [Log 72841]. REQUIRED INVESTMENTS IN IMPROVING MILITARY UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING.

(a) INVESTMENTS IN MILITARY UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING.—

(1) INVESTMENTS REQUIRED.—Of the total amount authorized to be appropriated by the National Defense Authorization Act for a covered fiscal year for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization activities of a military department, the Secretary of that military department shall reserve an amount equal to five percent of the estimated replacement cost of the inventory of unimproved military unaccompanied housing under the jurisdiction of that Secretary for the purpose of carrying out projects for the improvement of military unaccompanied housing:

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term “military unaccompanied housing” means military housing intended to be occupied by members of the Armed Forces serving a tour of duty unaccompanied by dependents.

(B) The term “replacement cost”, with respect to military unaccompanied housing, means the amount that would be required to re-
place the remaining service potential of that
military unaccompanied housing.

(3) **Duration of Investment Requirement.**—Paragraph (1) shall apply for fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) **Comptroller General Assessment.**—

(1) **Assessment Required.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent assessment of the condition of unaccompanied military housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the military departments. As elements of the assessment, the Comptroller General shall analyze—

(A) how the prioritization of Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization outlays has impacted department infrastructure identified as quality-of-life infrastructure;

(B) how that prioritization interacts with the regular budget process for military construction projects; and

(C) the extent to which Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization funds are being used to improve quality-of-life infrastructure.
(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than February 2, 2022, the Comptroller General shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) REPORT.—No later than December 31, 2022, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).
SEC. 2814. IMPROVEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS AND INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.

(a) SAFETY INSPECTION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

(1) SAFETY INSPECTION REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department shall complete an inspection of all facilities under the jurisdiction of that Secretary used as a child development center to identify any unresolved safety issues, including lead, asbestos, and mold, that adversely impact the facilities.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after completing the safety inspections required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the safety inspections.

(B) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The Secretary of a military department shall include in the report prepared by that Secretary the following:
(i) The identity and location of each child development center at which unresolved safety issues, including lead, asbestos, and mold, were found.

(ii) For each identified child development center—

(I) a description of the safety issues found; and

(II) the proposed plan and schedule and projected cost to remediate the safety issues found.

(b) Ten-Year Facility Improvement Plan for Child Development Centers.—

(1) Facility improvement plan required.—Each Secretary of a military department shall establish a plan to renovate facilities under the jurisdiction of that Secretary used as a child development center so that, no later December 31, 2031—

(A) no child development center is identified as being in poor or failing condition according to the facility condition index of that military department; and

(B) all facility projects involving a child development center that were included on the
priority lists within Appendix C of the “Department of Defense Report to the Congressional Defense Committees On Department of Defense Child Development Programs” published in 2020 are completed.

(2) Report on Facilities Improvement Plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the facilities improvement plan established by that Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1). The report shall include the following:

(A) Details regarding the child development center facility improvement plan.

(B) An estimate of the funding required to complete the facility improvement plan before the deadline specified in paragraph (1).

(C) The plan of the Secretary to obtain the funding necessary to complete the facility improvement plan.

(D) Any additional statutory authorities that the Secretary needs to complete the facility
improvement plan before the deadline specified in paragraph (1).

(E) A plan to execute preventive maintenance on other child development center facilities to prevent more from degrading to poor or failing condition.

(3) STATUS REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter until the date specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a status report on the progress made by that Secretary toward accomplishing the facility improvement plan established by that Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1). Such a report shall include the following:

(A) Details about projects planned, funded, under construction, and completed under the facility improvement plan.

(B) Updated funding requirements to complete all child development center facility construction under the facility improvement plan.
(C) Any changes to the plan of the Secretary to obtain the funding necessary to complete the facility improvement plan.

(D) Any additional statutory authorities that the Secretary needs to complete the facility improvement plan before the deadline specified in paragraph (1).

(c) **PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, each Secretary of a military department shall seek to enter into at least one agreement with a private entity to provide child care to the children of personnel (including members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense) under the jurisdiction of that Secretary.

(2) **REPORTING.**—

(A) **PRELIMINARY REPORTS.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments shall jointly submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Represent-
atives a report regarding progress in carrying out paragraph (1).

(B) REGULAR REPORTS.—Upon entering into an agreement under paragraph (1) and annually thereafter until the termination of such agreement, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding such agreement. Such a report shall include—

(i) the terms of the agreement, including cost to the United States;

(ii) the number of children described in paragraph (1) projected to receive child care under such agreement; and

(iii) if applicable, the actual number of children described in paragraph (1) who received child care under such agreement served during the previous year.

(d) CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “child development center” has the meaning given that term in section 2871(2) of title 10, United States Code, and includes facilities identified as a child care center or day care center.
Subtitle C—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2821 [Log 73048]. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Chapter 861 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8616 the following new section:

“§ 8617. National Museum of the United States Navy

“(a) Authority to Support Development and Operation of Museum.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy may select and enter into a contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement with one or more eligible non-profit organizations to support the development, design, construction, renovation, or operation of a multipurpose museum to serve as the National Museum of the United States Navy.

“(2) The Secretary may—

“(A) authorize a partner organization to contract for each phase of development, design, construction, renovation, or operation of the museum, or all such phases; or

“(B) authorize acceptance of funds from a partner organization for each or all such phases.
“(b) PURPOSES OF MUSEUM.—(1) The museum shall be used for the identification, curation, storage, and public viewing of artifacts and artwork of significance to the Navy, as agreed to by the Secretary of the Navy.

“(2) The museum also may be used to support such education, training, research, and associated activities as the Secretary considers compatible with and in support of the museum and the mission of the Naval History and Heritage Command.

“(c) ACCEPTANCE UPON COMPLETION.—Upon the satisfactory completion, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, of any phase of the museum, and upon the satisfaction of any financial obligations incident thereto, the Secretary shall accept such phase of the museum from the partner organization, and all right, title, and interest in and to such phase of the museum shall vest in the United States. Upon becoming the property of the United States, the Secretary shall assume administrative jurisdiction over such phase of the museum.

“(d) LEASE AUTHORITY.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy may lease portions of the museum to an eligible non-profit organization for use in generating revenue for the support of activities of the museum and for such administrative purposes as may be necessary for support of the
museum. Such a lease may not include any part of the
collection of the museum.

“(2) Any rent received by the Secretary under a lease
under paragraph (1), including rent-in-kind, shall be used
solely to cover or defray the costs of development, mainte-
nance, or operation of the museum.

“(e) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT GIFTS.—(1) The Sec-
retary of the Navy may accept, hold, administer, and
spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real property, per-
sonal property, or money made on the condition that the
gift, devise, or bequest be used for the benefit, or in con-
nection with, the establishment, operation, or mainte-
nance, of the museum. Section 2601 (other than sub-
sections (b), (c), and (e)) of this title shall apply to gifts
accepted under this subsection.

“(2) The Secretary may display at the museum rec-
ognition for an individual or organization that contributes
money to a partner organization, or an individual or orga-
nization that contributes a gift directly to the Navy, for
the benefit of the museum, whether or not the contribution
is subject to the condition that the recognition be provided.
The Secretary shall prescribe regulations governing the
circumstances under which contributor recognition may be
provided, appropriate forms of recognition, and suitable
display standards.
“(3) The Secretary may authorize the sale of donated property received under paragraph (1). A sale under this paragraph need not be conducted in accordance with disposal requirements that would otherwise apply, so long as the sale is conducted at arms-length and includes an auditable transaction record.

“(4) Any money received under paragraph (1) and any proceeds from the sale of property under paragraph (3) shall be deposited into a fund established in the Treasury to support the museum.

“(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with a contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement under subsection (a) or a lease under subsection (d) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

“(g) USE OF NAVY INDICATORS.—(1) In a contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement under subsection (a) or a lease under subsection (d), the Secretary of the Navy may authorize, consistent with section 2260 (other than subsection (d)) of this title, a partner organization to enter into licensing, marketing, and sponsorship agreements relating to Navy indicators, including the manufacture and sale of merchandise for sale by the mu-
seum, subject to the approval of the Department of the Navy.

