118TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
118–???

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H.R. 2670

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

JUNE ??, 2023.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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118TH CONGRESS *1st Session* } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 118–

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

JUNE --, 2023.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2670]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserts a new text which appears in italic type in the reported bill.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The bill would: (1) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation; (2) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for operation and maintenance and for working capital funds; (3) authorize for fiscal year 2024 the personnel strength for each Active Duty Component of the military departments, and the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each Reserve Component of the Armed Forces; (4) modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and impose certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for the Maritime Administration.

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, is the primary vehicle through which Congress fulfills its responsibility as mandated in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common defense, to raise and support an Army, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Rule X of the House of Representatives provides the House Committee on Armed Services with jurisdiction over the Department of Defense generally and over the military application of nuclear energy. The committee bill includes findings and recommendations resulting from its oversight activities, conducted through hearings and briefings with Department of Defense and Department of Energy civilian and military officials, intelligence analysts, outside experts, and industry representatives, and it is informed by institutional experience. H.R. 2670 provides the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy with important policy authorities to speed decision making and improve agility, while improving readiness and increasing capabilities and capacities.

Central to H.R. 2670 is the focus on improving the lives of our men and women in uniform. The committee believes our service members confront unique, complex challenges and deserve our support.

H.R. 2670 meets the committee's goal of facilitating a strong national defense apparatus that is resourced properly, accountable for its actions, and cognizant of the essential and direct oversight role of Congress. H.R. 2670 emphasizes transformational change and leans forward to fortify the Department’s technological advantage to respond to ensure our servicemembers have the tools required to address growing threats in this area. H.R. 2670 allows our military to improve readiness, expand capabilities, and invest in the new technologies required to secure our country and protect us against our adversaries.

HEARINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c) of House rule XIII, (1) the following hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 2670:

On March 29, 2023, the committee held a hearing, "Fiscal Year 2024 Defense Budget Request".

(2) The following related hearings were held:

On February 7, 2023, the committee held a hearing, "The Pressing Threat of the Chinese Communist Party to U.S. National Defense".

On February 8, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “State of the Defense Industrial Base”.

On February 28, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “Oversight of U.S. Military Support to Ukraine”.

On March 8, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in North and South America”.

On March 23, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Greater Middle East and Africa".

On April 18, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Indo-Pacific Region”.

On April 19, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request”.

On April 26, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in Europe”.

On April 27, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request”.

On April 28, 2023, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request”.

On May 16, 2023, the committee held a hearing, "Member Day".

In addition, the seven subcommittees of the committee conducted 23 hearings and 7 markups to develop and consider H.R. 2670.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On June 21, 2023, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 2670. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 2670, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 58-1, a quorum being present.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 2670. The remainder of the report discusses the bill, as amended.

RELATIONSHIP OF AUTHORIZATION TO APPROPRIATIONS

The bill does not provide budget authority. This bill authorizes appropriations; subsequent appropriations acts will provide budget authority.

The bill addresses the following categories in the Department of Defense budget: procurement; research, development, test, and evaluation; operation and maintenance; military personnel; working capital funds; and military construction and family housing. The bill also addresses the Armed Forces Retirement Home, Department of Energy National Security Programs, the Naval Petroleum Reserve, and the Maritime Administration.

Active Duty and Reserve personnel strengths authorized in this bill and legislation affecting compensation for military personnel determine the remaining appropriation requirements of the Department of Defense. However, this bill does not provide authorization of specific dollar amounts for each military personnel account.

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE BILL

The President requested a total discretionary budget authority of $886.3 billion for national defense budget function (050) for fiscal year 2024. Of that amount, $874.2 billion was requested for national defense programs within the jurisdiction of the committee for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, $841.2 billion was requested for Department of Defense programs, $32.6 billion was requested for Department of Energy national security programs and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and $0.4 billion was requested for defense-related activities associated with the Maritime Administration.

The committee recommends an overall discretionary authorization for national defense programs of $886.3 billion for fiscal year 2024 and authorizes $874.2 billion for fiscal year for programs within its jurisdiction. The committee authorization represents a $26.9 billion increase above the national defense levels provided for in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

The table preceding the detailed program adjustments in division D of this report summarizes the committee's recommended discretionary authorizations by appropriation account for fiscal year 2024 and compares these amounts to the President's request.

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

The President's total request for the national defense budget function (050) in fiscal year 2024 is $909.5 billion, based on assumptions provided by the Congressional Budget Office. In addition to discretionary funding for defense programs authorized in this Act, the total 050 request includes mandatory programs not authorized in this Act, discretionary funding for national defense programs not in the committee's jurisdiction and not authorized in this Act, and discretionary funding for programs that do not require additional authorization in fiscal year 2024.

The table preceding the detailed program adjustments in division D of this report details changes to the budget request for all aspects of the national defense budget function.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

Section 1—Short Title

This section would cite the short title of this Act as the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024".

Section 2—Organization of Act Into Divisions; Table of Contents

This section would organize the Act into divisions and contain the table of contents.

Section 3—Congressional Defense Committees

This section would provide the definition of "congressional defense committees".

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Long-range reconnaissance unmanned aircraft system

The committee notes that the final report from the Future of Defense Task Force authorized by section 229 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), recommended that to maintain its technological advantage over competitors, the Department of Defense must significantly increase opportunities for operators in the field, the acquisition force, program managers, and industry to partner and work together to more quickly develop requirements and identify solutions. While the committee commends the Army on its fielding of the RQ-28A short-range reconnaissance unmanned aircraft system (UAS), it remains concerned about the long procurement timeline of a Long-Range Reconnaissance (LRR) UAS capability.

The committee believes this procurement effort could benefit by leveraging the years of development and sizeable investments already made by the comparable Marine Corps' Long Range Long Endurance program and Special Operations Command's Expeditionary Organic Tactical Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capability Set. By using surrogate aircraft from these programs to develop an Army LRR UAS variant, the Army could provide ground

maneuver elements with critical situational awareness and enhanced force protection at significantly reduced cost on a compressed timeline.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to leverage existing technology from the Marine Corps' Long Range Long Endurance program and Special Operation Command's Expeditionary Organic Tactical Airborne ISR Capability Set to the maximum extent practicable when developing the Army's Long-Range Reconnaissance Unmanned Aircraft System.

MQ-1C Gray Eagle National Guard integration and strategic considerations

The committee recognizes the significant contributions of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system to national defense and intelligence capabilities. The MQ-1C Gray Eagle has proven to be a reliable and cost-effective platform for various missions, including intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and strike operations.

To ensure a prudent allocation of resources and maintain operational effectiveness, the committee encourages the Army to conduct a thorough examination of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle's role within the broader defense strategy and to explore further opportunities to integrate the platform into the National Guard. The committee is interested in understanding how integration of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle into the National Guard would provide additional, cost-effective benefits and enhance the overall capabilities of the defense apparatus.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Army's plans for the MQ-1C Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system. The report should include, but not be limited to:

(1) a status update on existing requirements for the integration of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle into the National Guard, including the potential roles, missions, and necessary support infrastructure for such integration;

(2) a roadmap for the current and future integration process, including timelines, milestones, and estimated costs; and

(3) the potential benefits and drawbacks of further integrating the MQ-1C Gray Eagle into the National Guard's operational capabilities, as well as the feasibility of such integration in light of current requirements and priorities.

Short Range Reconnaissance fielding and prioritization

The committee commends the Department of the Army for its Short Range Reconnaissance program, which is designed to rapidly procure and field commercial drone technology at the tactical level. The committee notes that the Army has leveraged expedited acquisition authorities to cut the time for procuring this technology by a significant margin. Despite these advances, the committee remains concerned with the time it to takes to get these essential small unmanned aircraft systems to the warfighter. The conflict in Ukraine has demonstrated that small

drones that are employed properly can become strategic assets in the hands of front-line units. However, many Army light infantry units continue to lack small drone capability. As such, the committee supports maximizing contracts under the Army Short Range Reconnaissance program and supporting the rapid integration of tactical-level unmanned aircraft systems across the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Army's plan to prioritize procurement and fielding of small unmanned aircraft systems to Army light infantry units.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Air and missile defense

Critical to the Army's vision for future warfare is the ability to protect its combat formations from modern and advanced air- and missile-delivered fires, including drones. Events in the current conflict in Ukraine underscore the need for such capabilities. Providing these capabilities could be challenging as the Army has not focused on the need for air and missile defense in its recent conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Given the emerging tactics of near-peer competitors, however, it is vital that the Army secure these capabilities or risk failing in any future conflict.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than June 28, 2024, on the Department of the Army's air and missile defense program and present the final report in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing. At a minimum, the report should address the following elements:

(1) systems or technologies the Army seeks in the near, mid, and long term to improve air and missile defense;

(2) analyses the Army has performed to determine these needs, to include an assessment of the joint force;

(3) to what extent the Army has applied leading practices for acquisitions in air and missile defense programs;

(4) to what extent lessons learned from the Ukrainian conflict have been incorporated into the air and missile defense portfolio; and

(5) how the Army has positioned itself with research and development resources, in terms of both funding and personnel, to develop these technologies.

Long range precision fires

In 2017, the Chief of Staff of the Army announced a new effort to modernize Army capabilities in six priority areas to close perceived gaps in competitive advantage against emerging near-peer adversaries. The top priority within these six capabilities was long range precision fires. The Army is currently considering a

wide range of options to modernize its fires capabilities including new missiles and launchers, extended range cannon munitions, and hypersonic weapons. Achieving both the range and precision desired by the Army for these capabilities will be challenging and requires considerable development of both requirements and technologies. Failure to achieve these goals could leave future soldiers outgunned and outranged by potential adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on the Department of the Army's Long Range Precision Fires program and present the final report in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing. At a minimum, the final report should address the following elements:

(1) the Army's overall acquisition strategy for the systems or technologies it seeks in the near- and long-term to improve its long range precision fires;

(2) analyses the Army has performed to determine these needs;

(3) to what extent the Army has applied leading practices for acquisitions in its Long Range Precision Fires Program;

(4) the applicability of long range precision fires in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command operational plans; and

(5) how the Army has positioned itself with research and development resources, in terms of both funding and personnel, to develop these technologies.

Shoulder Launched Munitions Acquisition

The Committee is aware that the US Army is pursuing a single-shot, disposable, shoulder-launched weapon, known as the XM919 Individual Assault Munition (IAM). The program seeks a mature, production-ready, Shoulder-Launched Munition (SLM) system capable of engaging multiple target configurations from open and confined spaces.

The committee notes that both the United States Marine Corps and United States Special Operations Command have adopted a Family of Munitions strategy to satisfy target engagement requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than December 1, 2023, evaluating the Army’s Individual Assault Munition acquisition strategy, including information on necessary research and development investments, and an analysis of the program’s potential weight and ability to defeat multiple targets, including a comparison to a notional Family of Munitions strategy.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Auxiliary power units for Army ground vehicles

The committee recognizes the need to provide auxiliary power capabilities to relieve the demand on the primary engine to support additional payloads, applications, silent watch, and other consumers of electrical power on the platform. The committee understands that legacy auxiliary power units (APUs) have been utilized effectively but is concerned that legacy APUs are purpose-built for specific vehicles, which limits scalability and standardization across a ground vehicle fleet that is becoming increasingly diverse.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2023, on next-generation APU development. This briefing should include, at a minimum, an overview of the current next-generation APU effort, including technical achievements and an identification of potential benefits; a transition and integration plan for the application of the next-generation APU across the Program Executive Office Ground Combat Systems fleet; and budgetary outlook for next-generation APU funding across the Future Years Defense Program.

Combat Vehicle Propulsion

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2024, on combat vehicle propulsion in current combat vehicle development programs and detail its plans to maintain a robust combat engine industrial base.

Ground Vehicle Threat Assessment

The committee is concerned about the development of so-called suicide drones, glide munitions and top attack tactics, techniques and procedures that have been evident in Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine. As the rest of the world watches the conflict, our adversaries are also gaining valuable insight as to how to defeat NATO provided equipment to Ukraine. To date, western planners have not adequately prepared for an attack from above ("top-attack") delivered from a suicide drone, glide-type munition, or pop-up mines to our armored vehicles and tanks.

The Committee is adamant about staying ahead of the threat and need for protecting deployed US forces. The Committee believes that the Department should be developing solutions to protect US forces in today's threat environment from attacks, specifically from small, fast suicide drones and glide munitions that would attack directly and quickly from above. The Committee is aware of at least one composite "add-on" armor solution already tested by the Army at Aberdeen and demonstrating protection from the highest-level threats. This composite armor solution has been adapted to selected ground combat vehicles and could quickly be retrofit into U.S. ground combat systems.

The Committee directs the Director of the U.S. Army Ground Combat Capabilities Development Command's Ground Vehicle Systems Center to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than March 31, 2024,

on the specific threats seen in Ukraine as it pertains to attacks from above, as well as the immediately available top-attack armor defense options. The briefing should define the specific threats that US forces would encounter for armored, mechanized, and wheeled forces maneuvering against an enemy with suicide, glide and pop-up mine capabilities attacking from above. The briefing should detail service requirements as well as provide possible Commercial Off the Shelf options to quickly integrate into DoD inventories to add another layer of protection against such top-type attacks. This briefing shall include an unclassified threat assessment with a classified annex, if necessary.

Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicle acquisition strategy and investment plan

The committee understands the Army will continue divestment of many High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) models as it continues to field modernized light Tactical Wheeled Vehicle (TWV) programs, such as the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle and Infantry Squad Vehicle programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commanding General, Army Futures Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, that details the Army's near- and long-term strategy to meet the Army's current and future requirements for light TWVs, specifically the HMMWV. The report should address how the Army will assess and manage risk in the light TWV industrial base, provide details on current and future light TWV development, and outline the acquisition plans to include funding profiles through the Future Years Defense Program.

M240 industrial base

The committee remains concerned that the Army is underestimating risk in the small arms industrial base, particularly with respect to the family of M240 medium machine guns. The committee notes that the Army has programmed no weapons procurement funding for the M240, the Army's only medium machine gun, in fiscal year 2024, instead relying on the replacement of individual parts for sustainment. The committee is concerned that the Army lacks consolidated, detailed information on the state and status of its M240 inventory. Concurrently, the committee notes that a shrinking industrial supply base and a global shortage of raw materials present additional risk to the M240 industrial base. The committee believes that, in addition to further M240 weapons procurement, these risks could be mitigated through product improvements and modifications that enhance service life and incorporate materials that are more widely available. The committee encourages the Army to explore implementing such improvements through mechanisms such as contract modifications or Engineering Change Proposals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 22,

2023, on the family of M240 medium machine guns. This briefing should include, at a minimum:

(1) a detailed evaluation of the current fleet of M240s to establish accurate baseline information on the inventory;

(2) an assessment of M240 industrial base inputs, to include an evaluation of replacement materials and metals that are more widely available in the U.S. market; and

(3) an evaluation of potential M240 product improvements that could improve reliability and lengthen the service life of the weapons.

Mk-93 Machine Gun Mount Upgrades

The committee is aware that the conflict in Ukraine has demonstrated the importance of heavy weapons in modern warfare. The committee urges the Army to continue its efforts to ensure that its infantry units receive the upgrades necessary to maintain overmatch against peer competitors through the upgrade of its inventory of Mk-93 machine gun mounts. The committee believes that the enhancements to stability and reduction in user fatigue enabled by the upgraded Mk-93 mount are critical to realizing lethality improvements to the Army's crew-served weapon platforms such as the M2 .50 caliber machine gun and Mk-19 40mm grenade launcher. Moreover, the committee is concerned that despite millions of dollars spent on development of the mount upgrade, the Army has yet to fully capitalize on the investment by rapidly moving to procurement.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on the Army's plans to upgrade its Mk-93 inventory, including projected funding and fielding timelines.

Modernization of main battle tanks

The Army is currently reviewing the modernization strategy for its main battle tank and may recommend discontinuing System Enhanced Package Version 4 modernization as it considers how to develop and acquire an entirely new platform. This could abandon the investment in Third Generation Forward Looking Infrared and leave tanks and fighting vehicles using Second Generation sights for an indeterminate amount of time. The committee is concerned that this review could delay the acquisition and employment of advanced capabilities that would immediately improve the lethality and survivability of the current M1A2 platforms.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commanding General, Army Futures Command, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, on plans to continually modernize and improve the current main battle tanks with capability upgrades, including, but not limited to Third Generation Forward Looking Infrared sights, the Trophy Active Protection System, and the 360 Situational Awareness System.

Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle Modular Open Systems Approach standards

The committee believes the continued use of modular and open systems standards, as well as building of a virtual prototype, is beneficial to reducing cost and increasing speed of evaluating and integrating new technologies to enhance competition, innovation, and interoperability. As the Army continues its acquisition of the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) and modernization of legacy ground vehicles, the committee is confident the Army will continue to integrate Modular Open Systems Approach (MOSA) standards, as required by section 4401 of title 10, United States Code.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commanding General, Army Futures Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2024, on adherence to MOSA standards on ground vehicle modernization programs, including OMFV.

Predictive maintenance capabilities for medium- and large-caliber weapon systems

The committee understands that the Department of Defense has broadly implemented predictive maintenance capabilities across vehicles, ships, and fixed-wing and rotary aircraft. These capabilities are currently being utilized in the Next Generation Squad Weapon program to improve weapon readiness and situational awareness. The committee believes that artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML)-enabled sensors and data analytics can likewise be utilized to provide critical sustainment insights at the tactical edge for medium- and large-caliber weapon systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on plans to utilize AI/ML-enabled sensors and data analytics to achieve operational and lethality benefits for medium- and large-caliber weapon systems, including combat vehicle platforms. The briefing should include, but is not limited to:

(1) the Army's plans to utilize AI/ML-enabled sensors to provide real-time, echelon-specific transmission of weapon system usage data within an electromagnetic-contested environment;

(2) the potential for such sensors to optimize survivability, logistics, and maintenance; and

(3) the potential for such sensors to enable automated resupply while reducing excess tactical ammunition levels.

Report on M4 Carbine Mod Program

The committee applauds Army efforts to field the Next Generation Soldier Weapon – Rifle program. Given this program's procurement timeline, it is critical to

make modest, necessary improvements to the M4A1 in the short term. The fiscal year 2024 President's Budget included no funding for the M4 Carbine Mod Program although the M4A1 will remain in service with a majority of the total force for at least the next 10 years. While the Army has made some recent upgrades to the M4A1, it has not modernized the legacy Picatinny rail or adopted cold hammered forged barrels, both validated requirements by USSOCOM. Formal Army testing shows SOCOM rails are significantly more accurate than Army rails and SOCOM testing shows that SOCOM barrels last four to five times longer. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023 on plans to provide improved upper receivers to select Army units.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Army Contested Logistics Operations

The Secretary of the Army has stated that one of the major roles the Army has in the Indo-Pacific theater is to establish, build-up, secure, and protect staging areas and joint operating bases in theater. The committee commends the Army for establishing the contested logistics CFT and encourages the Army to pursue all opportunities to support the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) theater from a contested logistics perspective.

For example, the committee notes that the Army is pursuing modernization of their watercraft fleet. The Maneuver Support Vessel Light – a replacement for the Vietnam-era LMC-8, will provide an essential intra-theater lift capability upgrade increasing cargo capacity, vessel speed, and vessel self-protection. The importance of modernizing the Army's capabilities to provide the Joint Force with inter- and intra-theater transportation of personnel and materiel, delivering cargo from advanced bases and deep-draft strategic sealift ships to harbors, inland waterways, remote and unimproved beaches and coastlines, and denied or degraded ports cannot be overstated.

The committee requires a better understanding of the Army's plans to meet the challenging demands of contested logistics in the USINDOPACOM theater specifically as it pertains to watercraft. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023 on Army watercraft programs, opportunities to accelerate existing programs, and resources required to execute required programs.

Combat Vehicle Crewman Headset

The committee is concerned with the prevalence of acoustic trauma, hearing loss, and tinnitus amongst military service members. Hearing acuity is a key component affecting combat performance. The committee is aware of the

Product Improved Combat Vehicle Crewman (PICVC) Headset's use on tracked armored vehicles such as the M1 Abrams Tank, the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and the Paladin vehicle, providing an operational intercom and hearing protection. The committee is encouraged by the PICVC's ability to provide full communication capability, as well as active and passive noise reduction.

The committee is aware of the Army's final purchase of approximately 50,000 PICVC headsets and is concerned with the availability of replacement components, which would extend the service life of these headsets until a replacement has been developed, procured, and fielded to the force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2023 regarding the PICVC headsets used in tracked armored vehicles. The report shall address the following issues:

(1) identification of replaceable headset components;

(2) supply chain availability of replaceable components across the Defense Logistics Enterprise as of the report date;

(3) assessment of supply chain's ability to ensure PICVC relevancy, functionality, and sustainability for the remainder of its service life or until initial fielding of replacement; and

(4) comprehensive plan to ensure sufficient stock of replaceable components is available until a replacement has been fielded to the force.

Improving cold weather mobility capability and safety

The committee is aware that the U.S. Army has a maneuver capability gap within the tactical vehicle portfolio due to an absence of winter-rated vehicle mobility solutions designed for Arctic regions.

The committee believes the ability to equip such tactical vehicles with winter-rated mobility solutions is of critical importance for safety and operational success in the event of an engagement in a future contested Arctic region. Therefore, the committee supports the Army's efforts to build winter-rated mobility solutions to improve the Army’s capability and readiness in the Arctic and to enhance the safety of its personnel operating in such regions.

Integrated tactical network and crypto modernization

The committee notes that the Army’s Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit (HMS) radio program is providing important upgraded capabilities to soldiers, including modern crypto, advanced networking waveforms, and Mobile User Objective System satellite access. The committee appreciates that the Army has embraced a commercial acquisition model with the HMS radio program to allow vendors to leverage their own internal research and development dollars to develop solutions to meet warfighters’ needs.

The HMS radio program includes the multi-channel Manpack and the multi-channel Leader Radio. The committee appreciates the Army’s investments in this critical program and therefore encourages the Army to continue to prioritize

funding for this program to meet fielding requirements for both the Manpack and Leader Radio programs. Additionally, the committee encourages the Army to ensure that communications capabilities the Army is interested in procuring are part of its Integrated Tactical Network, particularly those related to sensitive but unclassified devices. The committee notes that the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer requires a cybersecurity strategy for all acquisitions of systems containing information technology. Additionally, the committee notes that to ensure all radios and systems meet cybersecurity guidelines, the Chief Information Officer outlines a Risk Management Framework for Department of Defense systems. As such, the committee notes the importance of sensitive but unclassified assets conforming to security, privacy, and cyber supply chain risk management activities and leveraging the Risk Management Framework process. Therefore, the committee encourages the Army to ensure these minimum levels of security are met in any future Integrated Tactical Network procurements.

Micro-Grid Charging Systems

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide to the House Armed Services Committee, a briefing, not later than February 1, 2024, on efforts to adapt and test proven integrated vehicle and stall-based micro-grid charging systems using appropriate electric vehicles for nontactical applications.

Modernization of armored brigade combat teams

The committee is eager to learn the progress the Department of the Army is making on its efforts to modernize active armored brigade combat teams (ABCTs) in accordance with ABCT 2030, as well as outline the action plan to complete these modernization efforts.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commanding General of Army Futures Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, that details the Army's progress incorporating the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle to the fleet, training exercises utilizing the M109A7 Paladin howitzer, fielding the M2A4 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, testing the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle, and transitioning the fleet from the M1A1 Abrams tank to the M1A2 Sepv3 Abrams tank.

Soldier electromagnetic signature management

Critical to the Army's vision for future warfare is the ability to manage its units' signatures across the electromagnetic spectrum. Events in the current conflict in Ukraine underscore the need for such capabilities and doctrinal changes. During counterinsurgency operations, the Army was able to engage in a much more permissible environment in regard to electromagnetic signature management. However, as the Army shifts focus from counterinsurgency operations to near-peer

competition, the committee is concerned that efforts between training, maneuver, doctrine, and acquisitions to manage electromagnetic signature lack cohesion.

The committee is concerned that there is a lack of attention to how the Army oversees, adjudicates, and examines its soldiers' electromagnetic signature management efforts holistically. Moreover, the committee believes the Army must do more to solicit combatant commanders' input from lessons learned during operational employment of electromagnetic signature management.