“(2) No such licensing, marketing, or sponsorship agreement may be entered into if it would reflect unfavorably on the ability of the Department of the Navy, any of its employees, or any member of the armed forces to carry out any responsibility or duty in a fair and objective manner, or if the Secretary determines that the use of the Navy indicator would compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of the Navy.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘eligible nonprofit organization’ means an entity that—

“(A) qualifies as an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

“(B) has as its primary purpose the preservation and promotion of the history and heritage of the Navy.

“(2) The term ‘museum’ means the National Museum of the United States Navy, including its facilities and grounds.

“(3) The term ‘Navy indicators’ includes trademarks and service marks, names, identities, abbre-
viations, official insignia, seals, emblems, and acro-

nyms of the Navy and Marine Corps, including un-
derlying units, and specifically includes the term
‘National Museum of the United States Navy’.

“(4) The term ‘partner organization’ means an eligible nonprofit organization with whom the Sec-

retary of the Navy enters into a contract, coopera-
tive agreement, or other agreement under subsection
(a) or a lease under subsection (d).”.
Subtitle D—Military Facilities

Master Plan Requirements

SEC. 2831 [Log 73147]. COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT OF MASTER PLANS FOR MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Section 2864(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) The commander of a major military installation shall develop and update the master plan for that major military installation in consultation with representatives of the government of the State in which the installation is located and representatives of local governments in the vicinity of the installation to improve cooperation and consistency between the Department of Defense and such governments in addressing each component of the master plan described in paragraph (1).

“(B) The consultation required by subparagraph (A) is in addition to the consultation specifically required by subsection (b)(1) in connection with the transportation component of the master plan for a major military installation.”.
SEC. 2832 [Log 73137]. PROMPT COMPLETION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE COMPONENT OF MASTER PLANS FOR AT-RISK MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF AT-RISK INSTALLATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department shall—

(1) identify at least two major military installations under the jurisdiction of that Secretary that the Secretary considers most at risk from extreme weather events; and

(2) notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the major military installations identified under paragraph (1).

(b) COMPLETION DEADLINE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the military installation resilience component of the master plan for each major military installation identified by the Secretary under subsection (a) is completed.

(c) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 60 days after completion of a master plan component as required by subsection (b) for a major military installation, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall brief the Com-
mittees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the results of the master plan efforts for that major military installation.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “major military installation” has the meaning given that term in section 2864(f) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term “master plan” means the master plan required by section 2864(a) of title 10, United States Code, for a major military installation.
Subtitle E—Matters Related to Unified Facilities Criteria and Military Construction Planning and Design

SEC. 2841 [Log 73150]. AMENDMENT OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA TO REQUIRE INCLUSION OF PRIVATE NURSING AND LACTATION SPACE IN CERTAIN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall amend UFC 1–4.2 (Nursing and Lactation Rooms) of the Unified Facilities Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) to require that military construction planning and design for buildings likely to be regularly frequented by nursing mothers who are members of the uniformed services, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, contractor personnel, or visitors include a private nursing and lactation room or other private space suitable for that purpose.

(b) DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Defense shall complete the amendment process required by subsection (a) and implement the amended UFC 1–4.2 not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2842. ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE ENERGY RESILIENCY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) Amendment of Unified Facilities Criteria Required.—The Secretary of Defense shall amend the Unified Facilities Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) to require that planning and design for military construction projects inside the United States include consideration of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of installing an energy microgrid as part of the project, including intentional islanding capability of at least seven consecutive days, for the purpose of—

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

(2) facilitating implementation and greater use of the authority provided by subsection (h) of section 2911 of title 10, United States Code, as added and amended by section 2825 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–283).

(b) Contracts for Emergency Access to Existing On-Installation Renewable Energy Sources.—In the case of a covered renewable energy generating source located on a military installation pursuant to a lease of non-excess defense property under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the mili-
tary department concerned is encouraged to negotiate with
the owner and operator of the renewable energy gener-
atating source to revise the lease contract to permit the mili-
tary installation to access the renewable energy generating
source during an emergency. The negotiations shall in-
clude consideration of the ease of modifying the renewable
energy generating source to include an islanding capa-
bility, the necessity of additional infrastructure to tie the
renewable energy generating source into the installation
energy grid, and the cost of such modifications and infra-
structure.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “covered renewable energy gener-
atating source” means a renewable energy generating
source that, on the date of the enactment of this
Act—

(A) is located on a military installation in-
side the United States; but

(B) cannot be used as a direct source of
resilient energy for the installation in the event
of a power disruption.

(2) The term “islanding capability” refers to
the ability to remove an energy system, such as a
microgrid, from the local utility grid and to operate
the energy system, at least temporarily, as an inte-
grated, stand-alone system, during an emergency involving the loss of external electric power supply.

(3) The term “microgrid” means an integrated energy system consisting of interconnected loads and energy resources with an islanding capability to permit functioning separate from the local utility grid.
SEC. 2843 [Log 72829]. CONSIDERATION OF ANTICIPATED INCREASED SHARE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE VEHICLE FLEET AND OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

(a) Amendment of Unified Facilities Criteria Required.—The Secretary of Defense shall amend the Unified Facilities Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) to require that military construction planning and design for buildings, including military housing, and related parking structures and surface lots to be constructed for military installations inside the United States include the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles when inclusion of charging stations is feasible and cost effective given the anticipated need for charging stations to service electric vehicles in the Department of Defense vehicle fleet and electric vehicles owned by members of the Armed Forces and Department employees.

(b) Implementation.—

(1) Source of Services.—Each Secretary of a military department may utilize expertise within the military department or contract with an outside entity to make the determinations required by subsections (c) through (f) related to the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles.
(2) Determinations.—Determinations required by subsections (e) through (f) shall be a data-driven analysis for the purpose of enabling alignment between internal and external stakeholders and addressing key questions regarding the installation of charging stations, including the composition of the electric vehicle fleet, ownership costs, and kilowatt hour load profiles for targeted locations. The parties making these determinations shall make use of modeling and multiple scenarios to optimize initial investments and identify priority locations for investment.

(e) Considerations Related to Charging Station Location.—A determination of whether inclusion of charging stations is feasible and cost effective as part of a military construction project shall include consideration of the following:

(1) Calculation of detailed energy profiles of existing loads at locations to include the impacts of managed and non-managed charging options.

(2) Local electric vehicle charging profiles, vehicle traffic patterns and flow to readily access charging stations, signage needs, proximity to anticipated users of charging stations, and existing building load profiles.
(3) Availability of adequate space for vehicles awaiting charging during peak usage times.

(4) Required infrastructure upgrades, including electrical wiring.

(5) Safety protocols.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO TYPE AND NUMBER OF CHARGING STATIONS.—A determination of the type and number of charging stations to include as part of a military construction project shall include consideration of the following:

(1) The different capabilities and energy demands between level 1 charging, level 2 charging, and level 3 charging.

(2) The current and anticipated future distribution of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and plug-in electric vehicles for a proposed charging station location and how many electric vehicles will need to be charged at the same time.

(3) In the case of level 3 charging, which provides the fastest charging rates, an assessment of supporting utilities infrastructure, potential gaps, and required improvements.

(4) The costs and benefits of using a single connector versus multi-connector units.
(5) The interoperability of chargers and the potential future needs or applications for chargers, such as vehicle-to-grid or vehicle-to-building applications.

e) Considerations Related to Charging Station Ownership.—A determination of the optimal ownership method to provide charging stations as part of a military construction project shall include consideration of the following:

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

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

(3) Use of financing models in which energy and charging infrastructure operations and maintenance are treated as a service.

(4) Network and data collection requirements, including considerations related to communications with charging and utility networks, managed charging, grid curtailment, and electric vehicles as a grid asset.

(5) Cyber and physical security concerns and best practices associated with different ownership, network, and control models.
(f) **Considerations Related to Power Source.**—A determination of the optimal power source to provide charging stations as part of a military construction project shall include consideration of the following:

(1) Transformer and substation requirements.

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

(g) **Installation Plans for Charging Stations Required.**—

(1) **Infrastructure Development Plans.**—

For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, each Secretary of a military department shall complete for at least five military installations in the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary an infrastructure development plan for the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles.

(2) **Inclusion of Electricity Microgrid.**—

Each infrastructure development plan shall include the use of a microgrid that will be sufficient—

(A) to cover anticipated electricity demand of electric vehicles using charging stations included in the plan; and

(B) to improve installation energy resilience.

(h) **Definitions.**—In this section:
(1) The term “charging station” refers to a collection of one or more electric vehicle supply equipment units.

(2) The term “connector” refers to the socket or cable that connects an electric vehicle being charged to the electric vehicle supply equipment unit.

(3) The term “electric vehicle” includes—

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

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

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

(5) The term “level 1 charging” refers to an electric vehicle charging method that provides charging through a 120 volt alternating current plug and supplies approximately two to five miles of range per hour of charging time.

(6) The term “level 2 charging” refers to an electric vehicle charging method that provides charg-
ing through a 240 volt alternating current receptacle, requires a dedicated 40-Amp circuit and supplies approximately 10 to 20 miles of range per hour of charging time.

(7) The term “level 3 charging”, also known as DC Fast Charging, refers to an electric vehicle charging method that provides charging via direct current equipment that does not require a convertor and supplies approximately 60 to 80 miles of range per 20 min of charging.

(8) The term “microgrid” refers to a group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources within clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid.
SEC. 2844. CONDITIONS ON REVISION OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA OR UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS REGARDING USE OF VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW SYSTEMS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives before executing any revision to the Unified Facilities Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) or Unified Facilities Guide Specifications regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow systems.

(b) ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE NOTIFICATION.—To be effective as congressional notification for purposes of subsection (a), the notice submitted by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment must—

(1) be in writing;

(2) specify the nature of the revision to be made to the Unified Facility Criteria/DoD Building Code (UFC 1–200–01) or Unified Facilities Guide Specifications regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow systems;

(3) explain the justification for the revision; and
(4) be received by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives at least 30 days before the revision takes effect.
Subtitle F—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2851 [Log 73389]. MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FORMER NAVY PROPERTY CONVEYED TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO.

(a) Modification of Original Use Restriction.—Section 3(a) of Public Law 87–662 (76 Stat. 546) is amended by inserting after “educational purposes” the following: “, which may include technology innovation and entrepreneurship programs and establishment of innovation incubators”.

(b) Execution.—If necessary to effectuate the amendment made by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall execute and file in the appropriate office an amended deed or other appropriate instrument reflecting the modification of restrictions on the use of former Camp Matthews conveyed to the regents of the University of California pursuant to Public Law 87–662.
Subtitle G—Authorized Pilot Programs

SEC. 2861 [Log 73151]. PILOT PROGRAM ON INCREASED USE OF MASS TIMBER IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) Pilot Program Required.—Each Secretary of a military department shall conduct a pilot program to evaluate the effect that the use of mass timber as the primary construction material in military construction may have on the environmental sustainability, infrastructure resilience, cost effectiveness, and construction timeliness of military construction.

(b) Project Selection and Locations.—

(1) Minimum Number of Projects.—Each Secretary of a military department shall carry out at least one military construction project under the pilot program.

(2) Project Locations.—The pilot program shall be conducted at military installations in the continental United States—

(A) that are identified as vulnerable to extreme weather events; and—

(B) for which a military construction project is authorized but a request for proposal has not been released.
(c) **Inclusion of Military Unaccompanied Housing Project.**—The Secretaries of the military departments shall coordinate the selection of military construction projects to be carried out under the pilot program so that at least one of the military construction projects involves construction of military unaccompanied housing.

(d) **Program Authority.**—The Secretary of a military department may carry out a military construction project under the pilot program using the authorities available to the Secretary of Defense under section 2914 of title 10, United States Code, regarding military construction projects for energy resilience, energy security, and energy conservation.

(e) **Duration of Program.**—The authority of the Secretary of a military department to carry out a military construction project under the pilot program shall expire on September 30, 2024. Any construction commenced under the pilot program before the expiration date may continue to completion.

(f) **Reporting Requirement.**—

   (1) **Report Required.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter through December 31, 2024, the Secretaries of the military departments
shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the progress of the pilot program.

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

(A) A description of the status of the military construction projects selected to be conducted under the pilot program.

(B) An explanation of the reasons why those military construction projects were selected.

(C) An analysis of the projected or actual carbon footprint, resilience to extreme weather events, construction timeliness, and cost effectiveness of the military construction projects conducted under the pilot program using mass timber as compared to other materials historically used in military construction.

(D) Any updated guidance the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment has released in relation to the procurement policy for future military construction projects based on comparable benefits realized from use of mass timber, including guidance on prioritizing sustainable materials in establishing
evaluation criteria for military construction project contracts when technically feasible.

(g) MASS TIMBER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “mass timber” includes the following:

2. Nail-laminated timber.
4. Laminated strand lumber.
5. Laminated veneer lumber.
Subtitle H—Asia-Pacific and Indo-Pacific Issues

SEC. 2871 [Log 73155]. IMPROVED OVERSIGHT OF CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES PROVIDED BY NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING SYSTEMS COMMAND PACIFIC.

The Secretary of the Navy shall designate an administrative position within the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific for the purpose of improving the continuity of management and oversight of real property and infrastructure assets in the Pacific Area of Responsibility related to the training needs of the Armed Forces, particularly regarding leased property for which the lease will expire within 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.
Subtitle I—Miscellaneous Studies and Reports

SEC. 2881 [Log 72902]. IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE GAPS AND VULNERABILITIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEFENSIVE CYBERSECURITY CAPABILITIES.

Section 2504(3)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) as clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv); and

(2) by inserting before clause (ii), as so redesignated, the following new clause:

“(i) gaps and vulnerabilities related to—

“(I) current and projected impacts of climate change; and

“(II) defensive cybersecurity capabilities;”.

Subtitle J—Other Matters

SEC. 2891 [Log 73472]. CLARIFICATION OF INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.

Section 2861 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (division B of Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. _____) is amended by striking “requirements of national model fire codes developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the International Code Council” and inserting “NFPA 1, Fire Code of the National Fire Protection Association and applicable requirements of the international building code and international fire code of the International Code Council”.

SEC. 3401. [Log 73531] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $13,650,000 for fiscal year 2022 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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The committee remains concerned about the logistics challenges our armed services will encounter in a contested environment. In particular, the committee is cognizant of the obstacles related to energy that could lead to disruptions in operations due to potential intermittent energy availability.

While the committee is aware of the Department of Defense's nascent efforts to address these issues, the lack of coordination and the focus on addressing both supply- and demand-side element of the problem is concerning. The committee observes that some of the Department's policies, such as a preference for a single drop-in fuel type, may not be the only option for meeting certain requirements of the National Defense Strategy.