Tactical Scalable Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks

The committee is concerned that the Army is failing to address the shortcomings of the Tactical Scalable Mobile Ad-Hoc Network and their impact on Army network modernization efforts. Moreover, the committee is concerned that the Army is not leveraging commercially available, non-developmental technologies to fill capability gaps and bolster the Army's networking capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Army's efforts to leverage commercially available capabilities in its network modernization efforts and detail progress made in developing the Army's Tactical Scalable Mobile Ad-Hoc Network capabilities. The report shall address issues including, but not limited to:

(1) efforts to improve network functionality while moving and data throughput;

(2) efforts to integrate the Tactical Scalable Mobile Ad-Hoc Network into Project Convergence;

(3) identification of any impediments that limit the ability of the Army to consider other commercial-off-the-shelf mobile ad-hoc network technologies that have previously been or are currently being assessed;

(4) an assessment of other mobile ad-hoc network capabilities in use today that are complementary to existing Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems and legacy, disparate communications-based systems; and

(5) an assessment of the current fleet of vehicles, aircraft, and tactical operations centers not included in the fiscal year 2023 capability set-aligned units that would benefit from non-developmental mobile ad-hoc networks.

U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command Ground Vehicles Systems Center modeling and simulation tools

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S) activities in combat vehicle development and believes the Army should continue its approach to ensure success.

Using M&S tools in the early stages of developing a vehicle, prior to "bending metal" for a prototype and production, will assist in rapidly fielding technology with a clear understanding of the operational capability and reducing

development cost and time of physical prototyping in both the early phases and throughout the life cycle.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Ultra-Long Endurance unmanned aircraft system for persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

The committee recognizes the importance of persistent, attritable overhead intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities in providing real-time situational awareness to warfighters and continuously monitoring low-intensity, highly dispersed regions where competing global powers are asserting influence. The committee notes that current systems may be limited by payload, endurance, and forward positioning.

The committee is aware of the ongoing development efforts by the Office of Naval Research to create an operational unmanned ISR capability. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, detailing the development and implementation of Ultra-Long Endurance unmanned aircraft system (ULE UAS) platforms. The report should include the following elements:

(1) a description of the current development status of ULE UAS platforms, including demonstrated capabilities and performance metrics;

(2) a comparison of ULE UAS capabilities, payload capacity, endurance, and operational lifecycle costs with existing Group III systems;

(3) an analysis of the potential operational benefits and cost savings of deploying ULE UAS systems across various theaters of operation;

(4) an assessment of any results stemming from ULE UAS experimentation with combatant commands; and

(5) an assessment of the feasibility of the integration of ULE UAS platforms into the Department of the Navy's ISR capabilities and strategies and any recommendations for further development or procurement of ULE UAS systems.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Low-Cost Munitions Ordnance

The committee continues to support the accelerated development, deployment, and production of the Advanced Low-Cost Munitions Ordnance (ALaMO), a guided 57mm projectile, with fire-and-forget capability. This projectile is designed to counter the growing threats posed by small boat swarms, unmanned aerial systems, and other emerging threats. The Committee is aware that the

ALaMO round has been tested to confirm its effectiveness and that initial lot 1 LRIP deliveries have occurred to the Navy, providing confidence that Full Rate Production should continue. The Committee also recognizes that supply chains for national defense items are under stress and that component lead times for items critical to ALaMO production have grown, eclipsing the annual government fiscal year cycle. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024. The briefing should include an assessment of the benefits that could be achieved by ensuring the continuity of orders and economic order quantity efficiencies that could be achieved through multiyear procurement.

Persistent Overhead Naval Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

The committee recognizes the importance of persistent, overhead intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities in providing real-time situational awareness to warfighters and continuously monitoring low intensity, highly dispersed regions where competing global powers are asserting influence.

The committee is aware of the ongoing efforts by the Naval Aviation Systems Command to transition the Autonomous Maritime Patrol Aircraft (AMPA) to U.S. Navy ownership in order to enhance mission-specific development, testing and eventual fielding.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, detailing the transition pathway and continued development strategy for the AMPA platform. The report should include the following elements:

(1) a description of the current development status of the AMPA platform, including demonstrated capabilities and performance metrics;

(2) a comparison of existing UAS capabilities, payload capacity, endurance, and operational lifecycle costs with existing UAS systems;

(3) an analysis of the potential operational benefits and cost savings of deploying the AMPA UAS systems across various theaters of operation;

(4) an assessment of the feasibility of the integration of the AMPA platform into the Department of the Navy's ISR capabilities and strategies and any recommendations for further development of the AMPA UAS system.

Shipborne air defense

The committee is concerned about People's Liberation Army activities in the Pacific Ocean and their acquisition of medium- and lower tier cruise missiles and other air threats that pose risks to U.S. naval assets. In addition to the higher end threats that the Aegis Combat System is built to defeat, carrier strike groups, amphibious vessels, and smaller ships may be the target of large salvos of lower flying and less expensive missiles that can oversaturate existing U.S. naval air defense systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to

provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on options for integrating lower cost and combat-proven air defense capabilities into its fleet, including littoral combat ships, landing platform docks, destroyers, and ships operating either independently or remotely from a carrier strike group, to protect against cruise missile and other short- and medium-range air and missile threats.

Sonobuoy production

The budget request included $311.2 million for sonobuoy production. The current operational tempo for the Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) hasn't been observed since the Cold War. The result is sonobuoy expenditures consistently exceed the Navy's projected annual expenditure rates forcing sonobuoy inventories below Navy's peacetime and war-reserve inventory minimum munition requirements. In addition, the Navy has fully transitioned its Active Duty MPA forces to the P-8A and will transition the two Reserve P-3C squadrons to the P-8A by 2024. After Reserve transition, MPA forces will be capable of expending 53 percent more sonobuoys per sortie than the previous P-3C MPA force. The committee understands the Navy is working hard to bring up inventories of sonobuoys. Expanding facilities to support the additional raw material flow and manufacturing processes is important. The committee supports additional funds to expand the sonobuoy industrial base. The committee recommends $313.7 million, an increase of $2.5 million, for sonobuoy production.

U.S. Navy hypersonic strike capability

The committee recognizes the United States has actively pursued development of hypersonic weapons for both the Army (Long Range Hypersonic Weapon, LRHW) and the Navy (Conventional Prompt Strike, CPS). The committee is aware and supportive of the progress made in LRHW launcher development, ongoing CPS launcher development and All Up Rounds (AURs) for U.S. Navy Virginia-class submarines and DDG 1000 Zumwalt-class destroyers. The committee is supportive of these initial efforts and is interested in increasing deployment options and the capacity of CPS missiles into the surface fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 15, 2024, on expanding hypersonic strike capabilities to additional naval platforms. The briefing should include, at a minimum, how the MK 41 Vertical Launching System cells on DDGs can be modified to take on CPS-sized missiles for future and current classes of Navy warships, estimated costs to implement such modifications, and potential impacts to the existing missions of the DDG fleet.

Unmanned Carrier Aviation Mission Control System

The committee supports the Unmanned Carrier Aviation Mission Control System (UMCS) which manages all aircraft carrier and shore-based infrastructure modifications and systems integration needed for MQ-25 operations. Installing the UMCS on aircraft carriers occurs over two maintenance availabilities and takes time to field making the funding requirement appear early to need. Therefore, the committee encourages the Navy to prioritize the UMCS installations and continue to message when funds are needed.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Amphibious Small Crafts and Next-Generation Expeditionary and Reconnaissance Watercraft for Littoral Operations

The committee applauds the Marine Reserves, the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory, and the Defense Innovation Unit for their recent efforts to assess small, multi-role watercraft suitable for reduced signature, distributed reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance operations in the littoral zone.

Per the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2023, the Marine Corps has longstanding, identified gaps and requirements for reconnaissance battalions' need for advanced reconnaissance and insertion craft. Littoral maneuver from the sea will support the control of key maritime terrain and choke points. Empowering small tactical units to operate on multi-mission reconnaissance craft with lower signature and greater mobility will deliver capability with outsize influence, surveillance, collections, target acquisition, battlespace shaping and reconnaissance. The committee supports acquiring a modern platform with software agnostic features for modularity and advanced sensors and communications capabilities to enhance interoperability, deception, survivability, and lethality. This capability will support emerging critical needs that have the potential to launch and recovery various sizes of unmanned systems platforms with kinetic and non-kinetic payloads to include the launch of mines.

While the Marine Corps has studied this problem for several years, the urgent National Security needs of our nation, particularly the INDOPACOM area of responsibility, make solving the capability gap urgent.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Commandant of the Marine Corps to prioritize procurement of small, tactically mobile watercraft for test and evaluation in order to determine specific capability needs such as advanced sensor and reduced signature features, and software agnostic, open system architecture attributes. These maritime platforms must possess the ability to execute operator insertion and reconnaissance missions for distributed, forward operations in austere expeditionary environments.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Armed

Services Committee by February 1, 2024, At a minimum, the briefing shall address the following issues:

(1) potential uses for an amphibious small craft vessel that can transition from water to land seamlessly to help support insertion/extraction of troops and/or equipment, surveillance, interdiction, rescue and first response operations.

(2) existing technologies/crafts available including any commercially available options.

(3) any plans for procurement.

DDG 51 degaussing

The committee is concerned about the threat posed by magnetic mines, particularly as it pertains to adversaries' anti-access/area denial strategies. For the past several years, Congress required the Navy to review the threat and funded lightweight advanced degaussing systems to counter magnetic mines. However, the committee remains concerned about the Navy's lack of a comprehensive plan to ensure that Arleigh Burke-class destroyers are adequately protected.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later that December 15, 2023, on the Navy's plan to modernize the DDG 51 to effectively mitigate the threat from magnetic mines. The report should include at a minimum the following information:

(1) an assessment of the threat from magnetic influence mines; and

(2) a cost estimate to install lightweight advanced degaussing systems on all DDG 51 class destroyers.

Explosion welding for shipbuilding

The committee is aware that multiple Department of Defense systems rely on explosion welding to produce components from dissimilar metals. The U.S. industrial base currently has one large explosion welding facility, which has been in operation for 60 years. Due to natural wear after thousands of explosion events, the committee supports recapitalization to allow for continued operations and to prevent the outsourcing for these dissimilar metal composites that can only be produced by explosion welding.

LPD 33

The committee continues to support the statutory operational requirement of no less than 31 amphibious warships. The committee is concerned by efforts to pause or delay amphibious ship construction, particularly those that may result in plans for less capable ships. The committee supports funding for LPD 33 in fiscal year 2024, and is concerned that further delay of amphibious warship construction plans could result in additional costs and harm to the shipyard industrial base.

Plan for offshore support vessels in the Pacific area of responsibility

U.S. Transportation Command was designated as the Executive Agent for Bulk Fuel Management in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) and is responsible for the distribution of fuel to meet geographic combatant commanders' operational requirements. The Maritime Administration is currently implementing the Tanker Security Program to provide inter-theater tanker capacity, but the committee is concerned about how Transportation Command will access or procure intra-theater and coastal tanker capability. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on a strategy to procure or assure access to offshore support vessels or other similar vessels for fuel distribution. The briefing shall include relevant details on timelines to meet requirements, vessel specifications, and vessel ownership.

U.S. Ship Design Capabilities

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining vibrant national shipbuilding infrastructure as our nation's shipyards are a critical national security asset. The committee also believes that ship design and maritime engineering capability in the United States has not been adequately prioritized in recent years. This workforce is critical in solving emerging maritime challenges, supporting our nation in time of national emergency, and providing high quality STEM careers for both high school and college graduates. The United States has enjoyed a long history of leadership in ship design and continued advancement of this skillset is critical to our maritime future particularly in large volume ship design. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024, detailing efforts to engage U.S. companies with U.S. based workforces for design of future sealift and other vessels to ensure that the United States maintains a robust and skilled ship design and engineering workforce.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Aegis SPY-1 fleet sustainability

The committee recognizes the urgent need to deliver improved maritime warfighting capability to combatant commanders, and critical to this mission is maintaining Aegis destroyers until the end of their service lives. The committee is aware that the AN/SPY-1 radar production line closed in 2022, and that Aegis destroyers equipped with the AN/SPY-1 radar are projected to be in the fleet until

2060. The committee supports a comprehensive technical refresh and sustainment plan to keep those Aegis destroyers mission capable in order to meet evolving maritime and ballistic missile threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on specific initiatives to improve AN/SPY-1 radar performance, provide comprehensive materiel sustainment, and mitigate future obsolescence issues of the AN/SPY-1 radar systems in the fleet for the remaining service life of the AN/SPY-1 radar system.

Next Generation Surface Search Radar

The committee is aware that the AN/SPS-73(V)18 Next Generation Surface Search Radar (NGSSR) is a multi-mission software configurable radar that delivers improved situational awareness capabilities to the U.S. Navy surface fleet through advancements in safe navigation, periscope detection, fast attack defense, and drone detection. When fully integrated into the Aegis and Ship Self-Defense combat systems, the NGSSR will replace up to five existing radars, enabling common interfaces, displays, and reducing sparing deficiencies afflicting current radar systems. NGSSR will also improve watch stander readiness, training proficiency, navigation skills, and warfighting capabilities.

The committee is pleased that the NGSSR has successfully achieved all phases of developmental testing and has transitioned to full rate production, with radar systems being delivered to shipyards for installation across the surface fleet, including: aircraft carriers, guided-missile destroyers, guided-missile cruisers, guided-missile frigates, and amphibious platforms. However, the committee is concerned about the slow pace of the Navy's current NGSSR ship installation and contract funding execution. Further delays run contrary to recommendations included in the October 2017 Commander Fleet Forces Comprehensive Review related to the USS McCain and USS Fitzgerald collisions, which mandated the acceleration of NGSSR fielding.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, about the Navy's plan to improve the pace of NGSSR installations and to restore full rate production and funding execution for additional shipsets to support the requirement for rapid fielding of this essential radar upgrade across the surface fleet. The report should describe where additional resources will be required to accelerate the timeline for NGSSR installations onboard Navy ships and to increase shipset production to get this enhanced capability into the hands of sailors.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Study on Maneuver Support Vessel and Landing Ship Medium joint venture

The committee continues to support multiyear and block buy procurement authority, and is interested in the feasibility, cost, and strategic benefits of combining the Army Maneuver Support Vessel (MSV) and Navy/Marine Landing Ship Medium (LSM) programs into a shared base platform contract to expedite production, provide cost savings from block buys and higher quantity and guarantee contracts, and the series of options to make this possible in the most efficient timeline to provide capability to forces in-theater faster.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2023, on the feasibility of a joint venture between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy for joint contracts, shared platform development, and block buys for the MSV and the LSM programs. The report shall include the following information:

(1) the requirements for each program that can and cannot be met with a shared base platform;

(2) the value and cost savings of contracting the shared base platform under the same contract and builder;

(3) the value and cost savings of contracting the platforms as described in (2) as a block buy;

(4) a series of options, approaches, and timelines to bidding these programs jointly, including detailing service acquisitions authorities and divided financing; and

(5) the effect of a multiple platform (MSV/LSM) acquisition plan and block buy on force development, and in-theater logistics and fleet capability.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Air Force Fighter Force Structure

The committee is concerned that the Air Force fighter fleet has declined by nearly 60 percent since the 1991 Gulf War and is projected to lose approximately 400 additional fighter aircraft by the end of fiscal year 2029. The committee notes with concern that the fighter fleet is the now smallest in Air Force history and lacks sufficient capacity to meet combatant command requirements today. In this context, the committee believes that further reductions will significantly increase operational demands on a diminishing inventory of fighter aircraft and personnel and create conditions for an impending readiness crisis. The committee acknowledges the Department of the Air Force's stated intent to modernize the fighter fleet but concludes that its current procurement plan is insufficient and will fail to deliver the fighter capacity and capability required by the National Defense Strategy. Finally, the committee is concerned that without procurement of

additional fighter aircraft in the near term, fighter squadrons in the Total Force will soon be deactivated or re-missioned, resulting in the permanent loss of experienced fighter pilots and maintenance personnel.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, Air Combat Command, the Director of the Air National Guard, and the Chief, Air Force Reserve Command to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 19, 2024, with a plan to meet Air Force fighter capacity requirements. The report should include:

(1) the number of Total Force fighter squadrons required to meet steady-state and war-time capacity requirements;

(2) how the Air Force plans to modernize and recapitalize the active, reserve, and guard fighter fleets to achieve the required number of Total Force squadrons;

(3) authorities and resource requirements necessary to provide sufficient demand to industry to increase fighter aircraft production to prevent the closure or re-missioning of Total Force fighter squadrons;

(4) an explanation of how Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) are accounted for in capacity analysis; and

(5) an explanation of how the Air Force will meet fighter capacity requirements should CCA operational fielding be cancelled or delayed.

Air National Guard fighter recapitalization

The committee is concerned with the aging and shrinking nature of the Air National
Guard fighter fleet. The committee notes that during Operation Desert Storm, Air Combat Command fielded 139 fighter squadrons, 49 of which belonged to the Air National Guard, whereas of January 1, 2023, Air Combat Command fields 81 squadrons, only 25 of which are allocated to the Air National Guard.

Given the rising challenges posed by near-peer competitors such as Russia and China, and operational deployment commitments that may occur in other, less than highly contested threat environments, the committee is concerned that the shrinking of the fighter fleet, and particularly the loss of force structure and manpower resources in the Air National Guard, poses a serious national security challenge.

The committee believes that the F-15EX could serve a critical need as a cost-effective, highly versatile airframe capable of performing air superiority, homeland defense and interdiction missions. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to commit any additional procurement of the F-15EX above the program of record for the purpose of full recapitalization of any Air National Guard A-10 squadrons currently planned to lose their fighter missions.

Air national guard KC-135 association

The committee is aware that Air National Guard active associations provide additional air refueling capability. The committee has also heard in testimony that aerial refueling capacity is sufficient but, under the new National Defense Strategy, has an elevated risk. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than 1 November 2023 on the potential increase in air refueling capacity to make all remaining KC-135 units active associations, and all cost savings, to include manpower, of moving all KC-135 units to active associations.

C-40 aircraft

The committee supports the added funding to the C-40 aircraft. The committee is concerned about the aging fleet given the operational demands placed on the Active Duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve C-40 aircraft. The committee also understands that due to economic impacts on the commercial airline market, there may be affordable inventory that could be converted at a low cost to ensure aircraft availability for Government senior leaders, including combatant commanders. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2023, that includes a market survey of available aircraft that could be modified for executive airlift, the total cost impact of such an action, and a recommendation on the future fleet size for all C-40 aircraft.

EC-37B Compass Call Force Requirements

The committee is concerned that the current programmed fleet size of 10 EC37B Compass Call aircraft is insufficient to meet Combatant Command contingency requirements in a contested electromagnetic spectrum environment. The committee notes that EC-37B is the only dedicated airborne electronic attack platform in the Air Force inventory and is designed to provide the joint force with a significant tactical advantage in a potential conflict against a peer competitor. However, the committee is concerned that an insufficient fleet size will leave the joint force vulnerable in the electromagnetic spectrum during a potential conflict. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Commander, Air Combat Command to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 on the Air Force's plan to meet Combatant Command EC-37B capacity requirements. The report should include:

(1) the number of EC-37B Compass Call aircraft required to meet contingency capacity requirements for the Combatant Commands;

(2) a procurement strategy that would allow the Air Force to meet these requirements by 2027;

(3) additional resources that would be required to support the number of aircraft required; and

(4) equivalent partner nation capabilities that can be leveraged to meet Combatant Command capacity requirements.

F-16 Integrated Viper Electronic Warfare Suite

The budget request contained $98.6 million in PE 0207133F for research and development and $297.3 million in procurement for F-16 modernization but did not include any funding for the continued development, procurement, and installation of the Integrated Viper Electronic Warfare Suite (IVEWS) advanced electronic attack and self-protection system for the post-block F-16 aircraft of the Air Force.

The committee notes that the Air Force unexpectedly and unjustifiably removed previously planned funding for the F-16 IVEWS system which has successfully demonstrated to provide more advanced self-protection capabilities for the post-block F-16 aircraft against threats expected to be encountered in a highly contested combat threat environment against near-peer integrated air defense systems. The committee questions the Air Force's motives regarding this action and maintains that this action would negatively impact F-16 survivability and lethality in future threat environments and could lead to the Air Force proposing to retire in the future a significant amount of post-block F-16 aircraft.

Therefore, the committee recommends $139.2 million, an increase of $40.6 million, in PE 0207133F for research and development and $427.8 million, an increase of $130.5 million, for procurement and restoration of the IVEWS capability for Air Force F-16 aircraft.

Infrared hardware suppression report

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report by January 31, 2024 to the House Committee on Armed Services on the evolving threat that portable surface-to-air missile systems pose to joint force and the Department of Defense's designation of engine infrared suppression hardware for the C-130J, and relevant variants, as a critical modernization need to bolster countermeasure effectiveness and left-of-launch defeat.

The report should contain the following information:

(1) Technical challenges and programmatic delays in fielding infrared suppression hardware on the AC-130J gunship variant;

(2) Whether the Department of Defense conducted no wing and engine impact analysis flight testing prior to selecting a non-U.S. suppressor design without the blocking vane technology successfully fielded on AC-130W with minimize structural fatigue;

(3) The risk to operational readiness and operating cost should structural failures occur as a result of the selected AC-130J infrared suppression hardware;

(4) The structural and lifecycle cost impact analysis conducted for the selected AC-130J infrared suppressor technology;

(5) The plans to field engine infrared suppression equipment across the Air Force, Air National Guard, Navy and Marine Corps C-130J fleets; and

(6) The compounding risk to fleetwide deployment should no approved alternative C-130J infrared suppression source be available and whether the testing of a secondary C-130J infrared suppression hardware system sourced in the United States is necessary.

Mobility Guardian report

The committee understands Mobility Guardian is Air Mobility Command's (AMC) largest full-spectrum readiness exercise. This exercise demonstrates AMC readiness to move military personnel and equipment in combat operations and conduct Rapid Global Mobility on behalf of the National Defense Strategy. The committee also understands this exercise is where AMC looks at new concepts to employ mobility assets and test tactics, techniques, and procedures. The committee directs the Commander of Air Mobility Command to provide a briefing, including a classified annex, to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, on all lessons learned during Air Mobility Guardian 2023.

Mobility tactical data link

The committee understands connectivity of mobility forces is essential to support the National Defense Strategy. The committee believes the Air Force needs to move faster to provide tactical data links for mobility weapons platforms. The committee directs the Commander, Air Combat Command, as the Executive Agent for Airborne Communication, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the priority plan for all mobility aircraft tactical datalink procurement.

National Airborne Operations Center recapitalization

The committee notes that the aging E–4B National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) fleet requires recapitalization and modernized systems to ensure it maintains sufficient aircraft availability and communications reliability to perform nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) missions for the duration of its service life. The committee further recognizes that going forward, a replacement airframe, the Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), is required to ensure a robust, airborne communications layer for NC3.

The committee understands that the SAOC weapon system will be comprised of a Commercial Derivative Aircraft, mission systems, and ground support systems, with an Engineering and Manufacturing Development award currently scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 2024. The committee is encouraged by the program's effort to maintain a competitive acquisition to ensure the Air Force receives a final platform with open architecture, has built in growth and modernization capacity, and reduces costly operation and sustainment costs.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the status of efforts to sustain the NAOC and field the SAOC. Additionally, the committee encourages the Secretary to maintain the current recapitalization schedule in order to replace the aging fleet and field the more capable aircraft by the 2032 Required Assets Available date.

Procurement of C-130 engine upgrade kits

The Committee recognizes that the Air National Guard C-130H fleet continues to undergo a comprehensive propulsion upgrade program comprised of an engine enhancement package and new eight-bladed propellers. Combined, the systems deliver significant improvements in safety, fuel economy, and aircraft availability.

The committee understand the Air National Guard aims to complete the installation of both engine and propeller upgrades across all Series 3 C-130H aircraft by calendar year 2025. The Committee is concerned that multiple state units remain without programmed engine upgrades. The Committee is also concerned there is a potential desynchronization in planning that resulted in no Fiscal Year 2024 base funding for engine kit procurement.

The Committee directs the Deputy Director of Plans and Requirements, Air National Guard, in coordination with the Director of the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center Propulsion Directorate to brief the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2024, on the status of the C-130H propulsion upgrade program. This briefing shall, at a minimum, detail the National Guard Bureau's execution of congressionally directed funding for Series 3.5 engine enhancement kit procurement over the last five fiscal years and funding requirements for completing fleetwide fielding of engine enhancement kits, including engine spares and parts, by the calendar year 2025.

T-38 Engine Availability Shortage

The Air Force's fighter and bomber pilot training program depends on the T38 Talon, an aircraft training platform that has been in service for over 60 years. The T-38's aging airframe, especially its General Electric J85 turbojet engines, requires significant maintenance, and spare parts are becoming increasingly difficult to procure. The committee notes that in May, 2020, the Air Force switched from performing organically sourced engine maintenance on T-38 engines to relying upon contractor logistics and maintenance support for performing full overhauls.