The committee notes that industry, as well as our allies and partners, have been investing in hydrogen fuels, electric propulsion systems, and other systems that increase the range and on-station time of fossil fuel vehicles and that these systems could be selectively applied to reduce the risk in a contested environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, in coordination with the Director of Logistics for the Joint Staff, the Assistant Service Secretaries of the military departments for Energy, Installations, and Environment, the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 15, 2022, that identifies and evaluates viable operational energy architectures including but not limited to the above for their value in reducing the demand on the contested logistics enterprise. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

1. an assessment of alternate-fuel-based commercial platforms and products, and the level of suitability, effort, and risk associated with adapting them for Department of Defense use;
2. a general discussion about potential performance benefits and corresponding operational benefits of platforms powered by alternate fuels, with a specific focus on the feasibility, benefits, and risks of using hydrogen fuels and cached hydrogen fuel feedstock for operational energy in expeditionary advanced base operations;
3. a discussion of current and future production capacity by U.S. allies and partners for fuel alternatives that could address demand in a contested environment, with a specific focus on the commercial availability of hydrogen and
hydrogen fuel feedstocks within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility;

(4) a review of transportation safety and storage capacity for fuel alternatives, with a focus on the feasibility, benefits, and risks of transporting hydrogen gas in bulk as well as storing hydrogen fuel feedstocks; and

(5) a list of recommendations for Department of Defense research and development investments to address the demand side of the contested logistics environment.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Air Force Mobility Sustainment and Modernization

The committee recognizes the importance of a strong Air Force Reserve Component that can provide needed surge capability to the Active Component during times of peak demand. The Reserve Component is an especially critical force provider of inter- and intra-theater mobility assets to United States Transportation Command, via the Air Force Air Mobility Command. To that end, the committee is concerned that the Air Force continues to divest legacy aircraft from the Reserve Component while it modernizes the Active Component.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, on the Air Force’s sustainment and modernization plans for the global fleet of C-17 and C-130 aircraft, broken out by Active and Reserve Components, including an assessment of the need for standardized fielding allocations and permanent aircraft tail number assignments for Reserve Component airlift squadrons.

Army Futures Command Depot-Level Maintenance

While the committee is encouraged by the ongoing work of Army Futures Command to modernize Army platforms, it is concerned about how these future systems will be maintained. The committee believes that there must be planning and infrastructure in place for the sustained maintenance of these systems, and that depot-level maintenance will be particularly important. It is also critical that the introduction of new equipment maintenance obligations be effectively integrated with existing capabilities to ensure that Army Futures Command can meet delivery schedule requirements. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2022, that includes the following:

(1) an analysis of the ability of the Army to perform depot-level sustained maintenance of any future systems developed by Army Futures Command; and

(2) recommendations for additional maintenance capabilities that will need to be established to sustain such systems.
C-130 Depot Maintenance Capacity

The committee is aware that Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps C-130 depot maintenance is performed at multiple locations and Air Force Air Logistics Centers, and it has concerns about potential capacity and capability shortfalls to execute overflow or surge C-130 depot maintenance. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, on the Air Force’s efforts to ensure that adequate capacity and capability exists to complete all current and forecast C-130 depot maintenance. The briefing should include an explanation of C-130 depot work performed, by location; a description of the workforce composition at each location, broken down between government and contractor employees; and a description of each location’s existing additional capability and capacity to meet surge or overflow C-130 depot maintenance. If capability or capacity shortfalls are identified, the briefing should include the Air Force’s plans to mitigate these shortfalls.

Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund Cash Management Actions

The committee is aware that the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund has faced cash management challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent reduced operational tempos of the individual services, and that the Defense Logistics Agency has executed multiple near-term actions to maintain adequate cash balances, including purchase order reductions, reprogramming actions, and rate increases. However, the committee is concerned with the potential longer-term impacts to readiness and supply chain resilience as a result of these cash management actions. Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Defense Logistics Agency to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, on the overall solvency of the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund. At a minimum, the report shall address the following elements:

1. a review of monthly fiscal years 2020 and 2021 cash balances compared to upper and lower limits, and cash management actions taken to ensure adequate balances;

2. an assessment of the impact to the supply base from cash management actions taken in fiscal years 2020 and 2021;

3. a review of strategies implemented to lessen the impact on the supply base, especially smaller vendors, due to fiscal year 2020-2021 cash management actions;

4. an assessment of what impact reduced purchase order actions in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 will have on future readiness over 6-month, 12-month, 18-month, and 24-month time horizons;

5. A review of actions taken in the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2022 that will allow for the normalization of purchase orders in execution year 2022;
(6) an identification of the percentage of fluctuation related to long-range forecasting and demand requirements for troop support end items, and an assessment of specific processes used to track and reduce such fluctuations; and

(7) a recommendation as to whether shifting from a long-range forecasting model to a consumption pull model would create a more consistent purchase order environment and facilitate cost reductions as a result of greater certainty for contractors in the supply chain, and whether reducing the range of minimum and maximum contract obligations to a range of plus or minus 20 percent of annual estimated quantities would relieve ordering fluctuation and improve supply chain resilience.

F-35 Organic Maintenance Capability

The committee recognizes the importance of the F-35 Lightning II program to our national defense and its foreign partners. The committee is concerned that the program faces affordability challenges for the services, and that organic repair capability could play a large role in reducing sustainment costs.

Given the significance of the F-35 program to the future of tactical air for the military, the Department of Defense’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 organic maintenance capability of the F–35. At minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

(1) depot standup, including prospects for moving some aspects from contract-led to organic repair capability; F-35 Joint Program Office efforts to speed up the establishment of depot maintenance capability; technical data rights and unique tooling requirements associated with an expanded organic depot repair capability; prime and sub-prime contractor efforts to provide required technical data and unique tooling in accordance with organic repair requirements; and an assessment of the actual versus forecast complexity for scheduled and unscheduled depot-level repair actions, as well as planned efforts to account for expanded complex repair requirements;

(2) options, progress, and impact for organic supply chain management; options and efforts to make supply chain management an organic task, as well as assessment of potential cost savings in doing so;

(3) field-level maintenance challenges including Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS), ALIS to Operational Data Integrated Network transition, lack of technical data and unique tooling, and reliability and maintainability problems; assessment of key drivers of Not Mission Capable for Maintenance (NMC-M) rates; assessment of Department efforts to address key drivers to NMC-M rates; and

(4) 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, 2022, 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.

Ground Combat Vehicle Maintenance Modernization Report

The committee is aware that while Army rotary-wing aviation has digitized their systems to increase efficiency, those in ground combat vehicle maintenance are still using paper records for multiple processes including ordering parts and standard checks. The committee is concerned that such techniques slow the maintenance process down and increase the risk of human error. The committee notes that recent reports have highlighted Army Materiel Command's efforts to modernize and invest in technologies that will speed up and improve the maintenance process. The committee applauds these efforts and believes there is room to investigate further modernization efforts involving ground combat units force-wide.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, assessing at a minimum the following:

1. a description of current field-level maintenance procedures for ground combat vehicles;
2. a review of current efforts that the Department of the Army has taken to digitize items including, but not limited to, procedures and manuals;
3. a discussion of the options available for further digitization and the expected efficiencies that can be gained from these possible changes;
4. a cost estimate for procuring said capabilities; and
5. an estimated implementation plan and timeline for doing so.

Landing Gear System Management

The committee is aware of seven landing gear related Air Force flight mishaps between June 2020 and May 2021, involving seven different aircraft (A-10, C-17, F-15, F-16, F-22, F-35, and MQ-9), and has concerns about landing gear systems management across the total Air Force inventory. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, on the Air Force's efforts to reduce landing gear related mishaps and discrepancies across its entire inventory of aircraft. The briefing should include a 10-year historical review of landing gear related mishaps; identification of any trend data across platforms; and an assessment of the need to consolidate management of total inventory landing gear systems to one organization within the Air Force as a means to identify trend data across platforms, develop common solutions, and reduce Air Force landing gear systems malfunctions and mishaps.
Predictive Maintenance

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has in recent years undertaken various initiatives to determine the most effective and efficient way to plan and perform maintenance on its weapon systems, including through preventive maintenance performed on a regular schedule and conditions-based maintenance performed at predetermined trigger events. The military services have begun developing predictive maintenance programs that rely on sensor technology, data analytics, and algorithms, rather than calendars and current conditions, to better plan what maintenance is needed when. If performed effectively, predictive maintenance can reduce weapon system downtime, ensure adequate supply of needed parts, and decrease costs.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the incorporation of predictive maintenance into the military services’ weapon system sustainment. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the extent to which the Department and the military services have incorporated predictive maintenance into the sustainment of ground combat systems, ships and submarines, and aircraft;

(2) the extent to which the Department and the military services have set goals, resourced, tested, and executed their predictive maintenance efforts; and

(3) the extent to which the Department and the military services have established policies and implemented processes to track and manage predictive maintenance efforts.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

READINESS ISSUES

Body-Worn Cameras for Military Law Enforcement

The committee recognizes the expansive use of body cameras by law enforcement personnel around the nation, along with the positive benefits that result from their use. However, the committee also notes that there are differences between some of the tasks that military law enforcement and civilian law enforcement are called to perform. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, assessing the use of body cameras by military law enforcement. The committee believes that local community stakeholders should also be engaged during the production of this report, to make sure their thoughts and suggestions are taken into consideration and incorporated into any final report recommendations. The report shall include at a minimum the following:
an assessment of the viability of using body cameras by military law enforcement personnel;
(2) a description of the duties where their use would be the most appropriate and impactful;
(3) a discussion of what policies would need to be in place to govern the storage, release, and distribution of camera recordings to address accountability, transparency, and national security concerns;
(4) a cost estimate of deployment and storage of camera equipment; and
(5) to the extent that body cameras are deemed appropriate and necessary for use by military law enforcement personnel, an implementation plan for their deployment and use.

Navy Optimized Fleet Response Plan

The committee notes that in order to address its persistently low readiness levels, the Navy implemented a revised operational schedule, the Optimized Fleet Response Plan (OFRP), in November 2014. OFRP was intended to address several problems that had developed as the Navy coped with heavy operational demands. These included increased ship deployment lengths, reduced or deferred maintenance, decreased predictability for sailors and the ship repair industrial base, declining ship conditions across the fleet, and longer maintenance periods. The Navy’s implementation of the OFRP—and readiness recovery more broadly—is premised on adherence to more sustainable deployment, training, and maintenance schedules.

However, the Navy has faced persistent challenges in implementing OFRP since its inception and Navy readiness declined between 2017 and 2019. In addition, the Navy has experienced continued difficulties with ship maintenance timeliness, implementing training for the high-end fight, limiting deployment lengths, maintaining ship readiness after deployment to provide for surge capacity, meeting “fit and fill” crewing goals across the fleet, and maintaining carrier air wing readiness. In October 2020, the Navy updated its OFRP instruction to implement additional changes and address lessons learned. The committee remains concerned about the Navy’s implementation of OFRP and its effect on the Navy’s readiness recovery.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:
(1) the extent to which the Navy has been successful in achieving OFRP goals for maintenance completion, timeliness, training certifications, personnel fit/fill rates, operational availability, and others;
(2) the extent to which OFRP implementation impacted carrier air wing maintenance, training, and readiness;
(3) the extent to which the Navy has taken action to improve OFRP and the challenges it faces in maximizing the fleet’s operational availability; and
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 November 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.

Next Generation 911

The committee recognizes the importance of quick response times in responding to emergencies on military installations. Incidents at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, and Washington Navy Yard show the importance and need for rapid alert systems and responses. The committee is aware of Department of Defense’s ongoing efforts to upgrade their public safety communications ecosystem, taking advantage of innovative technological solutions in the emergency services space to increase efficiency and save lives. The committee is encouraged by these steps by the Department and looks forward to further progress in this realm as their planning continues.

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, including at a minimum the following:

(1) an update of ongoing efforts and plans to modernize emergency alert systems on domestic installations;
(2) a discussion on the specific challenges to modernizing emergency alert systems on domestic installations;
(3) an assessment of the possible use of an outside project manager or consulting service to assist in Department efforts to modernize emergency alert systems on domestic installations; and
(4) a description of next steps for the implementation of this program.

Parachute Management System

The committee continues its interest in updating the way in which the Army manages parachute systems. In the committee report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116-442), the committee required a report on Personnel Parachute and Cargo Management Inventory which the Army provided to the committee on January 8, 2021. The report concluded that the existing paper-based system used by parachute riggers is inadequate. As a result, the Army is developing an interim parachute management system that is slated to be replaced by a program of record in the 2027 timeframe.

The committee is concerned that the Army has decided to forgo suitable commercially available parachute management systems, and instead develop a government solution to bridge the gap between today and the program of record replacement. The committee notes that the report does not conclude that the
commercially available systems do not meet the Army’s requirements. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, containing at a minimum an analysis of the ability of commercial parachute management solutions to meet Army requirements and the cost of developing a government solution versus deploying an interim solution for parachute management with a commercial-off-the-shelf system.

Preserving Military Training Routes

The committee commends the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse (the Clearinghouse) for its efforts in ensuring that compatible energy development for energy security does not present an undue national security risk or undermine readiness. The committee notes that the Clearinghouse has conducted considerable analysis related to potential wind energy projects on military training routes and ensuring that adequate mitigations are in place to avoid any adverse impact on military operations and readiness. Further, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to engage with all stakeholders as part of its process to assess and make a determination of whether an individual project is compatible. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2022, to include, at a minimum the following:

(1) an update on the process by which the Clearinghouse reviews and seeks stakeholder input on proposed wind energy projects with the potential to impact military training routes;
(2) a review of available mitigations to include technological mitigations being used to avoid any negative impact to readiness;
(3) any ongoing research and development programs to mitigate readiness impacts of wind turbines and how emerging technologies are factored into the Clearinghouse's compatibility analysis;
(4) a discussion of how the Clearinghouse assesses the cumulative impacts of wind projects on the viability of a military training route; and
(5) a list of military training routes that are no longer in use due to wind energy projects, and what training mitigations were put in place to counter the readiness impacts of those routes not being available for use.

Readiness Modeling

The committee is encouraged by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment's efforts to improve readiness and control lifecycle costs. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to expand these efforts across the enterprise and look at the potential for using modeling for all complex defense systems, performing simulation and analytically optimizing readiness and lifecycle cost outcomes. The committee notes that this methodology could reliably redefine readiness not as a single measure, but as a cost-optimized curve that could
provide Congress and the Department with multiple support options across an array of budgetary scenarios thereby increasing understanding of the steps required to reduce lifecycle costs and improve system performance. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2021, on efforts to standardize readiness modeling for major weapon systems across the Department of Defense enterprise.

OTHER MATTERS

Briefing on Progress of Cleanup Actions Related to Department of Defense-Caused Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Contamination

The committee remains concerned about the progress of environmental remediation at sites contaminated with perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) caused by the Department of Defense. The committee recognizes the concerns of communities impacted by this contamination and their frustration with poor communication by the Department. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing not later than February 1, 2022, on the progress of all ongoing environmental remediation actions to clean up PFOS- and PFOA-contaminated sites. The briefing shall at a minimum include the following:

1. a list of contaminated sites by service;
2. the status of environmental remediation at each site;
3. for sites that have completed the preliminary assessment or site inspection phase, the number that have been assessed to require no further action and the justification for this finding;
4. for sites that have proceeded to the remedial investigation or feasibility study phase, the timeline for completion of this phase;
5. for sites that have completed the remedial investigation or feasibility study phase, a discussion of next steps to include, where appropriate, the justification for a finding that no further action is required;
6. a discussion of any site where duly promulgated State standards or regulations have been assessed as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements; and
7. the means by which the Department is communicating with community stakeholders about the progress of environmental remediation actions.

Continuing Foreign Language Education

The committee recognizes the importance of providing ongoing foreign language instruction to maintain linguists’ highly perishable skills after they transition from education or training settings to operational environments. In addition, given the importance of frequently updating language and cultural awareness training content, it is also critical that the Department of Defense
monitor the quality and suitability of its post-schoolhouse language training programs and establish metrics to ensure training effectiveness. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2022, that includes the following:

1. a summary of the Department's in-person and virtual offerings for language professionals to sustain their proficiency, including information on these platforms' online and mobile accessibility;
2. a description of the Department's utilization of both organic and commercially available advanced foreign language tools;
3. a description of the extent to which the Department's current tools and programs include multimedia content, including video, audio, print, and interactive features; and
4. information on the oversight and management of these programs, including an assessment of the necessity and feasibility of establishing an executive agent for continued foreign language education.