The committee is concerned that in recent years T-38 sorties have declined due to a lack of serviceable J85 engines. Problems with spare parts and limited fiscal resources have created a maintenance backlog preventing aircraft from flying, thereby constraining the number of pilots the Air Force can produce, and thus exacerbating its current pilot shortage.

Three years of delays for procurement of the Air Force's new fighter trainer, the T-7 Red Hawk, amplifies the impact of the J85 engine shortage as the Air Force is compelled to continue to rely upon the T-38 as the Air Force awaits the arrival of the new training aircraft. Consequently with the T-7's expected delivery rate, the Air Force will continue reliance upon the T-38 in pilot training for the foreseeable future.

In order to ensure airworthy T-38 aircraft and continued Air Force pilot production capability and capacity, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024 on the status of the T-38 fleet and its J85 engine availability. The briefing should include:

(1) an overview of the T-38 fleet, including airworthiness and readiness rates;

(2) the strategic maintenance plan for the T-38;

(3) J85 engine readiness and availability rates;

(4) impacts of the T-7 program's delays on the lifespan of the T-38 fleet;

(5) an analysis of canceled or curtailed sorties caused by T-38 engine availability and performance, and T-7 program delays; and,

(6) the Secretary's plan to increase T-38 sortie generation rates to increase pilot production capacity.

T-7 Advanced Trainer Procurement Acceleration Roadmap

Fielding the T-7 Redhawk is critical to improving the safety, quality, and throughput of Air Force pilot training. The committee is concerned about schedule delays to the T-7 program, particularly given the rapid deterioration of the T-38 fleet and the urgent need for a more relevant trainer for pilots of next generation aircraft.

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, 2024 on options to expedite procurement and fielding of the T-7 aircraft and associated ground-based training systems. The briefing shall include:

(1) options for program acceleration with the identification of any additional authorities or resources required;

(2) consideration of expediting Milestone C for the aircraft or ground-based training systems and increasing the pace of procurement and deliveries;

(3) an update on other requirements for successful fielding and operations, such as facilities, spare parts availability, necessary ground support equipment, sufficient manpower, and relevant training for personnel; and

(4) a summary of primary limiting factors preventing the timeline from being accelerated beyond what the Air Force believes feasible.

Tanker recapitalization

The committee believes nothing reduces weapon system costs and improves contractor performance efficiencies and innovation more than competition. The committee believes that where it makes sense contracts should be full and open competition.

Unmanned aircraft system units with geographically separated launch and recovery elements

The committee notes the significantly increased demand in continuation training requirements for the remotely piloted aircraft enterprise currently supplied wholly by Air National Guard launch and recovery elements. Operating a launch and recovery element not co-located with the mission control element produces inefficiencies.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on remotely piloted aircraft units with launch and recovery elements that are geographically separated from mission control and maintenance elements. Specifically, this report should assess the potential benefits of co-locating these activities in order to improve efficiencies and reduce operational costs. The report should include both a findings and recommendations section.

VC-25A consideration

The committee understands the VC-25B program is 26 months behind schedule. As a result, the VC-25A will have to go through one more heavy maintenance period costing approximately $100.0 million. The committee believes the Air Force should ask for consideration from the contractor for the additional cost.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Air to Air Missiles

The committee supports the Air Force's work on modernizing its arsenal of air-to-air missiles, acknowledges their criticality to effective deterrence, and if necessary, combat operations. The committee recognizes that work is currently underway to replace the AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile with the AIM-260 Joint Air Tactical Missile but notes that the AIM-260 is yet to be fielded. The committee notes that a more comprehensive and integrated approach to air-to-air missile development is needed to remain competitive against strategic competitors as it reduces the time between capability improvements, fosters increased competition, builds a stronger and more resilient defense industrial base,

and improves production capacity. The committee also recognizes that improvements to requirements, integration, and testing are required to support more rapid development and fielding of air-to-air weapons.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2024, on a plan to execute a more comprehensive, integrated, and rapid approach to air-to-air missile acquisition and development to include:

(1) strategies and policies for executing air-to-air weapons missile programs that provides more integrated and rapid capability advances while strengthening the defense industrial base;

(2) plans to streamline and accelerate the integration and testing of multiple air-to-air munitions across weapon systems to include an evaluation of whether weapons open system architecture is being implemented;

(3) strategies to ensure effective coordination and collaboration across military services to leverage cross-service development and testing efficiencies;

(4) an evaluation of whether additional infrastructure, and any resources required in such case to support air-to-air weapons evaluations at open-air testing ranges, would support acceleration of air-to-air missile development programs;

(5) an evaluation of whether the use of unmanned aircraft as a launch platform for early air to air missile development would enable accelerated development at lower risk;

(6) and, a list of any additional resources or authorities required to execute the Department's strategy.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Deployable Air Base System

The Committee understands that the United States Air Force's Agile Combat Employment (ACE) concept is critical to support a resilient and dispersed posture, both in Europe and in the Indo-Pacific. Central to the success of this initiative is the Deployable Air Base System (DABS), which includes culpabilities such as basic expeditionary airfield resources, fuels support equipment, expeditionary airfield and ground logistics equipment, and rapid airfield damage recovery machinery. Unfortunately, delivery of this critical capability has faced consistent challenges, many of which were detailed in Department of Defense Inspector General Report 2019-040. In light of the importance of a dispersed and resilient posture, particularly in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of operations, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2024 on each of the following:

(1) A list of actions taken pursuant to the DoD Inspector General Report 2019-040, along with the status of those actions.

(2) A comprehensive assessment of the status of DABS, including an inventory of complete deployable air base systems, industrial base capacity, readiness rates, and total cost per system.

(3) An overview of the training programs and deployment exercises associated with DABS, including any identified challenges or opportunities for improvement.

(4) A detailed review of the funding allocated to DABS relative to operational requirements.

(5) An examination of potential enhancements or modifications to improve the system's flexibility, responsiveness, or capability, particularly in the USINDOPACOM area of operations.

(6) An update on any technological innovations or upgrades implemented or planned within the DABS program.

(7) A detailed breakdown of the USINDOPACOM requirement for DABS to facilitate ACE.

(8) An analysis of the optimal DABS pre-positioned deployment posture, in particular between USINDOPACOM and U.S. European Command.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Collaborative autonomous systems in support of Joint All-Domain Command and Control

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its investments and technological advances in artificial intelligence-enabled autonomous systems, which have saved lives, reduced operator cognitive load, and extended situational awareness. The committee believes that the next steps of integration of these developing systems with each other and with human operators are critical to speeding problem solving, decision making, and enhancing survivability, resiliency, and lethality.

The committee emphasizes the importance of integrating these autonomous systems and facilitating their communication using the tenets of Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) enabling concepts such as “Deterrence by Denial” and “Deterrence by Resilience.” The committee urges the Department to continue to expand coordinated development of these systems and their integration, supporting a robust and diverse industrial base in autonomous systems, software-defined autonomy, and joint all-domain communications solutions.

In order to achieve rapid technological advancement and adoption, the committee recommends the Department to:

(1) support the separation of autonomy capabilities from hardware providers, extending the life cycle and mission-relevance of the hardware;

(2) continue challenge-based rapid prototyping and procurement programs, ensuring a clear path to integration of successful prototypes into programs of record;

(3) continue cross-service JADC2 procurement programs, such as Project Overmatch, Advanced Battle Management System, and Project Convergence; and

(4) promote diversity in the defense industrial base, supporting small and non-traditional businesses leading innovation in these areas.

The committee encourages further investment and focus on the advancement of ongoing efforts, including networked, collaborative autonomous systems; collaborative combat aircraft; and cross-domain artificial intelligence training and development tools.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, detailing a comprehensive plan to resource and advance these critical concepts and technologies.

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Polyethylene-based and Polystyrene-based Food Service Products Used by the Department of Defense

The committee is concerned about the costs to the Department of Defense and host nations associated with the disposal of high volumes of polyethylene-based and polystyrene-based food service products required for domestic and overseas operations. The committee urges the Department to consider purchasing domestically produced food service product alternatives for all operations should a cost comparison indicate the disposal costs of polyethylene-based and polystyrene-based food service products are more expensive.

Multiyear Procurement of Rare Earth Minerals

The committee is concerned that our dependence on importing processed rare earth metals from adversarial nations presents a significant risk of supply chain disruption to the United States and our allies. This is particularly true with respect to China, which controls approximately 85 percent of critical mineral processing, including rare earth elements necessary for U.S. defense applications. The committee recognizes that China has, in the past, threatened to leverage its dominant position in the rare earth market to retaliate against the United States and our allies by restricting rare earth exports. China has also used its virtual monopoly to manipulate the price of rare earths, including lowering prices to bankrupt overseas competitors. The committee understands that multiyear procurement by the Department can help ensure a sufficient stockpile of rare earths and protect the nascent domestic processing industry from Chinese market manipulation. Multiyear procurement contracts can also offer significant benefits to the federal government, including cost savings, improved planning, increased efficiency, enhanced competitiveness, and improved contractor performance. Given both the importance and exigency of establishing a reliable supply of domestically

processed rare earth metals for military readiness, the committee encourages the Department to prioritize mature, proven technologies.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account

The budget request contained no funds for a National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account. The committee has long been concerned about the availability of dual use and modern equipment needed to ensure the relevance and readiness of the National Guard and Reserve Components as an operational reserve and for their domestic support missions. The committee notes that the annual National Guard and Reserve Equipment Reports over the last several years identify continuing shortages in modernized equipment and challenges associated with efficiently fulfilling combat readiness training requirements.

The committee believes additional funds would help manage strategic risk and eliminate identified critical dual-use equipment shortfalls. The committee expects these funds to be used for the purposes of, but not limited to, the procurement and modernization of equipment and programs such as communications interoperability improvements for Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams; Long Range, Lightweight Mesh Network Radios; Cross-Cloud Threat Hunting Cyber Security; Transportable Tactical Command Communications upgrades; Non-Lethal Capabilities for Civil Support; Joint Threat Emitter Simulators; and other critical dual-use and readiness unfunded procurement items for the National Guard and Reserve Components.

The committee recommends $100.0 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment.

Non-Standard Commercial Vehicle

The committee recognizes the importance of the Non-Standard Commercial Vehicle (NSCV) in enabling U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) operations in hostile and austere environments to advance U.S. interests. As the current NSCV fleet is nearing the end of its current service life, the committee recognizes the importance of NSCV's lifecycle replacement and encourages USSOCOM to field the appropriate number of vehicles per year to meet the operational needs of the NSCV fleet. The committee supports NSCV requirements and encourages the Commander of USSOCOM to continue to fully fund this requirement as part of the President's annual budget request until the completion of the contract.

Operational assessment of installation defense using directed energy capabilities against unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft system swarms

Reported unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) incidents have increased from 63 in 2020 to 115 in 2022. Rogue and malicious drones have interfered with sporting events, caused airport shutdowns, violated border laws, delivered illegal contraband

into prisons, and damaged critical infrastructure. The committee believes high-power microwave systems must continue to advance the effectiveness of waveforms against new UAS software and hardware to effectively counter the escalating UAS and UAS swarm threat.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on the operational assessment of its installation defense capabilities to defeat UAS threats and recommendations for required changes or modifications to equipment, procedures, regulations, or existing laws to operationally employ directed energy. The assessment should include the following information:

(1) operation of high-energy lasers, high-power microwaves, and other emerging directed energy technologies;

(2) ability to defeat UAS threats at operationally relevant distances;

(3) ability to integrate with other counter-UAS systems and existing security infrastructure;

(4) ability to rapidly transport and set up;

(5) ability to regulate defeat distances;

(6) ability to safely operate on U.S. installations, to include effects on the spectrum and airspace inside and outside of established defeat distances and human beings and vehicles inside and outside of established defeat distances;

(7) ease of training and operation;

(8) maintainability and sustainability;

(9) cost-effectiveness; and

(10) scalability.

Reducing Reliance on Foreign-Manufactured Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

The committee is concerned the Department of Defense remains heavily reliant on foreign manufacturing for active pharmaceutical ingredients and essential medicines. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit the report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the Department of Defense efforts to strengthen domestic production supply chains. The report shall include a review of technologies that leverage synthetic biology to on-demand, rapidly produce active pharmaceutical ingredients and key starting materials for pharmaceutical products determined to be of strategic importance by the Secretary.

USSOCOM Unmanned ISR Command and Control

The committee acknowledges the importance of robust command and control (C2) for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and U.S. Special Operations Command's urgent need for an expeditionary and modern Ground Control Station (GCS) for UAS. Legacy GCS have a large logistical footprint, greatly increasing the cost and schedule required to deploy the system into theater. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command to provide a

briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 23, 2023, on plans to complete upgrades of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle UAS inventory with expeditionary command and control stations and advanced mission processing kits.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 101—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for procurement at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Section 111—Limitation on Availability of Funds Pending Assessment of Army Trackless Moving Target Systems

This section would limit appropriations for the Trackless Moving Target program of the Army until the Secretary of the Army meets certain conditions and submits a report to the congressional defense committees.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 131—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Virginia Class Submarine Program

This section would authorize multiyear procurement authority for not more than 13 Virginia class submarines.

Section 132—Multiyear Procurement Authority for MK-48 Torpedoes

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for the Department of the Navy to procure up to 550 MK-48 torpedos.

Section 133—Procurement Authority for Auxiliary Personnel Lighter Program

This section would provide the Secretary of the Navy authority to enter into multiyear contracts for procurement of up to six Auxiliary Personnel Lighter class vessels.

Section 134—Limitation on Upgrades to Nacelles of MV-22 Aircraft Pending Certification of Upgrade Plan

This section would restrict moving the MV-22 Nacelle Improvement production line until the Secretary of the Navy certifies the implementation plan for MV-22 Tailored Nacelle Improvement program results in greater performance and reliability than the MV-22 Nacelle Improvement program.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 151—Extension of Requirements Relating to C-130 Aircraft

This section would keep the C-130 total aircraft inventory at 271 with a sunset date of October 1, 2024.

Section 152—Modification of Annual Reports on T-7A Advanced Pilot Training System

This section would amend section 156 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by requiring the Secretary of the Air Force to include additional reporting requirements related to the acquisition strategy and execution of the T-7A training aircraft program.

Section 153—Modification to Prohibition on Certain Reductions to B–1 Bomber Aircraft Squadrons

This section would extend the prohibition on B-1 retirements.

Section 154—Modification of Minimum Inventory Requirements for A-10 Aircraft

This section would reduce the minimum A-10 aircraft primary mission aircraft inventory requirement to 135 total aircraft, and would repeal a duplicate A-10 aircraft primary mission aircraft inventory requirement contained in section 142(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92). This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate any A-10 aircraft that is retired, during fiscal year 2023 or later fiscal years, for potential transfer to military forces of an ally or partner nation of the United States.

Section 155—Procurement of Over-the-Horizon Radar Systems

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to procure not more than six over-the-horizon radar systems, as soon as practicable. This section would also establish certain requirements relating to the use of competitive procedures for such procurement.

Section 156—KC-135 Aircraft Recapitalization Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide the congressional defense committees the business case analysis and Joint Staff validated requirements for the KC-135 recapitalization program along with the analysis of alternative for the Next Generation Air Refueling System before deciding on an acquisition strategy for the KC-135 recapitalization program.

Section 157—Prohibition on Reduction of KC-135 Aircraft in PMAI of the Reserve Components

This section would prevent the Air Force from reducing the number of primary mission aircraft inventory KC-135 aircraft from the Air Force Guard and Reserve.

Section 158—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Termination of Production Lines for the HH-60W Aircraft

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 for the Air Force from being obligated or expended to terminate the operations of, or to prepare to terminate the operations of, a production line for the HH–60W Combat Rescue Helicopter.

Section 159—Limitation on Termination of Fighter Squadrons

This section would prohibit the termination of any fighter flying mission of any fighter squadron of the Air National Guard until a period of 180 days after the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director, Air National Guard, develops a notional plan to recapitalize all fighter squadrons of the Air National Guard with replacement aircraft and submits the results of the plan to the congressional defense committees.

Section 160—Limitation on Divestment of F-16 Aircraft

This section would prohibit the divestment of any F-16 aircraft beginning on January 1, 2024, until the Secretary of the Air Force provides to the congressional defense committees a report, including certain plans and assessments, not less than 180 days prior to divesting or preparing to divest any F-16 aircraft.

Section 161—Limitation on Procurement of KC-46A Aircraft

This section would limit the Air Force from buying more than 179 KC-46A on the current contract until the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifies to the congressional defense committees that there are validated needs and provide long-term cost estimates.

Section 162—Limitation on Actions Relating to Remote Vision Systems of KC-46A Aircraft

This section would require a certification from the Secretary of the Air Force before retrofitting KC-46A aircraft with Remote Vision System 2.0.

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

Section 181—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Domestically Processed Rare Earth Elements

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for rare earth elements processed domestically.

Section 182—Prohibition on Procurement of Certain Tactical Vehicles

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from including in a solicitation for a tactical tracked vehicle or tactical wheeled vehicle a requirement that such vehicle use proprietary armor. This section would also modify section 4863 of title 10, United States Code, requiring the application of such section to include tactical tracked vehicles and tactical wheeled vehicles.

Section 183—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Procurement of Certain Battery Technology

This section prohibits DOD from purchasing battery technology produced by Contemporary Amperex Technology Company AKA CATL.

Section 184—Plan to Expedite Integration of Long-Range Anti-ship Missiles into Legacy Aircraft Fleets

This section would require a plan from the Secretary of Defense to integrate the Long Range Anti-Ship Missile onto certain legacy aircraft.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced materials and manufacturing processes for Army modernization

The committee notes the importance of novel materials and manufacturing processes to support Army modernization priorities including Long Range Precision Fires and Next Generation Combat Vehicles. It is necessary to develop processing

parameters, microstructures, and performance standards to certify and qualify new materials and manufacturing methods at scale. The committee encourages the Army to continue to invest in advanced materials and manufacturing research to alleviate supply chain bottlenecks for critical Army modernization priorities.

Advanced Process Technology for Energetics

The committee is aware of the Army's ammunition enterprise modernization efforts and has supported for the last several years its emphasis to mature research and development of safe and clean ammunition manufacturing technology and novel materials such as Next Generation propellant energetics and nitrocellulose manufacturing in Army ammunition plants. To that end, the committee authorized a $5 million increase to Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army, Line 028, Program Element 0603000D8Z, for Advanced Process for Technology for Energetics. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 1, 2024, on the Army's planned efforts in Fiscal Year 2024 to mature technologies related to next generation propellant energetics and nitrocellulose manufacturing, and any expected future lines of effort related to these innovative challenges.

Army Modeling and Simulation Modernization

The committee is concerned that without increased investment the Army's modeling and simulation infrastructure may be unable to evaluate modernization programs most accurately. Many acquisition programs within the Department of Defense rely upon modeling and simulation during key development milestones. However, the committee is concerned that the Army may be struggling with the capability to capture, curate, and reuse modeling and simulation data generated during the acquisition process.

The committee is aware of and encourages the Army's efforts to modernize its modeling and simulation enterprise in order to provide better decision-ready data to its senior leaders. The committee encourages the Army to accelerate these efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2024, on the Army's roadmap for modernizing its modeling and simulation infrastructure as it relates to evaluating acquisition programs.

Army Pathfinder program

The committee recognizes the critical role that soldiers play in the early identification of technological opportunities and threats relevant to future capability development. The committee supports the Army's efforts to implement programs like the Pathfinder-Air Assault program at the Army Research

Laboratory which promote bottom-up innovation from the force as a basis for advanced soldier lethality capability research and development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the Army's Pathfinder-Air Assault Program. The briefing should include:

(1) outcomes from the Pathfinder-Air Assault program and impact of the program on soldier lethality technology development; and

(2) the Army's strategy for incorporating the Pathfinder program into the budget request in future appropriations cycles.

Additionally, the committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 0602143A for the Pathfinder program.

Army use of digital engineering for rotorcraft predictive maintenance

The committee understands that the Army's Future Vertical Lift (FVL) drive systems represent a significant portion of the cost, schedule, and technical risk for the Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft and the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft programs. Dual-use digital engineering technologies can prove exceptionally valuable in prognostics and predictive maintenance for these programs. The committee encourages the Army to leverage innovative technologies including digital twins, high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing technologies to support prognostic and predictive maintenance for FVL programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on how the Army plans to incorporate digital engineering, artificial intelligence, and other dual-use capabilities to assess FVL rotorcraft drive systems. The briefing should also include how these technologies might reduce risk to and cost of Army FVL programs.

Counter-unmanned aircraft system transition and fielding

The committee supports the rapid transition of leading counter-UAS (c-UAS) capabilities from U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to conventional units across the joint force. The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense designated the Secretary of the Army, through the Joint Counter-small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Office (JCO), as the executive agent responsible for testing and evaluating c-UAS capabilities for use across the joint force. The committee understands that since its inception, the JCO has carried out several demonstrations in realistic operational environments and has recommended systems and capabilities to serve as providers of c-UAS capabilities for the military services.

The committee is concerned that the military services, in particular the Army, have neither transitioned proven systems, specifically systems currently operating in combat environments with USSOCOM or systems that have been

recommended by the JCO, to production at scale, nor acquired them for wider deployment across the joint force. The committee commends efforts by USSOCOM to work with the military services, including the Army, to identify fielding opportunities for fully tested and combat-evaluated capabilities, but the committee believes that the JCO can and should drive broader progress toward these objectives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the following:

(1) the Army's plan to ensure that JCO-approved c-UAS capabilities are adopted and acquired by the Army and joint forces and integrated with current systems to close critical capability gaps, enhance and adapt technology, and reduce cost;

(2) identification of gaps, if any, in existing authorities that would prevent the Army from carrying out the transition and acquisitions described above;

(3) opportunities for greater integration of JCO equities into the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process and the Future Years Defense Program, consistent with JCO strategy and DoD Directive 3800.01E; and

(4) recommendations that would speed the transition and acquisition of approved c-UAS capabilities to the joint force. Such recommendations should address whether modifications to the JCO's mandate and authorities are advisable, or whether an alternative structure (other than the JCO) would be better suited to facilitate the transition and fielding of validated technologies.

Development of small unmanned aircraft system signature management capability

The committee supports Army Program Executive Office (PEO) Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation (STRI) efforts to deploy and test swarms of small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS). The development of this swarm capability has been vital to understand the current and future capability of drones, detect the swarms and payloads capable of being employed, and assess ways to mitigate and defeat potential adversarial sUAS swarms.

The committee encourages Army PEO STRI Threat Systems Management Office to develop a sUAS signature management capability. This capability would enable the detection of signature levels and provide material developers and operational units with the needed information to avoid detection and minimize attribution of sUAS platforms.

Digital night vision technology

The committee is supportive of the Army's Command, Control, Communication, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center's efforts to develop and evaluate low-light level imagers including digital night vision camera systems with a technology called Charge Domain Binning (CDB). CDB technology is often found to be superior to other digital vision system

approaches and is more advanced than currently fielded and aging night vision technology. This new night vision technology can be used for dismounted soldiers, border cameras, bomb defusal systems, vision systems for vehicles from tanks to ships, and more. The committee encourages the Army to scale efforts to develop CDB night vision technology in future years and field this needed capability. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 0602143A for digital night vision technology.

Dynamic digital definition of armaments systems

The committee notes armament system sustainment challenges created by tolerances and variability in the manufacturing and maintenance processes that affect subsequent weapon systems performance and considers them to be a significant capability gap.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the Army Development Command accelerate available resources to work with industry partners and academia with expertise in digital engineering data and 3D modeling from physical artifacts to address this capability gap.

Enhancement of modeling and simulation activities

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S) activities in combat vehicle development and believes the Army should continue its use to ensure success. The committee believes using M&S tools in the early stages of vehicle development prior to prototype manufacturing and subsequent unit production may assist in rapidly fielding technology with a clear understanding of operational capability, which reduces development cost and physical prototyping time in early phases and throughout the lifecycle.

The committee also notes continued adoption and development of modern M&S tools may support the advanced development of next generation combat vehicles. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 17, 2024, on the use and enhancement of M&S technologies at the United States Army's Combat Capabilities Development Command's Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) for rapid fielding of emerging technologies. The briefing shall include:

(1) An overview of current M&S efforts underway at the GVSC;

(2) A detailed analysis of how M&S tools improve the development of prototypes and
production;

(3) An assessment of how M&S tools inform requirements for subsystems to brigade
combat team formations; and

(4) Methods for how GVSC will continue to develop and advance M&S tools.

Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft

The committee notes the Army consistently identifies the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) as its highest aviation modernization priority. In fiscal year 2024, the Army again states: "FARA is the Army's number one aviation modernization priority to restore attack/reconnaissance dominance by mitigating enemy long-range capabilities by creating lethal effects from outside enemy sensor/weapons range and allowing joint force commanders to maneuver from relative sanctuary." The committee is encouraged by the Army's continued prioritization of the program and urges the Army to uphold a program timetable that facilitates expeditious development of the platform and associated systems while avoiding additional setbacks. However, the committee further notes the Army has had considerable difficulty fielding this requirement and has failed to bring forth an aircraft to fill this light attack and reconnaissance mission.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Congressional Defense Committees by March 1, 2024, on the FARA program. The report should include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) an update on program requirements; and

(2) an update on the program's acquisition strategy including detailed procurement fielding timelines; and estimated outyear funding.

Heavy-Payload Medium-Range VTOL Aircraft Logistical Support

The committee believes that reliable logistics chains are an operational imperative, and near-peer adversaries currently pose a significant risk to the reliable distribution of essential resources for the Department of Defense. The committee understands that unmanned vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircraft can be utilized to reduce the Department's logistics capability shortfall while also supporting reconnaissance or humanitarian missions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2024, on current and future efforts to utilize unmanned VTOL aircraft to provide low-cost, heavy-payload, medium-range, logistical support in both contested and permissive environments.

High-temperature composites based on U.S. sources for hypersonic weapon applications

The committee notes the Army Research Lab is committed to the development of carbon-carbon high-temperature composites for use on hypersonic weapons. The committee understands the Army is currently evaluating U.S.-sourced isotropic and mesophase pitches in support of this development. Isotropic and mesophase pitch are key components for producing composite materials that are effective in shielding hypersonic weapons from the extreme heat generated during flight. Using domestically produced mesophase pitch for high-temperature composites can reduce the United States dependency on foreign sources for

hypersonic weapons. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Army to continue research and development of carbon-carbon high temperature composites for hypersonic weapons.

Hypersonics test infrastructure

The committee notes with concern the advancements in hypersonic capabilities made by peer and near-peer adversaries. To ensure the U.S. military can effectively deter and, if necessary, defeat these national security threats, the Department of Defense must make investments to enhance its ability to develop, test, and field advanced hypersonic capabilities.

The committee believes U.S. academia can play a vital role in expanding testing infrastructure related to the development of hypersonic systems. Accordingly, section 237 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) required the Department of Defense to submit a strategy for hypersonic testing, including the role that academic institutions can play. Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision that would limit funds until this report is submitted. The committee encourages the Department to complete this report expeditiously.

Additionally, the committee urges the Department to continue to coordinate with academia to invest in infrastructure to bridge the gap between lab-scale experiments and open-range testing for hypersonic technologies. Such infrastructure could allow for large-scale prototype testing that provides controllable in-flight conditions prior to the advancement to more expensive full-scale system testing; enables investigation into the influence of weather effects on realistic hypersonic vehicle materials; and facilitates the development of new armor and other protective materials systems for extreme environments.

Hyperspectral sensors for autonomous operations and survivability

The committee understands the need for modular, adaptive unmanned ground and aerial vehicle payloads to detect adversary threats and mobility hazards. Currently deployed optical sensors often cannot provide the spectral data needed to easily identify, detect, and engage targets and other hazards. The committee notes the value of hyperspectral imaging sensors in effectively identifying these threats, particularly Ultra-Compact Hyperspectral Imaging Systems (UCHIS) which are more mobile and maneuverable. UCHIS provide the necessary discrimination required to detect, identify, and defeat existing and future adversaries more rapidly and can be fitted on existing and future Army platforms including combat vehicles, unmanned aircraft systems, and more. However, the committee is concerned with the pace of development of this critical technology.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the Army's plans and strategy to incorporate and develop UCHIS

capabilities for current and next generation Army platforms. The briefing should include:

(1) investments to date in the development of UCHIS sensing systems;

(2) overall development and integration timeline for UCHIS capabilities; and

(3) total anticipated program cost.

Inter-Service Application of Fixed-Wing Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

The committee notes the successful evolution of the Army's multi-domain sensing system and High-Accuracy Detection and Exploitation System (HADES) program capabilities. The committee also notes the ever-increasing demand for advanced sensing, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to be deployed and employable world-wide, and particularly in the Indo-Pacific and Europe. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than February 1, 2024, on the potential expanded application of HADES to support Department of Defense command and control, mission planning, intelligence, theater battle control, joint operations and force application planning, and force protection requirements. The briefing shall, at minimum, address:

(1) a consolidated list of theater commander ISR capabilities and requirements,

(2) highlight shortfalls in service plans to meet theater commander requirements, and

(3) interim options to close the requirements gap.

Material development for personal protection systems

The committee recognizes the benefit of collaboration with academic partners for increasing support for computational and simulation research to advance ballistic materials, technologies, and methodologies to enhance lethality and survivability of military personnel. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Futures Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, that details ongoing work with academic partners to advance computational and simulation research for advanced ballistic materials and technologies, as well as efforts to advance design and development methodologies and models.

Medium-Range Reconnaissance Unmanned Aircraft System Modernization

The committee is aware of the Army's efforts to modernize its Family of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems through its Short, Medium, and Long-Range Reconnaissance programs. While the Army is moving forward with the Short- and Long-Range Reconnaissance programs, the committee observes that competitive

prototyping for the Medium-Range Reconnaissance (MRR) program appears to be moving more slowly, which could compromise the effectiveness of company-level maneuver as threats rapidly evolve. The committee also notes the significant advances in commercial unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technology that have occurred since the current company-level capability was first fielded in the early 2000s and supports incorporation of those advances into the competitive prototyping for the MRR program. Further, the committee is aware of the critical role that small and medium-range vertical take-off and landing UAS have played in enhancing reconnaissance, targeting, survivability, and lethality, as the current conflict in Ukraine has highlighted.

The committee encourages the Army to move forward with the MRR program expeditiously. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, that includes the following information:

(1) a summary of the most important advances in commercial UAS capabilities that have occurred since the current program of record was established;

(2) a description of any potential capability gaps for company-level UAS missions, including those beyond electro-optical/infrared-based surveillance, in light of those advancements;

(3) actions, with an associated timeline, to address such gaps through the MRR program; and

(4) any other relevant material the Assistant Secretary deems appropriate.

Multi-domain operations Ready Ranger Initiative

The Army Research Laboratory's Pathfinder initiative creates valuable partnerships between Army divisions and universities to involve soldiers in cutting-edge research and development. The committee is aware of a proposed Pathfinder to utilize Translational Research Advanced Capability Acceleration methodology to guide university research focused on soldier needs in multi-domain operations (MDO).

MDO will be fundamental to the future of the Army, so research into capabilities and technologies to improve soldier readiness within MDO is crucial to the future wellness of the force. The committee is encouraged by the focus of the proposed Pathfinder and encourages the Army to proceed quickly.

Next generation hybrid and electric vertical take-off and landing vehicles for Army modernization

The committee understands the important role that Future Vertical Lift (FVL) will play in the Army's modernization efforts and future warfighting concepts, including hybrid and electric vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) capabilities. These systems will enable more modern, versatile, and lethal power projection in support of Army multi-domain operations (MDO). The committee

encourages the Army to continue to explore the development of novel VTOL concepts, including hybrid and electric propulsion technologies for unmanned aircraft systems that enable Army MDO. The committee also encourages the Army, in coordination with industry, to continue research and development efforts for hybrid and electric VTOL power systems to ensure these battery sources have the necessary power output, decreased heat signatures, and stability to withstand the environmental conditions associated with vertical flight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2023, on the Army's current and future hybrid and electric VTOL research and development efforts. The report should include:

(1) how the Army is incorporating hybrid and electric VTOL solutions into FVL modernization efforts and the impact such systems will have on the Army's ability to conduct MDO;

(2) an overview of current and future research efforts focused on hybrid and electric VTOL energy sources, including ongoing efforts to improve the size, weight, power, and cost of future VTOL systems and power sources as well as Army efforts to date to survey what hybrid electric propulsion systems are currently available in the commercial sector using conventional fuel;

(3) any future fielding strategies for hybrid and electric VTOL platforms within the Army; and

(4) an overview of collaboration between the Army and the Air Force's Agility Prime program on the research, development, or fielding of next generation hybrid and electric VTOL solutions.

Novel concrete materials

The committee believes it is critical to maintain and modernize existing military infrastructure across the United States and around the world to ensure the U.S. military can carry out its objectives. The committee is concerned, however, that Department of Defense infrastructure is at risk of decline without proper maintenance, adequate funding, and modernized materials.

The committee understands that new, innovative materials exist that can improve the performance of concrete structural elements in new or existing buildings, roadways, airfields, and more. These materials, including nano sensor technologies, allow concrete to adapt to the environment and provide real-time monitoring of the health and structural integrity of infrastructure. These technologies and materials would be extremely beneficial to the Department of Defense and have the potential to reduce maintenance costs and provide necessary real time monitoring of critical military infrastructure. The committee encourages the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center to test and evaluate with these types of novel concrete materials.

Passive radar for air defense and counter-unmanned aircraft systems

The committee believes that the Department of Defense must adopt passive radar technology to complement active radar systems and modernize its enemy surveillance capability. Such a passive capability would allow for lower maintenance costs and the undetected tracking of enemy movements without signaling the location of friendly forces.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on passive radar capabilities relating to air defense and counter-unmanned aircraft systems. Specifically, the briefing should include the following:

(1) a review and articulation of existing passive radar solutions available today and an assessment of each identified solution's technology readiness level;

(2) an assessment of passive radar technology and its viability for operational use, to include teaming with active systems, as well as the cost effectiveness of using it as a standalone capability; and

(3) any current or planned research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives to further develop passive radar capabilities.

Real-time biotech water analysis

The committee notes the risk that contaminated water poses to warfighters at the tactical edge. Developing techniques and procedures to test water quality and detect contamination on the battlefield is necessary to protect warfighters and ensure U.S. military readiness. The committee understands that current practices for water testing requires sampling and sending samples to laboratory facilities, which can often take days. Real-time testing capabilities at the point of need are required to adequately protect the health of U.S. service members.

The committee understands there are ongoing industry investments in such testing capabilities, including Raman spectroscopy-based platform technology. This type of technology can enable the development of portable rapid water sampling systems that can assess water quality at the tactical edge. The committee encourages the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command to leverage these industry investments and test and evaluate with Raman spectroscopy-based platform technology and integrate these technologies into current and future Army platforms.

Single-vehicle counter-small unmanned aircraft systems

The committee notes the proliferation of inexpensive small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) is expanding rapidly, and the technology payloads employed on these sUAS continue to become more dangerous to ground maneuver forces. Drone attacks in the Middle East, and most recently in Ukraine, have been effective against vehicles and critical infrastructure. The employment of kinetic attack drones has been effective against combat vehicles, artillery, and critical infrastructure. Recent conflicts have exposed a protection vulnerability in all

maneuver formations. The Army brigade combat teams share a common gap in protection against Group I-III UAS, which must be addressed as quickly as possible.

Combat vehicles within Army units require a counter-small unmanned aircraft systems (C-sUAS) capability to detect, identify, track, and defeat enemy UAS of various sizes at long range. Any mobile C-sUAS solution must have the mobility, firepower, and protection to operate at the small-unit tactical level and must employ kinetic and non-kinetic defeat capabilities.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Army to accelerate the fielding of a mobile single-vehicle C-sUAS solution to protect soldiers and equipment. The committee is aware of mature technologies tested and ready to address these threats. To expedite fielding, the Army should make maximum use of existing Army programs and pursue commonality with other mobile ground-to-air systems to reduce the sustainment and training burden on units and soldiers. The committee believes sUAS threats will continue to evolve rapidly and that any mobile C-sUAS solution should include modularity to keep up with this ever-changing threat. The committee encourages the Army to field a single-vehicle mobile C-sUAS capability with similar urgency pursued against the improvised explosive device threat during operations in the Middle East.

Soldier Load Reduction Efforts

The committee recognizes that reducing soldier load is a priority for the Army and that reducing soldier load will help increase performance of soldiers on the battlefield and reduce musculoskeletal injuries. Despite the ongoing interest by the Army, the committee remains concerned about the impact of soldier load. The committee notes and encourages the Army's ongoing experimentation with the Maneuverable Lightweight Electric Weight Reducer to increase the operational effectiveness of our soldiers and reduce the long-term injuries caused from overloading.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that summarizes the findings of the experimentation and the roles that the Maneuverable Lightweight Electric Weight Reducer may play in increasing overall mission effectiveness, lethality, and increased survivability of soldiers.

Soldier Tactical Awareness and Signature Management

The committee is aware of Army efforts to develop enhanced situational awareness capabilities for the individual soldier and understands that signature management will be increasingly important in high threat environments. The committee sees promise in distributed mission command systems such as Nett Warrior and Integrated Tactical Network that can improve soldier situational awareness with hardware-agnostic three-dimensional mapping while managing tactical signatures. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024,

on the status of integrating commercial, hard-ware agnostic three-dimensional mapping software capabilities into the Nett Warrior and Integrated Tactical Network system. This briefing should address how the Army intends to update software regularly to prevent obsolescence and upgrade or provision new software when units are deployed. Additionally, this briefing should describe capabilities to provide individual soldiers with a real-time common operating picture enabled by three-dimensional mapping and analytics in environments where cloud server access is either not possible or unreliable.

U.S. Army modeling and simulation infrastructure

The committee notes the Army's modeling and simulation infrastructure is antiquated and unable to evaluate modernization programs. The committee understands that many, if not most, acquisition programs rely upon modeling and simulation during key development milestones, however the committee is concerned the U.S. Army may not have the capability to capture, curate, and reuse modeling and simulation data generated information during the acquisition process. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, not later than December 31, 2023, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the resources needed to modernize the U.S. Army's modeling and simulation infrastructure.

Ultra-Long Endurance High Altitude Pseudo-Satellites (HAPS)

The committee is aware of Department of Defense efforts to operationalize the stratosphere with its recent investments in testing and demonstration of ultra-long endurance fixed-wing High Altitude Pseudo-Satellites (HAPS) that demonstrated stratospheric operations of over 60 days and 30,000 miles endurance.

The committee believes the stratosphere is an important domain and that ultralong endurance fixed-wing HAPS may offer a low-risk, cost-effective solution to operationalize the stratosphere. Moreover, the committee notes that fixed-wing HAPS are highly maneuverable and are less susceptible to winds aloft dictating their flight path which may provide additional capability at high altitudes.

The committee notes that HAPS may benefit combatant commands by providing an extension of resilient networks and enhancing the ability to sense and deliver critical information in crisis or conflict.

The committee believes that HAPS are relevant and useful for operationalizing the stratospheric domain for national security and encourages Department of Defense efforts to use highly maneuverable, ultra-long endurance HAPS capable of hosting a wide variety of sensors and communications payloads.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the ability to increase fixed-wing HAPS secure payload data-backhaul capacity and interoperability with Department of Defense networks. The briefing should include, at minimum, a schedule and costs for fielding HAPS in the 2025 timeframe.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Additive Manufacturing in DDG(X) Design

The committee continues to support the development of additive manufacturing capabilities involving metals as well as plastics and composites, and notes that the Navy has begun initial fielding of additive manufacturing capability on select surface and subsurface ships. The committee believes that additive manufacturing has the potential to provide the Navy's surface and subsurface ships with significantly enhanced ability to sustain operations while deployed, particularly in geographically dispersed areas such as the Indo-Pacific region.

The committee also notes that the Navy's DDG(X) next-generation large surface combatant is designed to have increased power-generation for the fielding of more advanced sensors and directed energy systems and that it will possess sufficient growth margin to incorporate emerging technologies and capabilities. Congress has taken steps to maximize planning and minimize risk in DDG(X) design.

The committee believes that incorporating additive manufacturing capability into the DDG(X) design may help ensure that the Navy can make maximum use of this technology for its future large surface combatants and minimize risk in the DDG(X) design process. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2023 regarding the incorporation of additive manufacturing capability into the DDG(X) design. At a minimum, the report shall address the following issues:

(1) whether the Navy plans to incorporate additive manufacturing capability in the DDG(X) design;

(2) whether the Navy plans to utilize metal additive manufacturing capability, or plastics/composites additive manufacturing capability, or both in the DDG(X) design; and

(3) a description of what steps, if any, the Navy has taken to incorporate additive manufacturing capability into DDG(X) design planning.

Automated acoustic signal classification

The committee is aware that given advances in acoustic sensor technologies, acoustic intelligence (ACINT) specialists are now tasked with interpreting an increased quantity of information at substantially increased rates. Given this increased demand on ACINT specialists, the committee believes additional research and development is needed to create methods to mitigate and prevent information overload for sonar operators. The committee believes the Navy can better leverage artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) to more rapidly parse out benign sonar contacts from tactically relevant contacts. This integration

of AI/ML and digital signal processing can help sonar operators better identify key signals of interest at faster rates, thus increasing efficiency and improving ship safety. The committee encourages the Office of Naval Research, in coordination with commercial partners, to continue research and development efforts to develop signal processing tools for ACINT specialists to facilitate more efficient acoustic signal classification.

Briefing on dual modality autonomous vehicles

The committee is aware of advancements in autonomous unmanned vehicle technology that enable unmanned vehicles to operate as both surface and subsurface vehicles. To better understand how these dual-modality autonomous vehicles could fill capability gaps for the Department of the Navy, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on testing and evaluation of dual-modality unmanned vehicles.

Briefing on expanding Unmanned Underwater Vehicles investment and integration of commercial Large Displacement Unmanned Undersea Vehicles into test and evaluation

The committee notes the significant advancements in automation, undersea battery, and additive manufacturing technologies that have increased the capability of commercially available Large Displacement Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (LDUUVs) related to range, endurance, and payload capacity. Integration of commercially available LDUUVs into maritime operations of the Department of the Navy can potentially benefit maritime domain awareness efforts as well as augment the capability and operations of the manned fleet. The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the Department of the Navy's efforts to test and evaluate commercially available LDUUVs. The briefing shall also include information on the types of LDUUVs evaluated and concepts of operation for utilization by the Department of the Navy.

Briefing on integration of autonomy into naval operations

The integration of autonomy as a bridge aid has the potential benefit of improving surface ship navigational safety, while also freeing up manpower for other warfighting priorities. Integration of autonomy onto fleet small craft could also provide additional benefits to the fleet through various other mission sets. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the integration of autonomous technology across the manned fleet. The briefing shall include potential areas for integration of autonomy on vessels of different sizes and examine potential benefits to navigational safety and mission capability.

Briefing on lessons learned from the demonstration of Unmanned Surface Vessels supporting Fifth Fleet

Advances in unmanned surface vessel technologies have allowed for new concepts of operation particularly in lower-end maritime security missions. The committee recognizes Task Force 59's successful demonstration of autonomous vessels during the Digital Horizon exercise in support of the Fifth Fleet in the U.S. Central Command area of operations for various maritime security applications. The committee similarly recognizes the successes of the Overlord program in demonstrating and prototyping additional unmanned capabilities. The committee remains interested in the Navy's plans to incorporate lessons learned from these integration and experimentation efforts into the fleet. Specifically, the committee is interested in understanding the Navy's plan to further develop integration of autonomous surface vessels based on the findings from the demonstrations and experiments conducted in support of U.S. Central Command.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, on the increased utilization of Medium Unmanned Surface Vessels (MUSVs) and Small Unmanned Surface Vessels (SUSVs) to address gaps in lower-end maritime security missions. The report shall include:

(1) information on future vessel capabilities or requirements;

(2) planned acquisition strategies for additional MUSs and SUSs;

(3) strategies for integrating data management and visualization tools at scale; and

(4) future demonstration efforts.

Composite patch repair of armored military vehicles

The committee notes that the Marine Corps, in coordination with the Naval Research Laboratory, academia, and industry, has developed technology to repair cracked armor on military vehicles by patching the crack at relatively low temperatures using high-performance composites as compared to welding. This technology has the opportunity to decrease the need for frequent repairs on military vehicles, thus decreasing sustainment costs and improving readiness levels. The committee encourages the Navy and Marine Corps to continue in-field implementation and testing of composite patch repairs of armored military vehicles and other weapon systems.

Composite shafts

The committee is aware that the use of composite materials in the construction of submarine shafts can offer performance and maintenance benefits relative to traditional steel shafts. The committee understands that in early 2023, a logistics support vessel ¼-scale composite shaft was manufactured and delivered to the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Acoustic Research

Detachment, Lake Pend Oreille, for testing and evaluation. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later that December 15, 2023, that includes the results of composite shaft testing, planned efforts, and any benefits of composite shafting related to the current and evolving requirements of the Next-Generation Attack Submarine program, or SSN(X).

DDG(X) Design Tool

The committee supports the Navy's efforts to embrace digital engineering as a means to maximize agility, interoperability, reusability and scalability in Navy shipbuilding programs. The committee is aware of the need to incorporate the use of digital technologies throughout the design and development phases of the DDG(X) destroyer program to improve the cost, quality, consistency, and timely delivery of this warfighter capability. The committee notes that the choice of a design tool is an important milestone decision in ship construction and that the choice of common design tool for the DDG(X) destroyer program remains under consideration.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on the metrics to be used in assessing the design tool for the DDG(X) destroyer program.

DDG(X) Destroyer Plant Test

The committee expects the Navy to execute a robust land-based test program for the DDG(X) destroyer engineering plant during the detailed design period and prior to the construction start date. However, it has come to the committee's attention that the Navy released a propulsion motor RFP to industry in May that specifies and requires only one motor technology prototype to be built and tested at the land-based test site. The committee believes this will result in the premature class selection of one motor technology and one motor company, effectively creating a sole source supplier situation nearly ten years prior to the lead ship construction start date. Moreover, this plan does not provide the Navy with a motor technology back up should the currently specified permanent magnet motor technology fail, as it did on the Zumwalt destroyer program.

The Navy has already invested well over $300 million in both the permanent magnet and high temperature superconductor motor technologies. To establish real program risk mitigation, the committee believes the Navy should build and test both motors in full scale at the land-based test site. This provides both program risk mitigation should one motor fail and in the best-case scenario a competition between two fully tested motors prior to a serial build decision providing the government the best total cost value over the expected 50+ year DDG(X) program life.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2024,

detailing a plan to incorporate both the permanent magnet and high temperature superconductor motors into the DDG(X) test program to manage risk and provide competition prior to a serial build decision.

E/A-18G Growler Noise Reduction Research

The Fiscal Year 2022 and 2023 National Defense Authorization Acts authorized $2 million for the E/A-18G Growler Noise Reduction program. The committee is concerned with the progress and status of the Department of the Navy's Noise Reduction program for the E/A18G.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2023, on resultant findings and recommendations for jet noise reduction.

The report shall include:

1) Technical findings to include: A) the sound level of the E/A-18G without noise reduction modifications; B) the sound level of the E/A-18G with noise reduction modifications; and C) the impact noise reduction modifications have on conducting training events including Field Carrier Landing Practice.

2) Recommendations to include: A) whether to continue the current Noise Reduction Research program, with justification; and, B) whether to continue investments in projects to reduce E/A-18G noise levels during training events, with justification.

Maritime Domain Awareness

The committee recognizes that the growing presence of Chinese dual-use vessels in disputed waters threatens U.S. national security and economic interests. The committee is increasingly concerned about the ability of the United States to counter this threat due to the vastness of the maritime environment. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), driven by artificial intelligence (AI), would enhance the Navy's ability to monitor the maritime environment, increase strategic planning activities, and expose emerging threats through lead generation. In addition, unclassified commercial capabilities would improve the Navy's ability to share relevant information with allies and partners in real time.

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, 2024, on the Navy's utilization of AI-powered MDA systems and any capability gaps. The briefing should include the following:

(1) a review and assessment of current unclassified AI MDA tools for enhanced lead generation, decision-making, and identification of capacity gaps;

(2) an analysis of the potential for existing commercial MDA tools with artificial intelligence capabilities to enhance current unclassified and classified systems; and

(3) an assessment of the potential integration of commercial technology into existing MDA tools to fill capability gaps including, but not limited to: evolving

short- and long-term behavioral analysis, predictive insights using AI-driven recommendations to increase asset utilization and deployment, tipping and cueing of remote sensors, and enhancing information-sharing with international partners.

Naval Research Laboratory facilities

The budget request contained $124.3 million in PE 0605853N for Management, Technical, and International Support. The committee is concerned about the state of facilities at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL). This laboratory is home to critical research and engineering programs that are necessary to foster innovation within the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps through close collaboration with industry, academia, and the larger Department of Defense science and technology enterprise. The work being conducted at NRL is crucial to secure the U.S. technological edge now and in the future.