Fire Detection and Monitoring

The committee is aware of past Department of Defense efforts to assist the State of California in the initial detection and monitoring of wildfires through a pilot program known as Firefly. In recent years, wildfires have burned millions of acres, causing economic damage and the displacement of thousands of people. The committee is also aware that this pilot program is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2021, and of the Department of Defense's efforts to transition the program to the National Interagency Fire Center. As the Department executes its transition, the committee is concerned about whether Department-provided resources and support will be made available to the National Interagency Fire Center. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, that will include at a minimum the following:

1. a history of the Firefly program, examples of the types of data it provides, and how that data is ultimately used by the State;
2. a full review of what resources will and will not be transferred from the Firefly program to the National Interagency Fire Center and why; and
3. an assessment of what other resources could be made available to the States to assist in the detection and monitoring of wildfires.

Reducing the Risk of Flash Fire

The committee is aware of the ongoing risks of flash fire to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard and encourages the implementation of enhanced protections against this significant category of injury. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services
by February 1, 2022, on the risk of flash fire to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard of the United States which shall include at a minimum:

1. an assessment of the risk to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard presented by flash fire in combat and non-combat operations;
2. a review of existing criteria for determining in what circumstances combat uniforms of the Armed Forces and National Guard are required to be flame-resistant;
3. the potential benefits of flame-resistant combat uniforms on operational safety and force protection; and
4. plans for enhancing protections for members of the Armed Forces and National Guard against flash fire.

Research and Development of New and Emerging Technologies for the Remediation and Disposal of PFAS

The committee commends the Defense Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program for their work on the research and development of new technologies to aid in the environmental remediation of soils and water contaminated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and the safe disposal of aqueous film-forming foam and other PFAS-contaminated items. However, the committee is aware that there is still significant work to be done in the development and field-testing of these technologies. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, on its continuing efforts to develop and field remediation and disposal technologies to address PFAS contamination. The briefing shall at a minimum address the following:

1. a description of completed and ongoing work in PFAS sampling and analysis technologies;
2. a description of completed and ongoing work in in situ and ex situ treatment for PFAS to include work or planned work in the following areas: supercritical water oxidation technology, granulated active carbon filter alternatives, and thermal destruction; and
3. a description of completed and ongoing work on incineration alternatives for disposal to include non-thermal plasma technologies, various thermal and hydrothermal technologies, chemical and photo/electric reduction technologies, and electron beam technologies.

Sufficiency of Current Special Operations Force Language Capabilities to Meet Great Power Competition Challenges

The shift in focus by the Department of Defense on strategic competition with near-peer adversaries necessitates a force that is not simply proficient in foreign languages such as Chinese and Russian, but also regional dialects and the languages of relevant foreign partners. Proficiency and sufficiency of foreign
language skills are a necessity for the joint force to conduct irregular warfare (IW), and the Department must maintain an expandable baseline level of institutional readiness, to include that of foreign language proficiency, to meet the full range of enduring IW requirements. While the conduct of IW is a whole-of-government effort in which the Department plays an important role, U.S. Special Operations Forces (USSOF) are an integral part of those military activities carried out below the level of armed conflict and therefore must maintain a high degree of proficiency in those languages critical to enable strategic competition.

The committee is concerned that the last two decades of combatting violent extremism has impacted USSOF's ability to access and participate in foreign language training and thus led to an atrophy of such skills across the formation. Further, the committee is aware that foreign language readiness of the formation is an element that is not well documented nor assessed.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the foreign language skills of special operations forces. The review shall assess:

(1) the required number of SOF personnel trained and proficient in foreign languages;
(2) the current number of SOF personnel trained and proficient in foreign languages;
(3) the distribution of SOF personnel with language skills by military occupational specialty;
(4) the ways in which proficiency of foreign languages is determined;
(5) the accessibility of such foreign language programs by SOF personnel;
(6) how the Department determines the sufficiency of existing foreign language training, education, and testing programs to address current and emergent threats;
(7) any gaps in foreign language readiness to include specific shortfalls in critical languages and mitigations to address those gaps; and
(8) any other areas the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 4, 2022, on the initial findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Waikoloa Maneuver Area

The committee is aware that Waikoloa Maneuver Area is a formerly used defense site on the island of Hawaii that extends to over 100,000 acres on the northwest side of the island. The committee notes that two surface cleanup actions were taken shortly after the end of the Second World War to clean up unexploded ordnance and that additional contracts have been completed to clear areas planned for development. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has assessed certain areas of the site as moderate to high risk areas. To date, 28,000 acres have been cleared. The committee is concerned that munitions continue to be found on the site,
and that there has not been sufficient progress in clearing areas planned for
development. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a report to the House
Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, that shall include at a
minimum the following:

1. an updated estimate for the cost to complete the investigation, cleanup,
and long-term monitoring of the site;
2. a prioritized timeline and plan for cleaning up the areas of the site
planned for industrial or agricultural, and other development;
3. a description of ongoing communication efforts with community
stakeholders on the progress and future plans for cleanup; and
4. the status of current and planned contract awards for remaining
investigation and cleanup work.

Water Banking to Support Installation Resiliency

The committee is concerned about the threat of drought and water
insecurity, particularly for military installations in the western United States that
are wholly or in part west of the Continental Divide. The committee contends that
resiliency planning, particularly installation resiliency master planning, must be a
key priority for the military departments to ensure that wise investments are made
to ensure efficient management and storage of this resource and to model future
requirements. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to
submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1,
2022, that shall at a minimum contain the following:

1. the results of a survey of water resources in the western United States
providing water to military installations;
2. the amount of water purchased on behalf of military installations in the
western United States by the Department annually;
3. a description of how such water (total) is stored and by what means
(surface, subsurface, or by other means) by military installations;
4. the amount of such purchased water that is stored as emergency reserve
for the installation;
5. risk factors that could contribute to the loss of such purchased water
resources;
6. a discussion of alternative storage methods that could provide additional
resiliency; and
7. the potential for regional transfers of purchased water to mitigate water
insecurity or achieve resiliency.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency Working Capital Fund Operations

The committee notes that when it was responsible for Federal background investigations, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) struggled to manage its working capital fund in accordance with best practices, project its workload, and set appropriate and transparent rates for its customers. The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) became the Government’s primary investigative service provider in October 2020, and also intends to finance its background investigation activities using a working capital fund. It is critical that appropriate controls, processes, and procedures be established from the onset to ensure that DCSA management of the working capital fund amounts is in accordance with best practices.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the processes, procedures, and operations of DCSA’s defense working capital fund. This review should address the following elements:

1. The transfer of funds from OPM’s working capital fund to DCSA’s working capital fund and the effect the loss of revenue from background investigations has had on OPM’s operations;
2. DCSA’s use of different revenue streams to fund its operations and the controls, processes, and procedures it has put in place to ensure working capital fund amounts are used only for eligible activities;
3. The extent to which DCSA has maintained its working capital fund cash balance within appropriate upper and lower thresholds and the drivers behind increases or decreases in the DCSA working capital fund cash balance;
4. DCSA’s efforts to effectively manage its working capital fund by applying lessons learned and using best practices for working capital fund operations; and
5. DCSA’s efforts to plan for changes in costs as Trusted Workforce 2.0 and continuous vetting are implemented, as well as the effect this is expected to have on rates charged to customers, including administrative overhead costs.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing on the review to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

National Background Investigation Services

The committee notes that the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) is developing the National Background Investigation Services (NBIS) system, which will be the Federal Government’s primary information technology system for end-to-end personnel vetting and will replace the suite of legacy background investigation and case management systems previously operated by the Office of Personnel Management. The NBIS system will be the centerpiece of the Federal Government’s transformation to a modernized personnel vetting system and will functionalize critical innovations such as continuous vetting as the background investigations enterprise moves from periodic reinvestigations to real-
time automated record checks. However, the committee is concerned by the NBIS system’s cost, delayed delivery schedule, potential security vulnerabilities, and information sharing challenges with key stakeholders.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the NBIS system. This review should address the following elements:

1. the amount of funding requested, expended, and projected thus far for the NBIS system and the associated capabilities that have been delivered;
2. the extent to which DCSA has planned for and implemented cybersecurity controls for both the NBIS system and legacy background investigation systems;
3. the extent to which DCSA is engaging stakeholders in the development of NBIS requirements and capabilities; and
4. any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide preliminary observations to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Civilian Personnel in the Office of the Secretary of Defense

The committee notes that civilian oversight and control of the Armed Forces is essential to ensure accountability, readiness, and the deployment of the Armed Forces in the national interest. A strong civilian workforce in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), particularly in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSDP), is essential to maintain this principle of civilian control of the military. However, hiring freezes and attrition in OUSDP have led to a manpower reduction of almost 27 percent over the last 11 years. This has resulted in an inappropriate reliance on contractors and undermined OUSDP’s ability to carry out robust civilian control and oversight of the Armed Forces. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to undertake an assessment of the civilian billets in OUSDP and consider increasing the size of the OUSDP civilian workforce to better reflect mission needs and reduce reliance on contracted personnel.

Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2022, that includes the following:

1. the number of military and civilian personnel assigned to or employed by each OSD component in each of the previous 10 fiscal years;
(2) the number of contractor personnel supporting each OSD component, including contractor personnel performing “inherently governmental functions,” “closely associated with inherently governmental functions,” “critical functions” (as defined in sections 129a and 2463 of title 10, United States Code), as well as the number of staff augmentation contractors supporting each component in each of the previous 10 fiscal years;
(3) the share of civilian OSD personnel allocated to OUSDP in each of the previous 10 fiscal years; and
(4) an assessment of whether the number of civilian billets has kept pace with changes in OUSDP’s mission over time and whether an increase to the personnel cap established by section 143 of title 10, United States Code, is necessary to ensure sufficient civilian staffing in OUSDP and enable corrective action for any inappropriate contracting.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Air Purification Assessment

The committee remains concerned about airborne environmental and public health hazards inside buildings on military installations. The committee notes that there is a wide range of potential hazards including infectious diseases, mold spores, and other airborne pollutants. The committee believes that some commercial, off-the-shelf air purification devices are capable of capturing and destroying viruses, bacteria, mold spores, and other microscopic airborne pollutants, such as volatile organic compounds, and these positive attributes have recently been highlighted as part of an effective response to COVID-19. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, on an assessment of the Unified Facilities Criteria with respect to air purification standards and whether more widespread deployment of portable air purification technology should be considered to improve the air quality of base housing and other on-base facilities.

Arresting Further Science and Technology Infrastructure Decline

The committee notes that the science and technology sector of the Department of Defense is facing an accelerating infrastructure degradation and that these increasingly inadequate facilities require frequent updates to keep pace with modern standards, increase secure processing capability, and ensure safe operation. The committee further notes that in the last 5 years there have been
several authorities including the ability to use up to $6.0 million in operations and maintenance funding for available military construction not otherwise authorized by law. The committee observes that these authorities have been underutilized.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to develop policies, guidelines, and procedures for authorized innovative alternative financing mechanisms to share construction and maintenance costs with the private sector to reduce risks, provide greater flexibility, generate cost savings; and, to leverage the existing lease authorities in section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, for potential out-lease of existing property on Federal land to the private sector.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, that addresses the use of existing authorities to prevent further degradation of laboratory facilities. The report should address at a minimum the following:

1. the potential increase in funding streams for maintenance by charging a 4 percent fee for service under section 2363 of title 10, United States Code, by service;
2. the amount of projects obligated using operations and maintenance funds through section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, over the last 5 years, by service;
3. opportunities to out-lease defense real estate to generate further funds for recapitalization;
4. an assessment of statutory and policy impediments to executing leasing options to arrest further decline of the science and technology sector; and
5. an assessment of the existing science and technology sector facilities condition and the impact of that condition on mission requirements, by service.

Assessment of Childcare Facilities Needs

The committee is cognizant of the critical need among service men and women and Department of Defense civilians for child care. The committee notes that a lack of child care can impact retention and therefore is an important readiness issue. With approximately 200,000 children under the Department’s purview, availability of child care is a topic that impacts families around the globe. Further, the committee is aware of reports that a significant number of children on childcare waitlists are age 3 and under. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2022, assessing at a minimum the following:

1. a list of domestic installation childcare facilities including the average size of facility waitlist over a previous 3-year period;
2. an assessment of efforts by the Department of Defense to identify solutions to improve childcare availability and reduce waitlist time;
3. a review of the extent to which childcare facility staffing availability is a factor for childcare availability; and
an assessment of whether including childcare facilities and their administration in agreements for new privatized military family housing projects would be a viable solution.

Conditions of Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

The committee is concerned that the military services have not allocated sufficient resources to the sustainment of unaccompanied personnel housing such as barracks and dormitories. The committee notes that for the last two decades the military services have taken risk in the sustainment of their infrastructure portfolios writ large, and that quality of life infrastructure such as unaccompanied personnel housing has suffered considerable degradation. The committee is concerned that the military services do not have a plan to budget for the mounting costs of remedying the deficiencies in unaccompanied housing and that this will in turn have a detrimental impact on the retention of our best and brightest service members.

The committee notes that the Army has announced a 10-year, nearly $10.0 billion plan to renovate or replace barracks so that none are in poor (Q3) or failing (Q4) condition. However, the other military services have not provided a similarly detailed assessment of the unaccompanied housing. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Army to each submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2022, that includes at a minimum the following:

(1) a listing of unaccompanied personnel housing facilities that are in a poor (Q3) or failing (Q4) condition;
(2) the cost to renovate or replace each facility to bring it up to a good (Q1) condition; and
(3) the service's 10-year plan to address its unaccompanied personnel housing discrepancies.

Dillingham Airfield Water System

The committee is aware of ongoing negotiations between the Army, U.S. Department of Transportation, and Hawaii Department of Transportation regarding the long-term lease of Dillingham Airfield. The committee is aware that Dillingham Airfield is primarily used for rotary-wing aircraft, but could serve as an emergency redirect airfield for Honolulu International Airport. The committee is aware that there is a water system co-located with the airfield that provided potable water to the airfield as well as certain city- and county-operated locations and several private residences. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2021, on the current status and potential long-term options for Dillingham Airfield. This briefing shall include options that would facilitate establishment of a water utility cooperative or other regime to manage the water system on the airfield.
Emergency Generators for Energy Resiliency

The committee continues to have concerns regarding the resiliency and efficiency of the Department of Defense’s critical infrastructure, and specifically the slow pace at which the military departments are leveraging existing authority to improve their energy efficiency and improve resiliency, including the use of energy savings contracts such as those authorized under section 2913 of title 10, United States Code. The committee commends the military departments for expanding their use of technologies such as microgrids to reduce demand for backup generators, but remains concerned that the military departments continue to exclude consideration of more efficient and emerging technologies.

Given the concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2022, that includes at a minimum the following elements:

(1) a summary of current Department of Defense, military department, and Defense Agency guidance regarding the procurement of backup generators for military installations as part of a standalone procurement or as part of an Energy Savings Performance Contract;

(2) a list of the backup generators purchased by the military departments and Defense Agencies during the last 5 years, broken down by installation, with a breakdown of whether the purchased generators were powered by diesel, natural gas, propane, or some other alternative fuel; and

(3) business case analysis of assessment of various backup generator technologies as a means of improving efficiency.