Despite this vital mission, the committee notes that the facilities at NRL have not been properly recapitalized to ensure the laboratory can effectively carry out its mission. As of 2023, the average age of NRL's buildings is 68 years, with an actual recapitalization rate of 152 years. The committee understands that in the last 20 years, NRL has only received funding for three military construction (MILCON) projects.

The lack of state-of-the-art facilities at NRL makes it challenging for researchers to carry out the necessary science and technology efforts to achieve Navy priorities. Additionally, the committee is aware that poor facilities make it extremely difficult to recruit and retain the necessary science and technology talent within the Navy. The committee notes that nearly 50 percent of departing NRL employees cited dissatisfaction with the laboratory's facilities.

Accordingly, the committee urges the Navy to prioritize future MILCON projects at NRL. In addition, the committee recommends $131.8 million, an increase of $7.5 million, in PE 0605853N for NRL restoration and modernization initiatives to help mitigate the deterioration of current facilities at NRL.

Navy Counter-Unmanned Systems Capability Gap

The committee is concerned about the ability of U.S. Navy to mitigate the Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) and Unmanned Surface Vessel (USV) threats. Additionally, the committee is concerned by the lack of structure and cohesion amongst stakeholders in the Navy to address this already pervasive problem. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than December 1, 2023, on the actions being taken by the Department of the Navy to develop an enterprise approach to counter-UAS. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) an evaluation of Department of the Navy's current counter-UAS and counter-USV systems' effectiveness and how the systems can work together to satisfy the requirements of each Navy directorate;

(2) plans to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to properly locate, track, identify, mitigate and exploit UAS and USV threats;

(3) Department of the Navy's defense-in-depth plans for UAS and USV threats for ships and submarines in port, in transit and at sea;

(4) an analysis of how Navy and Marine Corps can collaborate for cost-effective systems which could work together to create a mesh network for afloat and dismounted units; and

(5) any other relevant matters the Secretary of the Navy deems appropriate.

Resilient autonomous systems research and workforce diversity

The committee supports the Navy's investment in autonomous systems. These systems enable key warfighting advantages such as decision superiority and more affordable, distributed capabilities. However, the complex interdependencies aboard these autonomous vessels and the large number of deployed assets also introduces cyber vulnerabilities to the Navy's autonomous systems fleet.

These emerging threats warrant additional investment in new technologies and also require a diverse workforce equipped with the technical skills needed to defend autonomous systems against cyberattacks. The committee encourages the Navy to partner with academia, including historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions, to develop techniques and automated cybersecurity methods to improve trust and resilience of autonomous systems against cyberattacks. These academic partnerships will also cultivate needed technical talent and develop a skilled and diverse science, technology, engineering, and math workforce.

Shipboard electronic warfare self-protection

The committee recognizes the development and deployment of electronic countermeasures for larger surface combatants to defend against anti-ship missile attacks. However, the smaller multi-mission combatants remain vulnerable and unable to carry Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program Block III electronic attack packages due to limitations in size, weight, power, and cooling. As air- and surface-launched anti-ship missile threats increase, smaller vessels must be equipped with more minor, lightweight, and affordable electronic attack solutions to complement the Navy's layered Anti-Ship Guided Missiles self-protection concept.

The committee understands the Navy seeks to address this gap with the new Scale Onboard Electronic Attack program. However, the committee also maintains that developing a high-band active electronically scanned array (AESA) subsystem is essential to address current and future threats in conjunction with the recent development of low- and medium-band capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15,

2023, regarding the development of AESA technology for small surface combatants and the unique requirements of the force to bring this technology to the small surface combatant fleet.

Support for Future Naval Capabilities research and development programs

The committee is supportive of the Office of Naval Research's focus on developing cutting-edge technology in coordination with Navy acquisition program offices through Future Naval Capabilities (FNC) programs. These collaborative efforts between the science and technology and acquisition communities show promise to more efficiently and effectively transition innovative technologies from science and technology to acquisition and fielding at speed and at scale.

For example, the committee notes the importance of development efforts into key enabling technologies, such as data interconnects, which are key contributors to the success of broader FNC programs. Rapid and efficient data processing and synthesis from multiple sensors, aided by robust and capable interconnects, is essential for distributed command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. This is particularly the case at extended ranges for unmanned platforms such as Medium/Large Unmanned Surface Vessels, and represents a vital capability to ensure the military maintains its decision-making advantage at the tactical edge in times of conflict. The committee encourages the Navy to continue adequately programming and budgeting for FNCs.

Talent and technology for Navy power and energy systems

The committee supports the Navy's investment in power and energy systems research for the future fleet. However, the committee believes gaps remain, including in the management of energy systems for the distributed fleet of the future. Specifically, new innovations are needed for the monitoring and control of energy systems, next-generation battery systems, and recycling and repurposing technology in order to extend the persistence of distributed Naval operations and protect the supply chain for energy-related elements. The committee encourages the Navy to continue efforts to develop energy management systems for the future fleet while also cultivating the necessary workforce and talent pipeline for emerging energy and power technologies.

Task Force Ocean

The committee notes the important role that Task Force Ocean (TFO) plays in improving the Navy's competitive advantage in the undersea domain through collaboration with academia and industry. TFO helps advance the Navy's scientific understanding of complex undersea environments through research efforts in acoustics, signal processing, oceanography, unmanned systems, and more. The committee encourages the Navy to continue efforts associated with TFO and engage

closely with academia and private sector organizations to continue research at sea to assess seagoing technical capabilities.

Unmanned aerial systems degraded environment facility

Small unmanned aerial systems (sUAS) are rapidly becoming a common tool for missions involving intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in both military and civilian domains. However, the application of these systems is limited in environmental conditions such as wind, rain, dust, and fog, and under other constraints, including GPS-denied environments. Expansion of test infrastructure for autonomous platforms like sUAS is necessary to allow for a much larger variety of unmanned systems and autonomy technologies to be tested in additional degraded environments. In addition, such testing facilities will create a long-term pipeline of opportunities and training for students and engineers for careers in drones and autonomous vehicles, thus expanding the Department of Defense's talent pipeline for these critical technologies.

The committee understands that the Naval Surface Warfare Center has begun to invest in an unmanned systems degraded environment facility to enable testing of autonomous systems in a controlled environment. The committee commends the Navy for establishing a testing infrastructure for this critical mission and encourages the Navy to budget for this facility in future years.

Vessel Stopping Prototypes and Vessel Incapacitation Power Effect Radiation

The committee is encouraged by the work of the Department of Defense to develop and test capabilities employing high power microwaves (HPM) to non-lethally stop vessels that may pose a threat to U.S. forces and assets. The use of HPM presents advantages over current vessel stopping capabilities, including employment of entanglement nets, engine disabling munitions, and physical boarding of the vessel. The committee understands that the Vessel Incapacitating Power Effect Radiation Program, sponsored by the Joint Intermediate Force Capabilities Office is currently conducting an operational utility assessment with the U.S. Coast Guard. The results of the research may also be applicable to the missions of each branch of the military.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, that includes the following:

(1) an update on the timeline for the program;

(2) the extent to which the results of research on Coast Guard cutters is and will be shared with the military services;

(3) the potential for use of this technology aboard Navy vessels and on land in order to secure Navy ports and other military installations near water;

(4) any plans to expand the testing of this technology beyond Coast Guard cutters;

(5) any potential limitations on the technology; and

(6) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Water purification on ships

United States Navy ships continue to disinfect potable water using bromine cartridges as the primary source of disinfectant. The committee is aware that this could expose sailors to a personnel hazard, in addition to incurring costs associated with hazardous material handling. Congress has previously encouraged the Navy to explore use of systems that eliminate bromine usage, and previously funded proof of scalability in DDG-51 class ships in fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2020. The committee continues to support new solutions to water purification that are inexpensive, readily available, require no special handling, and are easy to store.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Manufacturing for Hypersonic Systems

The committee believes that hypersonic systems will provide an essential set of capabilities for the Department of Defense, and that advancements in structure and materials, including manufacturing processes, will be essential to the continued advancement of this class of systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Air Force Research Laboratory, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, that details the Air Force's efforts to develop the next generation of advanced thermal protection systems (TPS), including multifunctional and integrated approaches, in order to enable the next generation of hypersonic systems. The briefing shall include information related to the development of advanced manufacturing techniques essential to next-generation TPS.

Air Force Agility Prime

The budget request contained $83.3 million in PE 0604009F for the AFWERX Prime program.

The committee commends the Air Force Agility Prime program for its work to accelerate the investment and deployment of low-cost, safe, and reliable electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) technologies for light mobility missions. Agility Prime has been successfully leveraging eVTOL capabilities that support mobility and sustainment in contested environments to enable agile, lower-cost, distributed logistics; humanitarian operations; disaster response operations; distinguished visitor transport; and communications capabilities. The committee understands the importance of future Agility Prime initiatives, which will leverage commercial technology and investment to advance the fielding of dual-use eVTOL

capabilities, which will in turn bolster U.S. national security and economic leadership.

However, the committee is concerned that the Air Force does not have a sufficient plan for the transition, acquisition, and fielding of these eVTOL systems into the force in the near term.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the Air Force's future acquisition strategy for eVTOL systems. The report should include the following elements:

(1) the status of current and future eVTOL research and development programs;

(2) plans and potential locations for testing eVTOLs with dual-use applications;

(3) a summary of acquisition efforts to include planned and programmed funding to transition these capabilities from Agility Prime to fielded capabilities across the military services;

(4) planned operational use cases for these aircraft across the military services;

(5) issues and problems experienced or anticipated in the effort to acquire eVTOL aircraft at scale for operational use in the Air Force and other military services; and

(6) any recommendations for needed changes to existing authorities or new authorities required to streamline the fielding and acquisition of eVTOL aircraft in the Department of Defense.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 0604009F for the Agility Prime program.

Air Force Research Lab Future Flag testbed

The budget request contained $182.1 million in PE 0602788F for Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee recognizes the unique role that the Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate's annual Future Flag exercise plays in connecting practitioners to the broader Department of Defense research, development, test, and evaluation infrastructure. The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army to continue pursuing unique testing and evaluation exercises, including Future Flag and others, in order to enable rapid design, solution development, and exploitation of lessons learned in a field operational environment.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 0602788F for Air Force Research Laboratory's High Performance Systems Branch Future Flag operational experimentation.

Air Force Research Laboratory's "one laboratory serving two services" policy

The committee notes the close collaboration between the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and U.S. Space Force (USSF) at the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) and the value of AFRL's "one laboratory serving two services" policy. The committee expects continued close collaboration between the two services moving forward.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later December 1, 2023, on the following:

(1) a review of the effectiveness of the Air Force Research Laboratory's "one laboratory serving two services" policy;

(2) identification of the scientific areas of common relevance to both USAF and USSF;

(3) a review of the synergies and effectiveness of maintaining the "one laboratory serving two services" policy for space-related scientific areas to advance operations outside the Earth's atmosphere, including: artificial intelligence, autonomy, biotechnology, cyber, quantum, microelectronics, materials, sensors, human systems, propulsion, directed energy, and hypersonics;

(4) recommendations for any organizational and administrative changes needed to strengthen mission-effectiveness and cost-effectiveness and meet the needs of both USAF and USSF through maintaining the "one laboratory serving two services" policy; and

(5) recommendations for any changes to existing authorities or need for new authorities to optimize defense-focused space-related science and technology missions.

Air Force Test Center

The Air Force Test Center is an eclectic entity given the mixture of complex requirements that must be satisfied to meet the developmental test needs of current and future efforts. Given the Air Force Test Center's designation as a Major Range and Test Facility Base that focuses on developmental testing, the Center's activities are funded primarily with research, development, test, and evaluation funding. While this funding generally provides the necessary flexibility to meet these demands, the committee is interested in enhancing flexibility, where appropriate, to maximize the return on investment.

Air-based air defense

The Air Force's Agile Combat Employment (ACE) strategy is a major step forward that will ensure the Air Force is at the ready to deter and stop threats. The committee notes that this plan is a major innovation. However, with the proliferation of threats and the Air Force's plan to deploy in remote locations independent from other major service elements, the committee is concerned these critical assets will lack sufficient air defense. The committee appreciates that ACE places expanded pressures on the Army's air defense capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2024, on the Secretary's plan to provide expeditionary, mobile air defense to remote and forward-deployed air fields, including estimated costs and schedule to procure such air defense systems. To the extent the Air Force is concerned about lacking authorities to develop or procure air defense systems, the report should provide a summary of authorities that may need updated or changed.

Airborne augmented reality for increased pilot training production

The budget request contained $7.6 million in PE 0207701F for full combat mission training but no funding for airborne augmented reality (AAR) for pilot training. The committee is aware of Air Force initial pilot training shortfalls and remains deeply concerned that insufficient strategies and courses of action are currently being implemented year over year to address the ongoing problem. The committee notes that Air Education and Training Command (AETC) has tried several initiatives to increase production with unsuccessful results. Although AETC has adopted virtual, augmented, and mixed-reality technologies for ground training activities, AETC's flight training program still relies largely on legacy technologies and antiquated methodologies.

The committee previously supported AAR technology currently being evaluated by the Air Force under the Small Business Innovative Research program. Based on existing and mature available technology, the committee is strongly convinced AAR can increase pilot training production capacity, reduce pilot production time, and use fiscal resources more efficiently without negatively impacting student flying hours.

Therefore, the committee recommends $17.6 million in PE 0207701F, an increase of $10.0 million, for AAR for pilot training activities. Finally, the committee expects the Secretary of the Air Force to implement a more aggressive approach and actions plan for leveraging AAR technologies for both initial pilot training and pilot continuation training in the combat air forces.

Automated geospatial intelligence detection algorithms

The committee is supportive of the U.S. Air Force's ongoing efforts to develop and test automated geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) detection algorithms. Automated processing of GEOINT data can substantially improve the speed of decision making and provide a more holistic threat picture at the speed of operational and tactical relevance. This type of data processing can be used for various Department of Defense mission sets, including collecting post-strike battlefield damage assessments. The committee encourages the Air Force to expand on these research efforts and include development and operational testing of automated GEOINT detection algorithms in future budgets.

Briefing on Air Force Studies Board

The committee notes the Air Force Studies Board's (AFSB) important role in bringing together leading experts to discuss topics related to the development of science and technology (S&T) within the U.S. Air Force and the integration of cutting edge S&T for future airpower applications. The committee is aware the AFSB is responsible for connecting the Department of the Air Force and the National Academies on issues relating to science, technology, engineering, and acquisition in support of both Air Force and Space Force mission sets. As next-generation technology continues to play an important role in national security and future warfighting concepts, the committee believes the Department of the Air Force can better leverage and utilize the expertise and resources provided by the AFSB.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Department of the Air Force's efforts to maximize utilization of the Air Force Studies Board. The briefing shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) An overview of the scope of capabilities offered by the Air Force Studies Board;

(2) Current rate of utilization of the Air Force Studies Board by the Department of the Air Force and its components;

(3) A strategy to better integrate the Air Force Studies Board into the broader Air Force S&T ecosystem; and

(4) Costs, benefits, and potential savings associated with leveraging the AFSB for studies as compared to alternative extramural research methods.

Collaborative Combat Aircraft propulsion systems

The committee remains concerned about reports that China is expanding its exclusive economic zone and recognizes that successful combat air operations in an Indo-Pacific contingency will be increasingly dependent on unmanned Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) to supplement finite numbers of fifth and sixth generation fighter aircraft. The committee encourages continued clarification of manned-unmanned aircraft teaming concepts and investment in cost-effective, limited-life technologies to facilitate this emerging warfighting concept. Additionally, the committee supports the use of these technologies as a sustainable long-term training solution for adversary air applications, which will become increasingly critical as the Department of Defense seeks to resolve its current pilot shortage and pilot training deficiencies.

While Air Force leadership has actively championed this capability, the committee is aware that development poses a uniquely challenging business case for industry, exemplified by the lack of aftermarket services. Without sufficient Department of Defense investment, industry could face delays that could put the 2030 early operational capability goals at risk. As such, the committee is concerned about the lack of a clear plan for funding and operationalizing key technologies. In particular, a clear plan for cost-effective, large attritable engine technologies is

necessary to inform operational concepts, aircraft requirements, and procurement quantities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 15, 2023, on the schedule and plans for funding, development, testing, and establishment of high-volume manufacturing of large attritable engine technologies for CCA. Additionally, the committee appreciates the use of a unique program element number for CCA technology development and encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to include designated project numbers within CCA program elements in future budget submissions specifically for attritable propulsion developmental activities.

Counter directed energy weapon executive agent

The committee is concerned about the threat that adversarial directed energy weapons pose to U.S. weapon systems and service members. These weapons can inhibit and damage critical U.S. military systems and sensors, rendering them inoperable while also causing personal harm or injury to U.S. military personnel. The committee believes concerted investment and focus is needed in forward-fitting military systems with the necessary protections to counter adversarial directed energy weapon capabilities. Ensuring counter directed energy weapon (CDEW) protections are included at the onset of capability research, development, and production is vital to ensure the survivability and resiliency of U.S. weapon systems, protect our service members, and mitigate the costs associated with retrofitting existing military equipment. CDEW protections should not be an afterthought in weapon system development.

The committee understands the Air Force Research Laboratory has invested in needed research and development for CDEW protections to address specific capability gaps. The committee is concerned, however, that given the cross-cutting, and often classified, nature of CDEW challenges, adequate focus and prioritization of this issue has not extended across the Department of Defense and military services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Department of Defense's strategy for CDEW research and development and plans to integrate needed CDEW protections on future and current weapon systems. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) an overview of how CDEW capabilities are developed, coordinated, and integrated into weapon system development across the military services and Department of Defense; and

(2) any organizational changes needed to ensure adequate prioritization and funding of CDEW technology development, including an assessment of the need

for a dedicated CDEW Executive Agent at the Office of the Secretary of Defense to ensure unified advocacy for CDEW.

Development of the Rapidly Adaptable Affordable Cruise Missile

The committee continues to support the expansion of the cruise missile production industrial base. The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's use of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program to contract with a small business to design an innovative Rapidly Adaptable Affordable Cruise Missile (RAACM). The RAACM will be a Weapon Open System Architecture design, Government Reference Architecture compliant family of weapon systems developed in parallel with a digital model. This use of digital engineering technologies and fasttrack to production concepts like determinant manufacturing allows for the rapid development and production of cost-effective, air-launched cruise missiles. This speed to field a family of affordable weapons capacity is required to deter peer and near-peer threats now, by providing aircrews a capable weapon in the quantities needed to overwhelm an enemy's defenses.

The committee notes that RAACM does not have an identified future funding path in fiscal year 2024, or in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Without a defined plan, it is challenging to quickly execute this vision of providing affordable capacity in time to deter peer threats. For small businesses investing in the people, parts, and test equipment needed to develop, test, fly and ultimately produce at rate a weapon like RAACM, instability in future funding is a risk that makes development inefficient, slow, and more expensive.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that explains in detail the Air Force's RAACM development and acquisition strategy to include:

(1) threshold and objective performance characteristics provided in the initial System Performance Specification delivered by the contractor;

(2) draft schedule for future production and how that will increase the draft schedule for future production and how that will increase the missile industrial base;

(3) streamlined test and evaluation plan that takes into account commercial-off-the-shelf and previously developed SBIR technology;

(4) proposed funding profile across the FYDP; and,

(5) issues for consideration and planning related to transitioning the program from prototype to production activities.

Digital engineering and prototyping capability for Air Force Research Lab Munitions Directorate

The committee notes the important role that emerging technologies like digital engineering can play in the development of critical military weapon systems while also cultivating the necessary science and technology workforce of the future

at key military installations. The committee encourages the Air Force Research Laboratory to leverage public-private partnerships to collaborate across academia, industry, and government for these critical technologies and capabilities, including digital engineering. These collaborative partnerships would enable the creation of a technically skilled talent pipeline for high-demand, multidisciplinary engineering and cyber careers to support digital engineering efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Air Force Research Laboratory to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on:

(1) plans to leverage public-private partnerships for digital engineering; and

(2) the impact such engagements would have on workforce development in surrounding military installation communities.

Digital Literacy at Air Force

The committee is aware of and supports efforts undertaken by the Secretary of the Air Force to provide digital literacy training for the Air Force and Space Force servicemembers, government civilians, and contractors in advanced technologies, such as cyber, artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML), and cloud computing. The committee encourages the Air Force and Space Force to leverage government owned training platforms with curricula informed by private sector expertise to accelerate learning and career path development.

To that end, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to expand existing mobile enabled platforms to train and develop the cyber workforce of Air Force and Space Force. To better understand how the Air Force and Space Force are providing digital literacy to its components, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024, on current digital literacy training platforms in use within the service. The report, at a minimum, should include the following:

(1) a list of current mobile enabled cyber training platforms in use and the number of users enrolled by service component;

(2) an explanation of the cyber, AI/ML, cloud computing, and other training courses being offered on the platforms listed in (1);

(3) a list of current cyber, AI/ML, and cloud computing literacy requirements;

(4) an explanation of each training platform's capability to (i) assess servicemember proficiency, (ii) customize a servicemember's path to facilitate continuous learning; and (iii) track training progress and servicemember's feedback; and

(5) a description of how the training platform integrates into the services' MyLearning system or equivalent.

High accuracy robotics and localization for depot sustainment

The budget request contained $44.4 million in PE 0603680F for the Manufacturing Technology Program. The committee is encouraged by the U.S. Air Force's development of standardized robot accuracy and localization capabilities across the Air Force depot enterprise. These systems can help lower sustainment costs for aging and advanced complex weapon systems and also improve warfighter readiness. As such, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to continue the development and deployment of this technology to provide improved capability and productivity and lessen workforce development challenges.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $46.9 million, an increase of $2.5 million in PE 0603680F for high accuracy robotics and localization for depot sustainment.

High mach turbine engine

The committee remains supportive of Air Force Research Laboratory's (AFRL) efforts to develop Mach 5 and Mach 6 aircraft, as this capability serves as a flexible, reusable means to overwhelm near-peer anti-access capabilities. However, the committee is concerned that the AFRL roadmap for the development of these capabilities has not been properly reflected in the level of funding requested in the budget request over successive fiscal years.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2023, on the following:

(1) the projected timetable for fielding hypersonic aircraft;

(2) an assessment of the test infrastructure necessary for the development of reusable hypersonic propulsion technology, including turbine-based combined cycle engines;

(3) the discretionary budget authority to be allocated for technology development; and

(4) the anticipated schedule for issuing requirements to industry.

Additionally, the committee encourages the military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to support investments in critical technologies including propulsion, advanced materials and fuels, and thermal management, all of which are necessary to rapidly develop, test, and field reusable high Mach capabilities.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $189.9 million, an increase of $5.0 million, in PE 0602203F, for high mach and multi mach turbine engines.

Joint All-Domain Command and Control concept of operations for digital engineering

The committee is aware that the U.S. Air Force released Doctrine Note 1-21, Agile Combat Employment, in December 2021. The document highlights a 65 percent reduction in overseas basing since the end of World War II because adversary technology has advanced to a point where once secure overseas bases are now under threat. As a result, the Air Force is investing heavily in a concept called

Agile Combat Employment (ACE). This emerging concept is designed to execute logistical activity such as refueling, repairs, and rearming and then return aircraft to battle before an adversary can react.

The committee is also aware that the Department of Defense is developing the Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) system to connect sensors from each of the military services into a single network and use the data collected and processed by artificial intelligence to enable commanders to make better decisions across the entire spectrum of defense-related activities. The committee believes that the Air Force would benefit from a JADC2 system that includes a concept of operations for digital engineering, including sustaining military operations in a contested logistics environment enabled by Digital Materiel Management, advanced onsite inspection, and deployed manufacturing and repair capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 30, 2024, on a strategy to integrate Digital Material Management in contested environments into a JADC2 framework. Such a report shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) elements of a Digital Materiel Management System necessary to transform supply and distribution systems from fully connected "pull" systems optimized for efficiency to "push" systems that maximize distributed mission effectiveness in an ACE environment;

(2) the potential for rapid, repetitive, and real-time modeling and simulation analysis of big data to aid in the development of the Digital Materiel Management System;

(3) an assessment of the potential benefits of artificial intelligence and machine learning in a Digital Material Management System; and

(4) the cost and timeline associated with implementing such a strategy.