Energy Infrastructure at Former Naval Air Station Barbers Point

The committee recalls that Naval Air Station Barbers Point was closed as a result of recommendations of the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The committee notes that of the total 3,833 acres of land, the Navy retained 1,238 acres which included utilities infrastructure impacting the local community. The committee further notes that in the years following the initial land transfer in 1999, the Navy has worked with private entities to transfer the water and sewer infrastructure but continues to retain the electrical infrastructure. The committee is concerned that the electrical infrastructure in the Kalaeloa area has degraded over time and now requires significant and costly upgrades. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2022, that at minimum addresses the following:

(1) a cost estimate of the design costs and required electrical utility infrastructure upgrades;

(2) the nature of the upgrades required, to include improvement in resiliency, reliability, and necessary upgrades to bring existing infrastructure up to current code requirements;
(3) a summary of stakeholder engagement with local governments and utility providers;
(4) a description of funding mechanisms that have been explored to include third-party financing and in-kind contributions; and
(5) any statutory changes that would be required to support these upgrades.

Innovative Building Technologies

The committee is encouraged by innovative building techniques and materials that have the potential to provide enhanced resiliency and cost savings in military construction. The committee is particularly interested in the potential these techniques and materials have for building in polar regions and other challenging locations as well as lowering the cost of replacing degraded quality of life infrastructure. The committee is aware of precision manufactured building kits, three-dimensional printed concrete buildings, and materials such as mass timber that could help to reduce the number of unaccompanied housing facilities in poor and failing condition while at the same time enhancing installation resiliency.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2022, on the potential these materials and techniques have for military construction applications. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the results of the Department of Defense's review of innovative building techniques and materials to include the potential for cost savings, use in remote or challenging environments, and potential to increase installation resiliency;
(2) any materials or techniques that have been or will be reviewed by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program; and
(3) should these materials and techniques prove promising, whether changes to the unified facilities code are planned.

Installation Security Improvements

The committee recognizes that the physical security of Department of Defense permanent domestic installations and forward operating bases is critical to the safety of our service members, and our national security. The committee believes it is imperative that Department entry control points be properly manned and monitored and that they should work diligently to fill any holes in coverage and awareness that might exist. Furthermore, the Department must keep domain awareness at the forefront and consider a diverse set of options when considering technological advances and other investments that will help secure installations including, but not limited to, counter unmanned aerial vehicle technology, sentry towers, and advanced cameras.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, on viable options to increase the security
of Department facilities, both domestic and forward deployed, and provide recommendations on possible enhancements. This report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a review of the standard security infrastructure currently in place at our domestic facilities and forward-operation bases;
(2) a discussion of both traditional and technologically advanced multi-domain counter intrusion security options that the Department believes will improve security;
(3) a description of the manpower needs for each option and whether technological solutions can alleviate manpower shortages;
(4) a description of any concerns related to the surrounding domestic civilian communities and solutions for mitigating any civil liberty issues that might arise;
(5) a cost comparison of the improvements considered; and
(6) a list of recommended security improvements and estimated timeline for installation.

Intergovernmental Support Agreements

The committee is concerned about the continued degradation of Department of Defense facilities and tremendous backlog of current mission military construction requirements across the Department. The committee is also aware of the risk the Department has taken in infrastructure funding over the last 20 years and does not believe that facility risk will diminish. The committee further notes that many service members and civilian employees work in substandard and potentially unsafe facilities. This phenomenon has a significant impact on the Department’s ability to recruit and retain the best and brightest talent and to accomplish the mission. The committee observes that section 2809 of title 10, United States Code, was initially included in the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1986 (Public Law 99-167) but due to Office of Management and Budget scoring implications has not been used to its fullest potential. This authority provides the Department with a much-needed alternative to military construction that could be used to upgrade facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2022, that assesses options to use the authority of section 2809, to include use limited to first-year operation and maintenance payment with termination liability, as an alternative method to accelerate military construction.

The briefing shall contain at a minimum an assessment of the operability and effect for achieving the aforementioned goals via the statutory language contained in sections 2809(c)(1)-(3) of title 10, United States Code, relating to obligations of the United States relating to requirements associated with the
obligation of funds for long-term facilities contracts for certain activities and services.

Land Exchange with the Nisqually Tribe of Indians

The committee commends the Army and Nisqually Tribe of Indians for restarting discussions to facilitate a mutually acceptable land exchange and mend an important relationship. The committee encourages continued good-faith negotiations to resolve this issue swiftly, and facilitate an improved relationship between the Army and the Nisqually Tribe of Indians. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2022, on the status of the negotiations, and, if agreed, a specific timeline for the exchange of land.

Lualualei Naval Road/Kolekole Pass

The committee commends the Navy for entering into a memorandum of understanding with the State of Hawaii for emergency access to Lualualei Naval Road/Kolekole Pass. The committee is concerned that portions of the Navy-controlled road are in a hazardous condition that presents risk to both service members and emergency responders. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, which shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the result of engineering assessment of the hazards present on the Navy-controlled portions of the road to include potential rockfall areas;
(2) an assessment of the cost and feasibility of mitigating these hazards;
(3) the timeline for executing the mitigation measures for these hazards; and
(4) a description of how these efforts have been coordinated with local authorities including the Hawaii Department of Transportation.

Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake Modernization

The committee recognizes the significance of Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake and the important research, development, acquisition, test, and evaluation of U.S. military weapon systems conducted throughout the base. The committee understands that as threats develop, NAWS China Lake faces obstacles in fulfilling its mission. These challenges include funding for maintenance and repair of critical research, test facilities, and ranges to maintain mission effectiveness; key sustainment, restoration, and modernization of research and test capabilities and equipment; effectively supporting multiple tenants and their applicable missions; development and growth of manned and unmanned aerial system capabilities; the installation's water security efforts; and increasing workforce recruitment, retention, and expertise. The committee notes that in
addition to these challenges, NAWS China Lake is recovering from the 2019 earthquake that caused significant damage to the installation. As NAWS China Lake continues its reconstruction process, the committee acknowledges the close coordination with supporting communities to maximize these rebuilding efforts and continues to encourage open communication with the supporting communities to ensure the projects stay on track for timely completion.

The committee believes that given the current growth of requirements, the extensive reconstruction efforts, and the need for state-of-the-art weapon systems development capabilities, an assessment is necessary to provide relevant information on the challenges confronting NAWS China Lake. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, that details at a minimum the following related to NAWS China Lake:

1. projected mission growth requirements;
2. anticipated personnel and facilities plan to meet these requirements;
3. water security planning;
4. anticipated construction milestones to complete earthquake recovery efforts; and
5. a description of any other challenges that NAWS China Lake faces in the next 5 years.

Three Rivers Levee Authority

The committee commends the Air Force for working with the Three Rivers Levee Authority to provide an easement to help facilitate their Goldfields 200-year levee project for southern Yuba County. The committee understands that the easement is associated with a 0.218 acre parcel of land that is geographically separated from Beale Air Force Base and is not currently being used by the Air Force nor is there any planned use for this parcel. Given that the levee project is a life-safety project, and fee simple ownership would allow the Three Rivers Levee Authority maximum flexibility in conducting their flood control mandate, the committee encourages the Air Force to continue to work expeditiously with the Three Rivers Levee Authority to explore the possibility of a public benefit land transfer of this parcel. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on November 1, 2021, January 1, 2022, and March 1, 2022, to provide detailed updates on the progress being made toward a transfer of this parcel.

Update on Tenant’s Bill of Rights Implementation

The committee is aware that full implementation of the tenant’s bill of rights by Department of Defense’s privatized military family housing partners is expected in fiscal year 2021. The committee considers full implementation a major step toward ensuring safe and quality housing for our service men and women as well as their families. The committee views safe and quality housing as a critical
component to the readiness, morale, and retention of the entire force. As such, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, on the implementation of the tenant’s bill of rights across the privatized military family enterprise. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a description of how the tenant’s bill of rights implementation functioned during the summer 2021 permanent change of station season;

(2) a description of any barriers to full implementation or executability challenges observed;

(3) a review of the next steps privatized military family housing partners can take toward improving tenant satisfaction; and

(4) a discussion on the feasibility of privatized military family housing partners voluntarily providing 7-year histories to all prospective tenants.