Metals Affordability Initiative

The budget request contained $30.4 million in PE 0603112F for Advanced Materials for Weapon Systems. The committee understands the value that public-private partnerships like the Metals Affordability Initiative have in fostering innovative solutions for critical aerospace needs and supply chains. Such consortiums provide the opportunity to reduce component costs, sustain the U.S. aerospace metals industrial base, and improve the speed of technology transfer. The committee also understands that funding for this initiative has been extensively supplemented by Congress since the consortium's inception almost 25 years ago. Given the value of this program, the committee expects the Air Force to begin adequately programming and budgeting for this consortium beginning in fiscal year 2025.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $32.9 million, an increase of $2.5 million, in PE 0603112F for the Metals Affordability Initiative.

Report Assessing All Domain Multisensor Data Fusion and Integration Capabilities in the Air Force

The Committee believes there is an urgent need for sensor-to-sensor distributed learning across a broad array of platforms. While the committee believes that capabilities exist for sensor fusion on single platforms, the committee is concerned that there may not currently be an effective way to apply insights from one platform to accelerate learnings on other platforms, irrespective of the specific platform or their sensing capabilities. The committee believes that such capability would accelerate model retraining in combat situations, avoiding the need to independently train each platform to recognize new threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2024, describing the Department's current and future efforts to develop, test, and deploy on-platform skills capabilities and the capabilities needed to enable a sensor-to-sensor distributed learning architecture that can support accelerated model retraining across not-like-in-kind air platforms, without the need for external communication.

Report on commercial rocket accelerated flight testing program

Maintaining the United States' superiority in aerospace propulsion is critical to ensure U.S. leadership in technology areas including missile defense, hypersonics, cislunar and deep space, and more. To accomplish this, the committee believes the United States needs a reliable testing infrastructure for propulsion systems, including commercial rocket and propulsion systems. The committee understands that currently no program dedicated to flight testing new commercial propulsion technologies and vehicle systems developed under Department of Defense contracts exists, which threatens the United States' ability to compete against foreign competitors like China, which is investing extensively in next generation propulsion capabilities.

Given the criticality of testing new propulsion technologies, the committee recommends the Department of the Air Force, working through the Air Force Research Laboratory, establish a commercial rocket accelerated flight testing program. This program would be an invaluable resource for the Air Force, Space Force, and industry and help mature high-priority propulsion systems, integral components, and vehicle designs to ensure operational readiness, meet the needs of the future force, and stay ahead of future national security threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on how the Air Force would establish and execute a commercial rocket accelerated flight testing program. The report should include, but not be limited to:

(1) an overview of the current flight testing facilities and capabilities the Air Force uses to test new propulsion technologies and vehicle systems;

(2) how much funding over the Future Years Defense Program would be required to successfully establish and execute a commercial rocket accelerated flight testing program;

(3) contracting mechanisms to be used to select qualified flight providers, experimental systems, and test flight campaigns; and

(4) options for streamlining vehicle and launch authorization procedures to enable flight testing to occur on Air Force bases in 12 months or less from the date of contract issuance.

The committee also encourages the Air Force to look to existing testing programs across the U.S. Government, like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Flight Opportunities program, as a model for future flight testing programs.

Report on Integrating Hypersonic Aircraft into the Global Strike Force

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's partnering with non-traditional industry in the rapid prototyping of hypersonic aircraft in response to the Joint Force's rapid strike capability needs.

The committee notes that, per previous congressional direction, the Department was to establish a timeline for incorporating hypersonic flight research and development into the Fiscal Year 2023 budget and that there continues to be no clear development requirements or transition plan. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024 on integrating high-Mach and hypersonic aircraft into the global strike force and determining the appropriate payload configuration. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) An overview of how a program office would develop program requirements in consultation with the user community.

(2) An overview of remaining technical challenges associated with demonstrating and producing high-Mach and hypersonic aircraft.

(3) An assessment of the currently available domestic commercial and non-traditional capabilities that can accelerate the development and production of a hypersonic aircraft.

(4) An assessment of the personnel, training, and logistical support requirements high Mach and hypersonic aircraft would generate.

(5) Other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Rotary machines with advanced magnetic materials

The committee understands that permanent magnets are widely used in military and industrial rotary machines such as motors, generators, and shafts, which are used in various platforms including fighter aircraft, missile guidance systems, electric vehicles, wind turbines, and other weapon systems. However, the committee notes that the permanent magnet supply chain has vulnerabilities. For

example, nearly two-thirds of U.S. permanent magnet imports come from China. It is necessary that the United States develop innovative solutions to manufacture needed materials domestically to decrease U.S. dependencies on foreign supply chains.

The committee is aware that U.S. industry has developed innovative designs and cost-effective manufacturing processes of dual magnetic permeabilities to fabricate high-efficiency motors that contain significantly reduced to zero rare earth elements (REE). This process allows for higher motor efficiency, a more compact design of both the motor stator and rotor, and more importantly, low to zero REE, which reduces the motor cost and more importantly, eliminates dependency on countries such as China and Russia for sourcing materials.

The committee believes such technology can be beneficial for Air Force Research Laboratory's ongoing materials research and development. The committee encourages the Air Force to expand research and development efforts with manufacturing processes for dual magnetic permeabilities for high-efficiency motors and leverage these technology advancements to decrease the U.S. military's dependence on foreign-sourced REEs for critical weapon systems.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Partnership Expansion

The Department of Defense faces challenges recruiting and retaining a workforce skilled in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The Committee supports the efforts of the Department of Defense to grow the STEM workforce pipeline, particularly for women and under-represented minorities in the areas of cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and Additive Manufacturing.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by December 30, 2023 on how it plans to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to leverage their expertise in the aforementioned research areas to inform future requirements while building the next generation of STEM leaders.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

3D printing with indigenous materials

The committee believes that 3D printing of structures is a proven technology that provides flexibility and portability in construction, the benefits of which have been demonstrated at installations such as Fort Bliss. The committee recognizes the impact these benefits may provide as it pertains to natural disaster response, force posture requirements, or austere environments with indigenous materials across combatant commands. The committee encourages the Department

of Defense and military services to continue key investments in these efforts, and to support research and development initiatives aligned with these objectives.

Additive Manufacturing involving Metals and Composites

The committee notes that additive manufacturing plays an increasingly important role in the development of novel industrial base processes that support the National Defense Strategy. In particular, the committee notes that additive manufacturing involving metals, as well as composites and plastics, have important national security applications. The committee believes that the production of additive manufacturing capability that incorporates both metallic as well as composite materials holds significant promise for the development of emerging defense capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on the potential of additive manufacturing that incorporates both metallic as well as composite materials, including plastics.

Advanced Training Range Capabilities

The committee recognizes the need for improved in-theater air range training capabilities in order to meet readiness demands. The committee is aware that capabilities such as Synthetic Inject to Live (SITL) – Live Virtual Constructive (LVC) systems may provide improved capability in support of training against near-peer threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, no later than December 15, 2023, on its plans to develop, procure, and field mobile in-theater, SITL LVC air combat training systems across the services, including joint efforts with coalition partners.

Allies' and Partners' Telecommunications Networks in the Middle East

The committee recognizes the value of fifth-generation (5G) technologies to telecommunications networks, including inherent commercial and security benefits. The committee also recognizes that the potential exists for foreign strategic competitors to exploit communications technology through a variety of mechanisms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the national security implications of deployment and expanded use of 5G within allied and partner nations in the Middle East. The briefing shall include:

(1) a description of existing Department of Defense cooperation with Middle Eastern allies and partners to address national security concerns related to 5G communications networks;

(2) a description of the risks to Department of Defense operations and activities stemming from ally and partner 5G communications networks, including a description of the change in risk from legacy systems;

(3) opportunities to apply lessons learned from allies and partners undertaking similar efforts in Europe and South America; and

(4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Artificial intelligence

The committee recognizes the potential for artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled solutions to address Department of Defense and warfighter needs. The committee also notes the continued need for investment in AI research and fielding of AI capabilities across the military services. The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) established the role of senior official with principal responsibility for artificial intelligence and machine learning. In February 2022, the Department stood up the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office to accelerate the Department's adoption of AI. The committee encourages the Department to build upon this progress and sustain efforts to research, develop, test, and where appropriate, operationalize AI capabilities.

Artificial Intelligence Capabilities of Foreign Adversaries

The committee continues to recognize that artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning technologies are critical to the national security interests of the United States. Additionally, the committee notes that similar tools are currently being developed and utilized by potential adversaries, including the government of the People's Republic of China. The committee commends the export controls issued by the U.S. Government to limit the export of advanced semiconductors and supercomputer components used to create large language models and artificial intelligence capabilities. However, the committee is concerned by reports of efforts by potential adversaries to expand their AI capabilities and believes that further efforts may be needed to secure elements of the supply chain, including the software supply chain, for these and other related technologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with relevant agencies, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2023, on national security challenges associated with recent developments in the artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities of foreign adversaries. The report should include the following information:

(1) new or continued national security implications of commercially available artificial intelligence technologies in the commercial and military sectors by the United States and foreign adversaries;

(2) efforts by strategic adversaries to circumvent export controls relating to components used to develop large language models; and

(3) efforts by strategic adversaries to access or develop new advanced artificial intelligence technologies.

Assessment of Defensive and Offensive Cybersecurity Capabilities in 5G/NextG Environments

The committee is supportive of efforts to expand 5G and NextG technology into missile and aviation weapon systems, military installations, and tactical operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, to assess the cybersecurity risks inherent in 5G/NextG technology and adversarial abilities to exploit those vulnerabilities. The briefing should include:

(1) use cases for 5G/NextG for weapon systems and operational and prototype deployments;

(2) the ability of adversaries of the United States to deny or degrade U.S. military 5G/NextG communications capabilities;

(3) an assessment of Department of Defense cybersecurity vulnerabilities in 5G / NextG infrastructure; and

(4) plans to establish tools, tactics, and procedures to defend military 5G / NextG infrastructure.

Augment Foreign Language Translation with Technology

The committee is encouraged by actions to complement existing national security translator capabilities with commercially available adaptive neural machine learning translation technologies to boost translators' efficiency and output. The committee is concerned there is a significant volume and backlog of critical foreign language material with national security implications. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to further adopt commercially available adaptive neural machine learning translation technologies to supplement existing trained linguists and analysts to explore a department-wide strategy to address the backlog of critical foreign language material. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, by December 31, 2023, that details current translator capabilities and the technology being used to augment them. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) An analysis of the shortfalls of critical linguists and the impact of those shortfalls on Department requirements;

(2) A survey of the backlog of critical foreign language material with national security implications that remains untranslated;

(3) A survey of commercial capabilities currently utilized by DOD that are available to assist in adaptive neural machine learning translation;

(4) A cost estimate for implementing such program(s); and

The report shall be unclassified and may include a classified annex if necessary.

Autonomous resupply for contested logistics

The budget request included $257.1 million in PE 0603838D8Z for Defense Innovation Acceleration. The committee is encouraged by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering's commitment to experimentation and technology demonstrations, particularly in response to geographic combatant command and unified command requirements. The committee recognizes the importance of Defense Innovation Acceleration activities, including the Joint Capability Technology Demonstration program, to assess operational utility, accelerate new concepts of operation, and measure integrity of new technologies.

The committee is encouraged by the program's interest in assessing technology to meet the growing need for autonomous and distributed logistics capabilities in contested environments. Recent global events have demonstrated the criticality of sustaining resilient logistics networks in support of direct military and partner operations. The committee recognizes the important contributions that these new capabilities can have on reducing the risk to life of personnel in combat operations, achieving greater logistics flexibility, and supporting the development of new concepts of operations. Further, the committee believes accelerating the timeline for this program is critical to meeting the operational requirements of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. Transportation Command.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 0603838D8Z for autonomous resupply for contested logistics.

Biomedical Research with Animal Models

The committee notes that the Department of Defense plays an important role in protecting the United States from biological threats. The committee further understands the value of animal models and studies, including those with laboratory mice, towards the safe development of new biodefense diagnostic tools and treatments. The increased need for biosafety, biosecurity, and pandemic preparedness and response amplifies the importance of research conducted with these precision models.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023 regarding the Department's collaboration with biomedical research non-profit organizations. At a minimum, the report should examine:

(1) how such partnerships can create and utilize precision animal models to advance basic research discoveries; and

(2) how the expertise of biomedical research non-profit organizations may enhance the Department's bio-defense capabilities and protect the health of the Armed Forces.

Blast exposure monitoring for special operations

The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is working to identify blast overpressure exposure that occurs with heavy weapons systems use, breaching, and in dynamic combat and training environments. USSOCOM's knowledge of the effects of blast exposure is limited by lack of objective blast exposure monitoring (BEMO). The committee understands USSOCOM is currently developing the BEMO sensor and is in the process of phase III of testing. The committee believes the development of sensors that measure blast overpressure exposure are critical to the safety and welfare of service members and remains committed to funding the procurement and fielding of BEMO sensors upon successful completion of phase III testing. The committee looks forward to receiving the briefing from USSOCOM on the results of such testing as directed by the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (H. Rept. 117-397).

Brief on Current Requirements for Electromagnetic Spectrum Training in Support of Multi-Domain Operations (MDO)

The committee believes that competency in the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), including electronic warfare (EW), will be essential to future conflicts. The committee is concerned, therefore, that highly restrictive training environments and necessary administrative coordination may restrict efforts to train the Joint Force and integrate EW into training events.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services in the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2024, outlining the current process and requirements for units to schedule and conduct exercises and training activities that include significant EMS activities. The brief shall include:

(1) information on the process and timeline for planning EW, EMS-intensive, or multi-domain operations training, including coordination with external agencies;

(2) elucidation of classes of training activities that incur more significant administrative requirements;

(3) examples of units that have proven able to successfully and repeatably conduct multi-domain operation training events at home installations and recommendations on how to replicate their success across the military services;

(4) recommendations for creating an enduring approval process for preapproved frequencies reserved for military use; and

(5) recommendations for the creation of permissive parameters to conduct routine multi-domain operations training such that external approvals are either not required or significantly reduced.

Carbon nanotube technology

The committee is encouraged by the promise of aligned carbon nanotube technology as an enabler of predictable and efficient thermal interfaces in national

security systems. Predictable system interfaces would increase performance, decrease the overall cost of mission critical systems, and eliminate a common and costly failure mode in mission critical applications. The committee believes carbon nanotube technology, and the predictable system interfaces it enables, should be safeguarded by the Department of Defense, particularly given the advanced competition and investment by the Chinese government in carbon nanotubes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, detailing a plan for ensuring Department of Defense mission critical systems leverage predictable thermal interface solutions enabled with carbon nanotube technology to reduce redundancy, schedule, and costs.

Cardiac Monitoring for Human Performance and Medical Support

The committee notes novel advances in the development of wearable tissue oxygen based diagnostics to non-invasively monitor the heart in both military treatment facilities and operational environments. The committee believes these systems could optimize force effectiveness, aid in the diagnosis and treatment of combat injuries, and prevent sudden cardiac death. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on the accelerated development, clinical evaluation, and assessment of the utility of operational medical units of ruggedized tissue oxygen monitoring systems. The report, at a minimum, shall include:

(1) an assessment on how robust it is for field use as well as integration with existing military medical software systems;

(2) an assessment of the integration into existing care practice by operational medical units; and

(3) an assessment of the ease of use by a diversity of medical personnel with varying degrees of medical training.

Coherent Beam Combining Directed Energy

The committee is encouraged by the progress being made in the Department of Defense on development and incorporation of directed energy technology. The committee understands that the Department has focused on Spectral Beam Combining (SBC) lasers for its high energy laser air defense solutions, but is aware that Coherent Beam Combining (CBC) lasers have had some success. The Committee is concerned that the Department has committed too heavily to one technological approach. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with each Service Secretary, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by February 1, 2024 on the Department's investments into SBC and CBC, including a breakdown by type. This briefing shall include an overview of CBC cooperative research and development efforts.

Comptroller General Review of the Functions of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, Congress called for the Department of Defense (DOD) to establish the position of Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering [USD(R&E)] to serve as DOD's Chief Technology Officer and elevate and enhance the mission of defense technological innovation. The Act required that the new office take a larger role than its predecessor office in establishing policies to overcome challenges DOD has faced in promoting innovation. The USD(R&E) was also charged with responsibility for the allocation of resources for defense research and engineering, including unifying these efforts across DOD.

In July 2020, DOD issued a directive establishing the position, responsibilities and functions, relationships, and authorities of the USD(R&E). Among other things, the directive requires USD(R&E), in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to identify and define DOD's modernization priorities, establish timelines for delivering future capabilities, and develop roadmaps for investing in modernization priority areas. Importantly, the directive charges USD(R&E) with recommending investments that advance these goals and identifying activities across DOD that run counter to the modernization roadmaps for potential resource allocation.

The committee is concerned that the Office of the USD(R&E) has neither fully nor sufficiently executed the authorities granted to it under statute and in policy for managing, overseeing, and improving innovation-related investments across DOD. The committee is also concerned the Department of Defense may be missing opportunities to fully collaborate science and technology efforts within and across all components for maximum efficiency and effectiveness. The mix of investments that military components and defense agencies make in disruptive and incremental technology development remains unknown and unassessed. Further, new technologies continue to get bogged down in long, linear development structured defense acquisition programs that delay their delivery to the warfighters who need them. And most importantly, innovation progress continues to lag competitor states in certain key defense technology areas—the primary impetus that led Congress to legislate establishment of a USD(R&E).

Weapon systems annual assessments and defense science and technology reports issued by the Comptroller General have identified similar concerns with DOD's innovation performance and resource management. Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General to review the functions of the Office of the USD(R&E) and report out its findings to the congressional defense committees not later than February 23, 2024. As part of this review, the committee requests that the Comptroller General recommend any policy and statutory changes needed to better position the Office of the USD(R&E) to manage, oversee, and improve DOD's innovation investments and outcomes.

Countering Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Table-Top Exercises with Interagency and Industry Participants

The committee is concerned with the Chinese Community Party's ("CCP") national strategy of military-civil fusion to enable the People's Liberation Army ("PLA") to become the most technologically advanced military in the world by 2049. The military-civil fusion strategy blurs the delineation among civil, commercial, and military technology development and application and targets advancements in the fields of quantum computing, big data, semiconductors, 5G, advanced nuclear technology, aerospace technology, and artificial intelligence. These technologies enhance the PLA's ability and capacity to conduct sustained joint operations that integrate its capabilities across the electromagnetic spectrum in the space and cyber warfighting domains.

The committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense ("the Department") to address growing threats across the electromagnetic spectrum and protect the security of the networks that connect and enable joint and combined operations. The U.S. defense industrial base plays a critical role in contributing to national defense and is a global leader in developing and operationalizing new and emerging technologies, especially in the fields of cyber and space. Countering the PLA's command, control, communications, computers, cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ("C5ISR") capabilities, which cyber and space technologies contribute to, will play a decisive role in determining conflict outcomes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commanders, Secretaries of the Military Departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2024, on the Department's efforts to better coordinate with the U.S. defense industrial base in the space and cyber domains and solicit and incorporate feedback from U.S. government and commercial partners on the defense industrial base implications of a potential conflict with the PLA as it relates to enhancing the Department's C5ISR capabilities and countering the PLA's C5ISR capabilities. This includes but is not limited to table-top exercises with interagency and industry participants, institutions that interface with commercial partners, and mechanisms through which the U.S. defense industrial base can share threat information with the Department. The report should also include a plan to expand on these types of efforts going forward.

Defense Innovation Unit Due Diligence Responsibilities

The committee notes with approval the Department of Defense's elevation of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU). The committee also notes the acknowledged challenges posed by adversarial countries' theft of intellectual property from U.S. companies, which is particularly pronounced in advanced and dual-use technology sectors. The demonstrated ability of adversaries, in particular the Chinese Communist Party, to compromise and influence U.S. companies is of concern to the

committee, and the committee notes the particular need to address these challenges in companies engaged with DIU.

Therefore, not later than February 1, 2024, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on DIU's foreign influence screening protocols as they pertain to private industry in advanced technology sectors. The briefing shall, at a minimum, address the following:

(1) a summary of the current policies and procedures in place at DIU to screen potential industry partners for influence by foreign actors;

(2) planned efforts to bolster DIU's screening policies and procedures, including an assessment of related manpower requirements and a cost estimate;

(3) efforts being taken by DIU and the Department of Defense to deter, prevent, and mitigate foreign influence on industry partners that are already contracted to work with DIU; and

(4) any other information as determined by the Secretary.

Department of Defense and Intelligence Community Innovation Coordination

The committee notes the efforts made by the Department of Defense to expedite innovative technology investment and development, particularly through the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU). The committee is concerned, however, that disjointed investment efforts in innovative technologies by the Department and the Intelligence Community (IC) are leading to inefficient investments that come at a higher cost. Investments made by DIU and other entities within the Department of Defense often overlap with the priorities and activities of the IC. The committee also notes that the National Defense Strategy identifies the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the pacing challenge for the Department. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense no later than February 1, 2024, to brief the House Armed Services Committee on attempts to coordinate investments, development, and other efforts related to innovative technologies as part of the Department's focus on the pacing challenge presented by the PRC.

Digital Engineering Support for Department of Defense Digital Acquisition

The committee recognizes advanced manufacturing, driven by digital engineering, as vital to support the Department of Defense's (DOD) transition to digital acquisition. The committee believes that innovation in digital engineering and investment in a workforce with advanced digital skills are critically important to Department efforts to counter rapidly evolving threats. However, the committee is concerned that there may be insufficient uptake of digital engineering, digital transformation, and digital twin modeling in acquisition efforts. The committee believes that to remain competitive and ensure military readiness, the Department of Defense must make the necessary investments in the development of digital skills for the next-generation aerospace and defense workforce.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Secretaries of each military service, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the advisability and feasibility of establishing a Digital Engineering Center of Excellence. At a minimum, the report shall include:

(1) an assessment of efforts by the military services to examine the applicability of digital engineering in their design, development, and sustainment chains;

(2) estimates of the cost and schedule impacts of various lines of effort regarding integration of digital engineering into design, development, and sustainment enterprises in the military services; and

(3) an evaluation of whether a Digital Engineering Center of Excellence would enable increased efficiency and coordination in Department of Defense efforts to digitally develop, test, and field new systems.

Electromagnetic Pulses and Geomagnetic Disturbances

The committee remains concerned about the potential threat to Department of Defense missions posed by electromagnetic pulses (EMP) and geomagnetic disturbances (GMD). The committee notes the guidance on risk assessment and mitigation contained in National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and believes more must be done to ensure the protection and resilience of Department of Defense systems and infrastructure from EMD and GMD threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 26, 2024 summarizing the Department's strategy for protection against EMP and GMD threats.

This briefing shall include:

(1) a current risk assessment of EMD and GMD threats to the successful execution of Department of Defense missions;

(2) a summary of priority defense missions, systems and infrastructure requiring protection from EMD and GMD threats;

(3) a summary of actions taken by the Department of Defense since 2020 to protect critical defense missions, systems, and infrastructure from EMP and GMD threats; and

(4) a description of technologies, resources, and additional actions required to ensure the defense of critical mission, systems, and infrastructure from EMP and GMD threats.

Energetics science and technology

Energetics are central to the performance of many of the military weapons systems, but energetics research and development efforts are using practices that are decades old. A central challenge to regaining energetic superiority is the high cost of formulating, processing, and manufacturing new and better energetics. The

Department of Defense's current practices are done by individual scientists hand mixing in the lab. This approach increases risk and cost, and it is not scalable for production. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to consider practices that other industries use for chemical manufacturing to scale their formulation and processing of chemicals.

Energetics-dedicated manufacturing technology investments

The committee recognizes that energetics-dedicated manufacturing technology investments are needed to restore domestic manufacturing and accelerate the adoption of more flexible and efficient production technologies, techniques, and processes across the U.S. energetics production base. Transitioning new production technologies and processes for high production volume and cost-sensitive materials, such as energetics, to industry requires reducing risk and assessing manufacturing maturity.

To effectively address these complexities, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Navy Manufacturing Technology Program, to submit an implementation plan and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on program activities designed to support current eligible academic and industry institutions to effectively transition manufacturing technologies to revitalize the domestic industrial base for manufacturing energetic materials essential to U.S. national defense. The implementation plan should include efforts to support fully automated, integrated test beds that can demonstrate and de-risk continuous manufacturing processes for energetic materials designed to improve flexibility, capacity, quality, safety, and capability prior to transitioning to the energetics industrial base.

Expansion of electromagnetic spectrum sensing capabilities

The committee understands that cyber and electronic warfare-contested environments present an acute challenge in conflict with a technologically advanced near-peer adversary. Maintaining the highest levels of battlefield awareness will require warfighters to have the ability to rapidly detect, analyze, and identify new signals in the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS). The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has exposed the threat that adversarial electronic warfare systems pose. Accordingly, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should pursue capabilities that give the warfighter the ability to maintain awareness of the EMS environment and rapidly develop insights at the tactical edge.

The committee is aware that special operations forces have successfully employed mature, artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled EMS classification technologies in recent deployments. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should take steps to increase the adoption of such technologies, including by conventional units, to ensure reliable EMS awareness across the joint force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to expand the use of proven AI-enabled EMS classification technologies to conventional units. The report should include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the Department's conventional EMS sensing and classification capabilities and operational requirements;

(2) efforts to expand the use of proven, AI-enabled EMS classification systems to conventional units;

(3) efforts to develop next generation EMS classification systems for conventional units; and

(4) market research to determine whether scalable, commercially available solutions exist that can meet the operational requirements of conventional units.

F-35 power thermal management and propulsion systems modernization

The budget request contained $462.4 million for F135 Engine Core Upgrade (ECU) technology maturation and no funding in PE 0604534F for Adaptive Engine Transition Program (AETP) technology maturation, related to the Department of Defense's budget request for the F-35 propulsion and thermal management systems modernization efforts.

Therefore, the committee recommends $462.4 million for F135 ECU technology maturation. The committee also recommends $588.4 million, an increase of $588.4 million, in PE 0604534F to continue technology maturation and risk reduction activities for AETP engine technology. Continuing AETP technology maturation and learning will reduce development risk of the Next Generation Adaptive Propulsion engine planned to be integrated, at an undetermined point in the future, into the Next Generation Air Dominance aircraft.

Gallium nitride laser capabilities

The committee is interested in the potential of high tech laser capabilities, including gallium nitride (GaN) technology. This unique light technology is the world's first safety-certified laser light source that can also enable dual-emission lighting with infrared and visible light output. Innovative GaN-based technologies are in use today in penetrating, eye-safe, laser-based lighting, empowering search and rescue teams and airfield lighting systems in the severely degraded visual conditions experienced in many operational environments.

In addition to high brightness and high efficiency lighting technologies, other GaN-based technologies are under active development for a wide variety of critical applications. These include ultra-compact red, green, blue lasers that can enable augmented reality and virtual reality headsets; high speed lasers and photodiodes for secure Light Fidelity communications; and high power lasers and photodiodes for optical wireless power transfer.

The committee believes GaN-based technology could be further leveraged to improve a multitude of Department of Defense programs. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to explore the potential applications of this technology for both search and rescue applications and fixed and contingency airfield operations.

High Energy Laser Counter Anti-Ship Cruise Missile Program thermal energy storage

The budget request included $171.7 million in PE 0604055D8Z, Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, Operational Energy Capability Improvement. The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense moving toward Directed Energy Weapons, specifically High Energy Lasers for installation on next generation vehicles and integration into existing platforms.

However, the Department operates high energy lasers that produce large thermal loads based on outdated technology that requires significant modifications in next generation directed energy systems. The Navy currently uses monolithic water tanks for cooling its High Energy Lasers which is an inefficient solution that requires significant modifications and limits the potential output of next generation directed energy systems. The High Energy Laser Counter Anti-Ship Cruise Missile Program (HELCAP) is intended to evaluate, develop, experiment, and demonstrate laser technologies for a system that would offer a capability to provide an anti-ship cruise missile system for Navy ships. The committee encourages the Department to advance the Navy's HELCAP capabilities in the area of thermal energy storage to support pulsed power systems on Navy ships.

Therefore, the committee recommends $181.7 million, an increase of $10.0 million, in PE 0604055D8Z Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, Operational Energy Capability Improvement for the High Energy Laser Counter-Anti Ship Cruise Missile Program.

Hispanic-serving institutions

The committee notes that the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) included provisions directing the Department of Defense to work with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and research, which includes Hispanic-serving institutions.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The budget request contained $100.5 million in PE 0601228D8Z for Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions. The committee recognizes that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) are essential for developing a diverse science,

technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) required the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to formulate a plan to establish a pilot program to increase defense research capacity at HBCUs and MSIs, including implementation of select recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report entitled "Defense Research Capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority Institutions: Transitioning from Good Intentions to Measurable Outcomes." The committee also notes historically high levels of funding support for HBCUs and MSIs in previous fiscal years.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $125.5 million, an increase of $25.0 million, in PE 0601228D8Z for Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions.

Hyper-Enabled Awareness Kit

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to develop a hyper-enabled awareness kit (HEAK) to supplement manual communication systems and to address challenges with primary communications channels. The committee recognizes the Department's need for a secure software messaging platform- based communications system that allows the warfighter to simultaneously communicate and transmit data that is often lost through manual processes. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2024, on HEAKs and how future funding would be used within this program.

Hypersonics workforce development

The committee continues to support the Department of Defense's development and fielding of hypersonic capabilities and supports the Department's hypersonics modernization strategy. However, the committee is concerned about the Department's ability to sustain the highly skilled workforce of scientists and engineers required to push the boundaries of hypersonic technology and realize the strategic imperatives of the National Defense Strategy.

While the committee commends the Department of Defense and specifically the Office of Naval Research for its science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and graduate program efforts, it believes those programs should be expanded and fully funded, particularly in the field of hypersonic technology.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to ensure the development and sustainment of its future hypersonic workforce. The report shall include:

(1) an overview of hypersonic workforce development objectives and the personnel qualifications needed to sustain the development of hypersonic capabilities;

(2) plans to strengthen partnerships with academic institutions, including service academies, research centers, and industry to promote and educate undergraduate- and graduate- level students in the field of hypersonic technology;

(3) a plan for how the Department of Defense could establish a pilot program at select academic institutions to expand the hypersonics workforce through the development of graduate and pre-doctoral degree programs; and

(4) plans to increase funding for advanced hypersonics facilities for research and graduate-level education.

Additionally, the committee recommends $543.9 million, an increase of $3.0 million, in PE 0601153N for hypersonic education efforts.

Identifying innovation organizations

The committee notes that with the success of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) in accelerating the adoption of commercial technology to transform military capabilities, other elements of the Department of Defense and military services have launched similar non-traditional innovation fielding enterprises. While the committee is supportive of innovation organizations within the Department and military services, the committee believes that the unchecked proliferation of them could allow for significant duplication and confusion both inside and outside the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the DIU to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, that identifies each innovation organization and suggests a consolidation plan of those different organizations under a lead organization in each military service that has shown competence at engaging with non-traditional technology providers.

Legal Implications of Lethal Autonomy

The committee recognizes the work of the Department of Defense in updating the policy framework surrounding advancements in weapons system autonomy, including through the issuance of updates to DoD Directive 3000.09. The committee further recognizes that the pace of advancements in this field create challenges for the legal and policy underpinnings of military operations and is concerned that the legal implications of lethal autonomy may require stricter scrutiny. The committee believes such insights could prove valuable in ensuring that the uses of artificial intelligence (AI) or autonomous systems comply with international norms of behavior.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, addressing:

(1) Current legal frameworks governing the approval and utilization of autonomous systems with lethal capabilities;

(2) Current legal frameworks governing the design and engineering of AI and autonomy systems with potential lethal capabilities;

(3) The manner in which the use of force through lethal autonomous means would fall under existing legal frameworks governing accountability and the use of force;

(4) The effects of unintended bias, deception capabilities, and other deleterious effects on AI decision-making tools with regard to governance of lethal autonomous capabilities; and

(5) Such other information as the Under Secretary may wish to include.

This report shall be unclassified, but may contain a classified annex.

Magnetoresistive random-access memory

Due to the high sensitivity of computing memory to both natural and man-made radiation, satellites and other critical defense applications utilizing traditional memory storage are at significant risk to disruption or degradation. Advances in silicon-based memory devices that store information in magnetic fields, magnetoresistive random-access memory (MRAM), have proven to create a commercially viable, hardened memory storage solution that provides protection against disruption or corruption in these critical Department systems.

The committee believes that there is a critical need for a supply of radiation-hardened memory storage used for civil and Department of Defense applications but recognizes that a current dependency on an overseas supply chain exacerbates the vulnerabilities of Department systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later December 31, 2023, on the Department's plans to utilize current onshore suppliers for the advancement of MRAM solutions across the military services.

Mobile nuclear reactors

The committee is aware of the Department of Defense's efforts to address the growing challenges of reliable, sustainable, and resilient energy sources to power its various military installations and forward operating positions around the world. The committee has directed investments in previous years in micro-nuclear reactors as a promising emerging technology to provide portable, safe, consistent, clean electric and thermal power, regardless of environmental or operational conditions.

The committee notes Congress' effort to establish a second source for the mobile microreactor program which greatly improves the Strategic Capabilities Office’s ability to develop electrical power sources that are responsive to differing military service requirements. However, the importance of mobile nuclear reactors is critical to the future fight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2024, on the Department's research and development efforts related to micro-nuclear reactors, including diverse development avenues, a cost-benefit analysis of their viability, identification of any logistical or statutory challenges to the supply chain to fuel these reactors, and an evaluation of the whether or not an executive agent should be designated for the program.

MyTravel implementation

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has invested significant resources to replace the Defense Travel System with a modern travel system, MyTravel. This is expected to improve the travel experience for Department of Defense personnel, create efficiencies, drive down costs, and allow the Department to retire legacy travel systems. On October 21, 2022, the Department designated MyTravel as the "single official travel system for currently supported travel functions as well as those supported in the future, as they become available."

The committee is concerned that the military services and some Department of Defense entities have not complied with this direction. Delayed implementation of MyTravel wastes resources that could be reallocated to other Department priorities and keeps outdated process and legacy systems in place.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the status of implementation of MyTravel across the military services and a plan for transitioning any military services or Department entities that have not yet transitioned to MyTravel.

National Guard Bureau State mission research, development, test, and evaluation enhancement

The committee notes that the National Guard is unique in that it simultaneously serves the Federal Government and State governments. While the missions in these two areas often overlap, there is a significant array of missions and requirements supporting State operations that do not directly map or overlap Federal requirements. While the National Guard must continue to address evolving and pacing national security threats, it must also address the unique non-Federal threats to the homeland and support domestic operations. In addition, while States take the lead in protecting the homeland and domestic populations, they seldom have the resources or capabilities to perform research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) to address current homeland defense and emerging threats.

Given both the National Guard's unique position and the challenges of addressing Federal and non-Federal homeland defense in combination with national security, the committee directs the Director, National Guard Bureau to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on current gaps in how the National Guard Bureau and the 54

State National Guard organizations would like to better deploy their array of resources (to include funding, equipment, and personnel) to identify, analyze, and develop requirements. The briefing should also address how the National Guard Bureau assesses it could optimally implement plans to address unique State challenges and emerging threats by acting as a liaison and coordinator between national RDT&E assets and State level requirements. This includes the coordination of RDT&E requirements and efforts to ensure that they are leveraged to the maximum extent possible across State boundaries and mission areas. This briefing should specifically reference current challenges and limitations of both State and Federal funding sources, including National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations funding.

Near-term and long-term science and technology

With the conflict in Ukraine and China's aggression towards Taiwan, the United States cannot predict when and where the Department of Defense's capabilities and technology will be needed.

The Department's research and development enterprise is the foundation for the Department's future capabilities and technology. However, with the uncertainty of where and when these capabilities and technologies may be needed, the science and technology portfolio must be balanced between capabilities and technologies that will transition in the near-term, within 5 years, and those which will transition in the long-term, after 5 years.

The committee is concerned with the balance of the science and technology portfolio. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, detailing a metric or analysis to determine which capabilities are near-term transition capabilities and which are long-term and a methodology for how these two should be balanced.

Neural biosensors

The committee notes that wearable intelligent neural biosensors have applicability across Department of Defense user groups, including dismounted operators, security forces, watchstanders, maintainers, aviators, and unmanned system pilots. This artificial intelligence-enabled technology provides assessments of a user's level of mental alertness via peripheral nervous system signals, while improving operational readiness and risk management.

The committee understands several organizations are currently in the process of generating uniform standards and requirements regarding the deployment of wearables and operator state monitoring. The committee believes these efforts should address the importance of implementing encryption and neural data access rights in the design of sensor hardware components to protect user information that is vital to national security. Therefore, the committee directs the

Under Secretary of Defense for Research & Engineering to report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 29, 2023, on

(1) plans for the development of dual-purpose wearable neural biosensor technologies via the Microelectronics Commons program to support broader transition to the military services; and

(2) what steps can be taken to accelerate the funding and development of these technologies.

Northeast Multi-Domain Operations Consortium

The committee recognizes that electronic warfare (EW), commercial telecommunications capabilities, and cyber operations are key enablers for Multi-domain Operations (MDO). The committee further recognizes that China has advanced its ability to deny, disrupt, and degrade U.S. underlying networks and infrastructure by developing its own multi-domain capabilities. In response to this operational reality, the committee is concerned by the Department of Defense's current lack of resources and terrain to test, evaluate, and train MDO capabilities in contested EW environments.

The committee notes the progress of the Northeast Regional National Security Consortium in creating a joint, interagency MDO training environment. The consortium endeavors to promote research, experimentation, and training in realistic environments that represent near-peer adversary EW capabilities and activities. This cooperative effort between the military, industry, academia, and Native American organizations, throughout a multistate region, is unique in its approach and scope.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Commander, Air Force Research Laboratory, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, and others the Under Secretary deems relevant, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on how the unique environment of the Northeast can be utilized for training in EW and MDO. The briefing should include:

(1) a description of the current state of non-kinetic MDO training ranges for use by the Department of Defense, including limitations of the Department to effectively conduct MDO at these ranges;

(2) an assessment of existing capabilities in the Northeast region and the potential to expand MDO training opportunities in the Northeast region;

(3) identification of future sites, including contractor-owned, contractor-operated sites, that are uniquely postured for MDO training;

(4) recommendations on how to streamline continuous training, testing, and evaluation activities that replicate an EW-contested environment; and

(5) opportunities to enhance integration of the National Guard Bureau within the aforementioned constructs.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements

The establishment of Partnership Intermediary Agreements (PIAs) has succeeded in transitioning technology from the defense laboratories to industry, and from industry and academia to the government. However, efforts to transition technology from industry and academia back to the military services for incorporation into the development of weapon systems has lagged behind expectations. Therefore, the committee expects the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to encourage the defense laboratories to use PIAs to secure services from partnership intermediaries, including:

(1) assisting the government in the collection, management, licensing, and transfer of intellectual property developed by research, development, test, and evaluation programs managed by defense laboratories to the private sector;

(2) assisting government offices in the development, operation, and support of software tools, processes, and programs to assist the government to connect with small businesses, large businesses, and academia to transfer technology from the private sector to the government; and

(3) developing and managing programs to assist in the rapid identification and understanding of government and commercial markets, as well as to help inventors and investigators build proof of concepts around Department of Defense use cases, facilitate workshops and other testing events to increase Department end-user engagement with commercial technology providers, and assist in the transition of technologies to the commercial sector and from the commercial sector to the government, or for dual use.

Protective Equipment Modernization

The committee understands the importance of service members being given the appropriate equipment to be able to perform at a peak performance. Female service members and small-stature male service members require additional measures to modernize their personal protective equipment to ensure they are protected appropriately. These members of the Armed Forces suffer from preventable injuries attributable to ill-fitting or malfunctioning personal protective equipment. The committee directs the Secretary of the Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1st, 2024, on the status of personal protective equipment modernization. The report shall include:

(1) efforts to share best practices and research efforts across the services;

(2) efforts to expand research on body type specific equipment as well as smaller sizes;

(3) an assessment of need for additional funding for continued research on the full compliment of female and small-stature male personal protective equipment; and

(4) an assessment of need for additional funding for the expedited personal protective equipment to ensure equipment and proper sizes are available when needed, including for non-combat units.

Report on Dual-Capable Life Sciences Collaboration

The committee recognizes the value biology and biotechnology research provide to the improvement of human health and ecosystems. However, the committee is concerned of the potential for biotechnology research to be used by adversaries for harmful purposes in order to further their military goals. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2024, with recommendations for actions or policies that could serve to provide additional protections for dual-use biotechnology research in academia or the private sector supported by the
Department of Defense.

Report on human-machine interface technologies to integrate autonomous systems into military operations

The committee observes that an effective human-machine interface is necessary for successful manned-unmanned teaming, and the responsible integration of autonomous systems into military operations. Human-machine interface shortfalls can result in increased operational, training, and sustainment burdens on service members and budgets. The committee is aware of the cognitive burden placed on service members operating unmanned systems while concurrently executing other demanding tasks such as conducting an infantry patrol, flying an aircraft, or operating multiple unmanned systems simultaneously. Available human-machine interface capabilities continue to mature rapidly with the integration of natural language understanding and speech recognition technologies. The committee encourages the Department to explore the application of these technologies to enhance the human-machine interface for unmanned systems and test their application to relevant systems currently in development or procurement.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024, on human-machine interface technologies that have the potential to enhance the integration of autonomous systems into military operations. The briefing should, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) a list of autonomous and semi-autonomous systems where the Department is funding, or considering funding, continued development of human-machine interface enhancements such as natural language understanding;

(2) a survey of government and commercial entities currently focused on enhancing human-machine interfaces for autonomous systems; and

(3) an identification of the impediments to the procurement of enhanced human-machine interface capabilities for integration into current systems, including funding or policy constraints.

Reusable hypersonic multi-mission aircraft

The committee notes the potential applications of reusable hypersonic multi-mission aircraft to critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and strike missions, particularly in exclusion areas in the Indo-Pacific theater of operations. Peer adversaries continue to advance in hypersonic technology, including reusable systems, that pose a threat to U.S. national security interests.

However, the committee is concerned by the lack of research and development funding directed towards fielding a reusable hypersonic platform with aircraft-like operations and qualities. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on the status of budgeting for future development of reusable hypersonic multi-mission aircraft, as well as requirements for development and key technology activities determined necessary. The report should be submitted in unclassified format but may contain a classified annex.

Rotating Detonation Engines

The committee is encouraged by the Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency's (DARPA) work to develop ground-breaking technologies that could allow for revolutionary changes in Department of Defense capabilities. The committee is aware of DARPA's Gambit program, which focuses on incorporation of Rotating Detonation Engines (RDEs), a potentially more efficient and affordable form of supersonic propulsion, into a high-supersonic long range missile. The committee notes the value the Gambit program may provide as a foundation for future potential development efforts. The committee is concerned about the lack of multiple performers at this very early phase and encourages DARPA to consider how it plans to execute RDE combustor and inlet testing, full-scale testing of the demonstration system at flight conditions, on-ramp opportunities for additional performers, and the agency's planned transition to a flight test of a prototype weapon in a future program.

Science and technology transition definitions

The committee recognizes that while not every research and development project should become a program of record, there are challenges across the Department of Defense in transitioning technologies to support the warfighter. The "valley of death" is a problem recognized by those both inside and outside of the Department, but few can clearly define it.

Therefore the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, detailing quantitative measures of effectiveness and performance to assess and track transition of science and technology projects from the initial stages of research and development to fielded capabilities or technology. Metrics may include, but are not limited to:

(1) definition of technology transition, including the various types of technology transition;

(2) amount of time taken to transition from the research and development phase to the acquisition and fielding phase;

(3) cost required to transition from the research and development phase to the acquisition and fielding phase; and

(4) manhours used to transition from the research and development phase to the acquisition and fielding phase.

Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Scholarship-for-Service Program

The budget request included $131.7 million for the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program. The committee recognizes that historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and minority-serving institutions (MSIs) play a pivotal role in developing a diverse and capable science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workforce. The SMART Scholarship-for-Service Program aims to grow the Department of Defense civilian STEM workforce by providing educational and professional development opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students pursuing degrees in 21 disciplines critical for national security needs. Since the program began in fiscal year 2005, almost 2,800 students have transitioned into Department of Defense employment. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) established a fellowship to further diversify SMART program participants, with an emphasis on students at HBCUs and MSIs.

The committee recommends $131.7 million in PE 0601120D8Z for the SMART Defense Education Program.

SMART and Cognitive Research for Radio Frequency (RF)/Radar

The committee understands that systems, which depend on electromagnetic (EM) spectrum, such as communications and radar, face an ever-growing challenge from the increased congestion in and demand for spectrum and the sustained development of electronic warfare (EW) technologies by peer and near-peer adversaries (e.g., GPS jamming and denial of service). The committee is concerned that the congested and contested EM environments of the future may severely challenge the performance of legacy and future systems to the point where performance and functionality could be significantly degraded and denied.

The committee believes that recent advances in spectrum sensing and exploitation technologies may enable the spectrum agility and adaptability required to operate in future congested and contested EM environments. The committee is aware of an example of this research being conducted at Baylor University's Spectrum Management with Adaptive and Reconfigurable Technologies (SMART) Hub.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, containing information on the following:

(1) Department efforts to advance spectrum use research, management, and sharing;

(2) A description of planned efforts to harmonize spectrum efforts within the Department; and

(3) An elucidation of planned investments in spectrum management tools and capabilities essential to the development and deployment of future spectrum capabilities in congested and constrained RF environments.

Telematics

The committee is aware that telematics can provide information capabilities to military end users. The committee also recognizes the potential for telematics to augment existing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to explore the expanded use of telematics by the Department. The Department should evaluate its telematics research and development efforts to determine if these efforts meet the needs of the combatant commanders with respect to ISR requirements and priority target tasking, including by providing additional value to existing or planned ground moving target indicator systems.

United States Marine Corps development of vertical takeoff and landing systems

The committee is aware that in certain theaters and contingencies, there may be a need for unmanned systems able to meet a variety of missions and able to operate from ship, shore, and in austere environments with minimal site preparation. The committee believes this need to be particularly relevant given the United States Marine Corps' recent shifts in force design. The committee is therefore concerned that emergent requirements may not be able to be fully addressed either by fixed-wing unmanned aerial systems (UAS) or current vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) UAS. The committee encourages the Navy to develop next generation VTOL UAS to address capability gaps, particularly in the Indo-Pacific. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 0603640M for hybrid and electric VTOL UAS development.

Value of spectrum sharing

The Department of Defense has acknowledged that spectrum sharing solutions are the key to ensuring that U.S. spectrum policy meets national security and economic goals, both of which are critical to the Nation's future. These sharing solutions will require much more dynamic operations than have previously been employed, including sharing among Department users, as well as sharing between Federal and non-Federal users. To facilitate this, the Department should pursue

research and development and prototyping projects, in partnership with industry, that could lead to joint development of wireless technology and management solutions that create dual-use capabilities and services. If aligned with spectrum policy decisions, these dual-use capabilities could be developed with both Federal and non-Federal uses that have dynamic spectrum sharing capabilities built directly into the hardware.

Venture advisory roles

The committee remains concerned with the challenges facing the Department of Defense in regards to developing, acquiring, and fielding emerging technologies and capabilities quickly in order to achieve the strategic objectives outlined by the National Defense Strategy. The Department is addressing a shortcoming in its understanding of venture capital and startup businesses through its establishment of the Office of Strategic Capital. However, the committee believes that there may be additional approaches that could aid the Department. In particular, the Department could benefit by utilizing expertise outside of its traditional Government focus areas through the creation of an advisory group made up of individuals from defense or dual-use focused venture capital funds and venture backed startups. Another possibility could be the creation of fellowships for individuals from defense or dual-use focused venture capital funds and venture backed startups within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. However, the committee recognizes that implementing such ideas may present unforeseen challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, detailing an implementation plan for the creation of an advisory group focused on advising the Department in matters related to improving the Department's engagement with emerging technology communities to more rapidly adopt and field critical dual-use technologies. The report should include, but not be limited to, identification of any potential statutory or regulatory challenges in implementing such an advisory group; the size, structure, and scope of such an advisory group; any additional funding required to stand up such an advisory group; and a determination if such an advisory group should be a subcommittee of the Defense Innovation Board.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Items of Special Interest

Hypersonic Test Bed Investment Plan

The committee recognizes the need for affordable and reusable hypersonic test beds in order to enable early, persistent, and operationally realistic flight testing in support of hypersonic technology roadmaps, requirements development

for future systems and capabilities, and early technical demonstrations and experiments. The committee is aware of available commercial hypersonic testbeds and believes they can be leveraged to increase operational test and evaluation activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than February 1, 2024, its plan to invest, through its Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program, in the utilization of commercially available hypersonic test beds to support its Test and Evaluation needs across the hypersonic enterprise.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 201—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation at the levels identified in section 4201 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 211—Naval Air Warfare Rapid Capabilities Office

This section would establish a Naval Air Warfare Rapid Capabilities Office.

Section 212—Clarification of Role of Partnership Intermediaries to Promote Defense Research and Education

This section would amend section 4124(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the scope of Partnership Intermediary Agreements to ensure that Partnership Intermediaries can continue to assist the defense laboratories with "spin-in" technology in addition to "spin-out" technology.

Section 213—Modification of Support for Research and Development of Bioindustrial Manufacturing Processes

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to leverage bioindustrial manufacturing investments to produce active pharmaceutical ingredients and their key starting materials.

Section 214—Certain Disclosure Requirements for University Research Funded by the Department of Defense

This section would require principal investigators of Department of Defense-funded research at institutions of higher education to disclose background of foreign researchers involved in their projects.

Section 215—Consortia to Assist in Protection of Sensitive Research Performed on Behalf of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to select a consortium to help universities to secure research being performed for the Department of Defense.

Section 216—Consortium on Use of Additive Manufacturing for Army Aviation and Missile Capability Development

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to establish a consortium to facilitate the use of additive manufacturing for the development of aviation and missile capabilities for the Army.

Section 217—Support for Defense Innovation Activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

This section would allow the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to contribute to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization joint fund for Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic.

Section 218—Next Generation Air Dominance Family of Systems Development Program Accountability Matrices

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to annually submit, concurrently with the President's budget request, development and technology maturation progress reports regarding each Department's Next Generation Air Dominance and Collaborative Combat Aircraft acquisition programs. This section would also require each Secretary to establish, for each piloted fighter aircraft program of the Next Generation Air Dominance program, threshold and objective key performance parameters regarding flyaway unit cost, gross/weapon system unit cost, aircraft cost-per-tail-per-year, and aircraft cost-per-flight-hour. Finally, this section would set maximum cost limitations for each category of Collaborative Combat Aircraft each Secretary would plan to procure.

Section 219—Continuous Capability Development and Delivery Program for F-35 Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate the F-35 continuous capability and development and delivery program as a major subprogram of the F-35 acquisition program. This section would also require the F-35 Program Executive Officer to designate and manufacture six developmental testing and evaluation aircraft to adequately support future activities of the F-35 testing and evaluation program.

Section 220—Process to Ensure the Responsible Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to develop and implement a process to assess and report whether artificial technologies are developed and function responsibly.

Section 221—Pilot Program to Commercialize Prototypes of the Department of the Air Force

This section would create a pilot program to allow the Air Force to use budget activity 04 to aid in the transition of technology from the science and technology ecosystem to acquisition activities and operational use.

Section 222—Pilot Program on Near-Term Quantum Computing Applications

This section would establish a near-term quantum computing applications pilot program within the Department of Defense, in coordination with a federally funded research and development Center (FFRDC) and the quantum industry.

This section would require an interim briefing not later than March 1, 2024, on the selection of an FFRDC and the methodology and plan for establishing this pilot program as well as annual reports thereafter on the status of the pilot program, problem sets explored, and an analysis of the findings of pilot program engagements.

Section 223—Pilot Program on Access to Small Business Advanced Technology for Army Ground Vehicle Systems

This section would direct the Secretary of the Army to carry out a pilot program between Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center and a non-profit research institute operating a contested logistics research center to enhance access to small business advanced technology.

Section 224—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Gain-of-Function Research

This section would prohibit funding for gain of function research in the Department of Defense.

Section 225—Limitation on Availability of Funds pending Documentation on Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft Program

This section would limit the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 for the Office of the Secretary of the Army for travel of persons, of which not more than 70 percent may be obligated of

expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees the analysis of alternatives document for the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft program.

Section 226—F-35 Propulsion and Thermal Management Modernization Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to determine and validate the power and thermal management cooling capacity requirements for the service-life duration for each variant of the F-35 aircraft system. This section would also require the Program Executive Officer of the F-35 program to use those pre-determined service-life requirements to conduct a proper and thorough cost-benefit and technical risk analysis integrating all the modifications and upgrades necessary of the F-35 aircraft major subsystems to meet aircraft service-life requirements for the power and thermal management cooling systems. Finally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate all efforts to modernize and upgrade the existing propulsion, power, and thermal management systems of the F-35 aircraft system as a major subprogram of the F-35 acquisition program.

SUBTITLE C—ENERGETICS AND OTHER MUNITIONS MATTERS

Section 241—Establishment of Joint Energetics Transition Office

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a Joint Energetics Office.

Section 242—Consideration of Lethality as a Key Performance Parameter for Munitions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to include lethality as a key performance parameter, as appropriate, for purposes of the modification of any new or existing munition.

Section 243—Pilot Program on Incorporation of CL20 Compound in Certain Weapon Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary incorporates CL20 energetic compound as the energetic source in three weapon systems that are under development by the Department of Defense.

Section 244—Assessment of Energetics Industrial Base

This section would require the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the supply chains for energetic materials and the status of the energetics industrial base.

Section 245—Limitation on Sourcing Chemical Materials for Munitions from Certain Countries

This section would limit the Secretary of Defense from procuring energetic elements except from certain countries.

SUBTITLE D—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 261—Hypersonic Testing Strategy and Evaluation of Potential Hypersonic Test Ranges

This section would limit the Department of Defense to 90 percent of the funds made available for fiscal year 2024 for travel by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy until the submission of a strategy for hypersonic testing, as required by section 237 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), and require the strategy to be updated biennially through 2030.

Further, the committee understands that current long-range flight test infrastructure is not sufficient to support hypersonic flight test demand, and that additional testing capabilities are required to fully test missile end-game performance. Accordingly, this section would also require the Department of Defense to study at least two additional corridors for testing long-distance hypersonic systems and to initiate any activities required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 necessary for such testing.

Section 262—Modification to Annual Reports on Critical Technology Areas Supportive of the National Defense Strategy

This section would update the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) to require the Department of Defense to report more specific investment data on their designated 14 critical technology areas supportive of the National Defense Strategy.

Section 263—Intellectual Property Strategy

This section would create a Department of Defense Intellectual Property Strategy to better secure the United States' technological edge, encourage the development of patentable inventions, and thwart adversarial behavior to undermine the U.S. technological base by utilizing intellectual property rights.

Section 264—Study on Establishment of Centralized Platform for Development and Testing of Autonomy Software

This section would task the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to assess the establishment of a centralized platform for all-domain autonomy software development and testing.

Section 265—Annual Report on Incremental and Transformational Research and Development

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to compile a report on the percentage of their budget spent on projects expected to make an impact for the warfighter in the next 5 years and on projects expected to make an impact beyond the initial 5-year window.

Section 266—Congressional Notification of Changes to Department of Defense Policy on Autonomy in Weapon Systems

This section would require a congressional briefing if any changes are made to the Department of Defense Directive 3000.09 on legal autonomous weapons systems.

Section 267—Sense of Congress on Dual Use Innovative Technology for the Robotic Combat Vehicle of the Army

This section would provide a sense of Congress on the dual use innovative technology for the Robotic Combat Vehicle of the Army.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Additives for Battery Safety in the Armed Services

The committee is aware of domestic companies developing technologies to significantly minimize fire and explosion hazards associated with kinetic impact on lithium-ion batteries. For example, hybrid-state additives to lithium-ion battery electrolytes may offer considerable safety increases with improved performance and system weight reduction. The committee recommends that the Department of Defense consider integrating additive technologies to increase battery safety as the services progress towards broad-based electrification.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House

Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on efforts to incentivize further development of lithium-ion battery additives for increased safety and plans to integrate these technologies into military systems. Specifically, the briefing shall include:

(1) the most viable domestically developed battery additive technologies to mitigate safety hazards with no compromise to performance;

(2) programs of record within the Department of Defense with significant risk of injury or system damage due to lithium-ion battery thermal runaway;

(3) concerns associated with United States imports of batteries manufactured in China; and

(4) Department of Defense plans to integrate domestically developed additive technologies that increase battery safety.

Areawide Contracts for Energy

The committee notes that areawide contracts are a vehicle by which the Department of Defense can meet its requirements for utility services. The committee further notes that these contracts may cover a wide variety of requirements including, but not limited to, electricity, water, sewage, thermal energy, and in some cases energy as a service. The committee is concerned that these vehicles are not being utilized by the military departments to the maximum extent practicable to improve resiliency, reliability, and mission assurance. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, in coordination with the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, on the use of areawide contracts for utility requirements by the military departments. The briefing shall include:

(1) the extent to which each military department is using areawide contracts to procure utility services through public utility service providers for any services that support installation energy resilience and mission readiness;

(2) a description of the opportunities for each military department to use utility services through public utility service providers, located on an installation of the Department or within the surrounding geographic area, in the protection of critical infrastructure;

(3) a description of how areawide contracts can be used to achieve energy resilience at installations within each military department;

(4) any barriers to the use of areawide contracts by military departments; and

(5) how the various military departments define "energy as a service" and the extent to which areawide contracts can be utilized for this purpose.

Army Depot Energy Assessment

The Committee has concerns about the power systems at Hawthorne Army Depot and how it impacts the facilities and operations on this military installation.

Currently, the base boiler systems, which are fifty years old have failed or are close to permanent failure.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2024, on the current status of the power systems at Hawthorne Army Depot. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) condition of the support facilities and operations on Hawthorne Army Depot including the base boiler systems;

(2) recommendations on improvements as necessary, including the potential to utilize existing programs such as the Energy Savings Performance Contract or other options to reduce energy use and operational costs.

Authorities of the Secretary of Defense Pursuant to section 501 of title 46, United States Code

The committee is aware of Guam's importance to the Department of Defense in the Indo-Pacific theater of operations. With the increased demand for basing and operations from Guam the committee is concerned about the energy capacity to support the department's growing operations on the island. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report no later than March 1, 2024, on the current and future energy requirements in Guam to support DoD missions. The report should include the following:

(1) electric grid reliability and resiliency;

(2) the importance of redundant energy sources; and

(3) readiness and mission considerations for military installations located on Guam.

(4) an assessment of the feasibility of entering into a negotiated partnership with the Guam Power Authority to install a 180-megawatt (MW) centralized Energy Storage System (ESS) within its island-wide power system in Guam.

Development and Acquisition of High-Powered, Fuel Efficient, Hybrid Energy Technology

The Committee is aware of significant potential vulnerabilities in the Department of Defense's operational fuel delivery systems, especially in austere environments. The Committee notes that the private sector has developed domestic energy solutions, which could significantly reduce dependence on foreign energy sources to meet the energy needs of the Department of Defense. Cooperation and collaboration between the public and private sectors would accelerate the development and deployment of high-powered, hybrid energy technology that can serve various applications across the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, on its efforts to identify and develop domestic hybrid energy technologies. This should include an acquisition plan for domestic hybrid energy technology solutions with

applications across the Department of Defense. The briefing should contain the following:

(1) An assessment of the Department of Defense's operational energy needs, specifically regarding recent advancements in mobile field hospitals, weapons, and radar systems.

(2) An evaluation of existing and planned Department of Defense's collaboration with public and private sectors to invest, acquire, and deploy hybrid power systems.

(3) An identification of field-ready, hybrid power systems currently in development that could be deployed for multiple-use applications with the sole intention of improving military readiness.

Munitions and Rocket Propellant Manufacturing and Development

The committee is concerned that domestic manufactures of munition and rocket propellants have begun to exit the marketplace because of complications associated with continued development of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The committee notes that the Department of Defense procures significant per- and polyfluoroalkyl binder agents from these domestic manufacturers annually and that several years are required to provide adequate replacements for this product. Additionally, the committee notes that per- and polyfluoroalkyl binder agents are integral elements of certain developing munition and rocket propellent products.

The committee believes that multiple alternatives are available to mitigate the loss of these binding agents to include stockpiling current product, rapidly accelerating the development of alternative products and procuring intellectual property that would allow alternative manufacturers to develop the product. Therefore, no later than December 1, 2023, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services addressing the following:

(1) the current procurement of per- and polyfluoroalkyl munitions and rocket propellants;

(2) an assessment of the alternatives to current manufacturers; and

(3) the desired approach to rectify this critical munition and rocket propellant product.

No Conflicts of Interest Certification for Fuel Services Financial Management Contracts

The committee is concerned with the potential of a fuel service provider overseeing the financial management of the Department of Defense's fuel network. Such an arrangement could create a conflict of interest, damage readiness, and compromise fair and competitive fuel prices, which could lead to increased costs for the taxpayer and warfighter. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to notify the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, no later

than 30 days after entering into a contract for financial management services of Department of Defense fuel contracts with an entity that also provides fuel services to the Department of Defense. The notification shall also include a certification by the Secretary of Defense that no conflict of interest within the contract exists.

Operational Energy Resilience Practices

The committee commends the military departments for their work to develop energy resiliency guidelines for military installations and notes that those guidelines will increase mission assurance and decrease operation costs. However, the committee remains concerned about the availability of vital resources during potential future conflicts, including but not limited to fuel for combat vehicles and power generation for auxiliary functions on naval vessels. The committee further notes that innovative energy resiliency and power generation technologies have the potential to increase the United States' projection capabilities, shore up vulnerabilities in in-theater supply lines, and decrease the loads carried by service members and military vehicles.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretaries for Energy, Installations, and Environment of the military departments, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, regarding the efforts of their respective departments to develop best practices for operational energy conservation. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) Ongoing research and development programs related to operational energy and resiliency in combat environments;

(2) Existing plans to transition new technologies related to operational energy and resiliency conservation to programs of record; and

(3) Progress on the development of operational energy and resiliency guidelines and strategies for full implementation.

Propane Fueled Primary and Backup Power Generation

The committee notes recent Department of Defense actions to create sustainability plans that reduce emissions and increase resiliency. As the Department continues these efforts, it should do so in a technology-neutral approach that accounts for full lifecycle emissions and supply chains.

While the committee appreciates efforts to reduce carbon emissions, traditional fuels, such as propane, can produce significantly fewer emissions than some emerging technologies and are an abundant domestic resource. The committee notes that pairing propane with other technologies could eliminate carbon emissions while increasing the resilience of domestic military installations. The committee understands that propane is a highly transportable fuel unsusceptible to degradation, making it an ideal long-term investment. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue investments in mobile electric generation and microgrid technologies by relying on generators powered by propane.

Propane/Alternative Fuel Powered Vehicles

The committee notes numerous actions taken by the U.S. Department of Defense, and its various components, to invest significantly in the electric vehicle market. The committee notes there are other affordable alternative fuels that provide the environmental benefits the Department seeks. Additionally, the committee notes that as the Department seeks to reduce emissions, consideration should also be given to alternative fuel vehicles where fuel sources or key components produced in the United States. The committee notes the U.S. Department of Energy previously determined that while the initial cost for an alternatively fueled vehicle, such as propane, can be between 5-15% higher compared to a traditional vehicle, propane is typically cheaper creating a faster return on investment. The committee also notes that propane-fueled vehicles often have lower maintenance costs than other light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than January 1, 2024, on the feasibility to implement a pilot program at three domestic facilities to analyze the benefits of alternative fuels for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. The report shall include amongst other things a cost-benefit analysis that includes the cost of the vehicles, the cost of fueling infrastructure, the cost of fuel, affordability and availability of replacement parts, and an evaluation of life cycle, safety, and well-to-wheel emissions.

Report language to address known risk in Western Pacific fuel supply chain

The committee is aware that there were multiple significant fuel contamination incidents in the commercial shipping sector in the last year which affected hundreds of large vessels in the Pacific, Baltic, and Mediterranean zones, resulting in vessel recovery and costly repair, and stoppage of commerce. This identified fuel contamination is not detectable by the current, regulated chemical tests for such fuels, and fleets must be able to procure and receive fuels with assurity of the fuel custody chain. Supply chain readiness is a fundamental element of Pacific Deterrence and National Security objectives.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)-Energy provides Force-wide legacy fuel testing oversight and is encouraged to conduct rapid prototyping and rapid fielding activities to address demonstrated security threats using advanced technology tools that include digital engineering and digital chemistry tools and architecture, which are available to and fielded in the commercial market.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installation, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the feasibility of rapidly integrating advanced fuel security technologies and digital chemistry proven in the commercial market,

(2) current logistics readiness levels required by primary objectives stated in the most recent National Defense strategy.

(3) requirements to increase logistics readiness levels required by primary objectives stated in the most recent National Defense Strategy.

Report on PFAS Contamination at Former Wurtsmith Air Force Base (Oscoda, MI)

The committee is aware of efforts by the Department of Defense to clean up PFAS contamination at the former Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Oscoda, Michigan. Yet, the pace of cleanup has raised concerns in regards to five health warnings issued by state and local health departments affecting groundwater, public waterways, and wildlife outside of the base boundary.

The committee encourages the Department to continue working closely with state and local officials; and continue engagement with local citizens regarding the cleanup process. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1st, 2024, on the progress made and future plans to remediate PFAS contamination at the former Wurtsmith Air Force Base, to include interim and final remedial actions, as well as projected timelines for those actions.

Ship-to-Shore Fuel Distribution System Upgrade

The committee is concerned about the threats and vulnerabilities associated with maintaining a stable fuel supply and distribution system capable of supporting forces operating in contested and dispersed logistics environments, particularly with regard to the age and effectiveness of legacy fuel assets across the military services. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to assess current ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems and evaluate whether the Department is sufficiently considering innovative and cost-effective solutions available commercially in order to meet critical readiness requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2023, on the current state of ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems and recommendations to counter any capability gaps or deficiencies. The report, which may include a classified annex if necessary, shall include:

(1) an assessment of the ability of ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems to meet force consumption requirements of the respective service component commanders;

(2) an assessment of full lifecycle costs for offshore petroleum distribution systems, including with respect to military personnel, military construction, military infrastructure operation, and operations and maintenance costs;

(3) an evaluation of equivalent fuel distribution programs or systems that could be utilized to address any existing deficiencies in current capability;

(4) a cost analysis of procuring other appropriate fuel supply and distribution systems in use by allies or commercial entities, the barriers that may exist to such procurement, and the potential cost savings; and

(5) requirements for planned upgrades or investments to existing systems that could be restructured in such a way as to allow for maximum usage of commercial technology, as required by section 3453 of title 10, United States Code.

Streamlining Portable Battery Charging Systems

The committee understands that the Army utilizes a wide range of different battery types to power systems ranging from communications to robotics and other tactical platforms. The committee notes that the Army currently relies on a piecemeal approach to battery charging, using different chargers for each different battery type. The committee is aware that common charging solutions exist, but that the Army's use of such platforms has been limited in scope and capability. The committee is concerned that this approach results in unnecessary inefficiencies in acquisition costs, logistics, and soldier load requirements.

The committee recognizes that the Marine Corps has taken a different approach and, in 2016, began procuring a universal portable charging system to improve operational efficiency by reducing the total number of chargers needed, streamlining charging processes, and decreasing charge times. Additionally, by utilizing a dedicated acquisition vehicle, the Marine Corps can procure chargers at lower cost due to direct purchasing and economies of scale. The committee encourages the Army to consider a similar approach.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2024, on common battery charging solutions. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the Army's current approach to battery charging;

(2) efforts to explore and field common battery charging solutions; and

(3) an analysis of the Marine Corps approach and its potential value to the Army.

Supporting Army Energy Resilience

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, on the overall assessment to install and maintain hydrogen fuel cell technologies at covered projects. The report should include:

(1) a description of the economic, environmental, national security and technical viability of installing and maintaining, or contracting with third parties to install and maintain, hydrogen fuel cells at covered projects;

(2) identify covered projects with a high potential for the installation and maintenance of hydrogen fuel cells and whether such installation and maintenance would require additional authorization;

(3) account for potential impacts of hydrogen fuel cells at covered projects and the authorized purposes of such projects, including potential impacts on military installations energy backup; and

(4) account for the availability of electric grid infrastructure close to military installations, covered projects, including underutilized transmission infrastructure.

Sustainable and Reliable Energy Sources for Army Installations

The committee notes the growing need for resilient and reliable energy sources for growing United States military installations. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment, in coordination with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, to provide a report on potential power source options for energy resilience on U.S. Army installations hosting one or more four-star command to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024. The report should contain (1) existing installation power sources and how new options might integrate with existing infrastructure, (2) regional weather conditions and trends, (3) potential engagement/partnership opportunities with public and private organizations to improve energy resilience, (4) power source reliability, (5) projected growth of the installation, and (6) power source longevity.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Air Logistics Center Capital Equipment Requirements

The committee recognizes the importance of the work performed at the Air Force's three public depots (Air Logistics Complexes) and has concerns about the aging capital equipment at each location.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the capital equipment replacement and/or refurbishment requirements at each of the Air Force air logistics centers. The report shall include:

(1) the name, age, and expected replacement age of equipment;

(2) the replacement or refurbishment cost;

(3) the year of obsolescence;

(4) the replacement plan for obsolescent equipment; and

(5) the plan to invest in advanced technology capital equipment.

Briefing on Floating Dry Docks Posture in the Indo-Pacific

The Committee recognizes the potential value of floating dry docks in expanding maintenance and repair capacity while providing greater flexibility in positioning across significant distances in the Indo-Pacific theater. Accordingly, the

committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the Department of the Navy's assessment of the value of floating dry docks in addressing maintenance and repair needs in the Indo-Pacific theater, including needs emerging from battle damage. This briefing shall include an inventory of current floating dry dock assets, any plans to acquire additional floating dry docks and cost analyses compared to permanent dry docks, optimized pre-positioning and movement of floating dry docks to accommodate maintenance and repair needs, and workforce needs to support floating dry dock posture.

Commercial Air Refueling Report

The committee continues to recognize the stresses on the Air Force's tanker refueling fleet and annual unmet aerial refueling requirements. United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) considers the commercial industry an important partnership providing an important wartime surge and daily augmentation to its trucks, airlift/aeromedical, and railcars. Despite multiple studies conducted by the United States Government Accountability Office, the United States Air Force and demand from Major Command operational units for more air refueling capacity, USTRANSCOM still maintains zero domestic aerial refueling partners to meet the Department of Defense's wartime Air Refueling needs and hours of training and readiness requirements. This lack of a commercial surge and training outlet for such a critical capability has prompted previous USTRANSCOM Commanders to state before the committee that lack of aerial refueling requirements has been their number one readiness concern. Three decades later, the Air Force's tanker refueling fleet remains the only Department of Defense capability without commercial augmentation to support the nation's wartime surge, mobilization, sustainment, and peacetime training demands.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, outlining potential increase in capability by divestment of air refueling aircraft from the boneyard/demilitarization to the original equipment manufacturer via the excess defense article (EDA) process for the purpose of providing aircraft to a qualified and certified commercial aerial refueling provider or providers. The committee believes that doing so would save the Air Force costs associated with divestment and demilitarization, while concurrently establishing a domestic, commercial aerial refueling augmentation and increasing aerial refueling capacity to increase training, readiness, and wartime surge.

Comptroller General Review of Air Force's New Force Generation Model

In late 2021, the Air Force began implementing a new force generation model—Air Force Force Generation (AFFORGEN)—replacing its previous model that had been in use for over two decades. The primary focus of this new model is to standardize deployment schedules and meet demands for forces, while providing

adequate time for rest, training, and the preservation and rebuilding of readiness. The Air Force also believes it will enable the service to more effectively implement new force employment concepts, such as Agile Combat Employment that aligns combat Air Force units with combat support units to sustain operations in austere environments. The committee understands AFFORGEN is being tested on some select Air Combat Command units and these units are expected to reach initial operational capability during fiscal year 2023; however, AFFORGEN is to be implemented across the entire Air Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a comprehensive review of the Air Force's efforts to implement AFFORGEN. This review shall address:

(1) to what extent has the Air Force identified goals for and made progress implementing its new force generation model for its combat and combat support forces;

(2) to what extent does the Air Force's approach incorporate sufficient training for units to obtain proficiency to counter advanced adversaries;

(3) to what extent has the Air Force been able to demonstrate the feasibility of new employment concepts, such as Agile Combat Employment, in executing the new force generation model;

(4) what, if any, challenges does the Air Force face in implementing the new force generation model and synchronizing its processes to staff, train, and equip forces in support of combatant command demands; and

(5) 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 April 1, 2024, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and provide final results to the committee in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of Contested Logistics in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

In the 2022 National Defense Strategy, the Department of Defense stated that it will prioritize securely and effectively providing logistics and sustainment to continue operations in a contested and degraded environment, despite adversary disruption. However, the Department has recently stated that the current theater logistics posture and capability to sustain the force are inadequate to support operations in a contested environment. In particular, United States military forces in the Indo-Pacific region lack sufficient logistic capabilities to resupply and refuel in a contested environment.

The committee has significant concerns about the readiness of the Armed Forces to provide continued fuel resupply in the event of a conflict with China. To assist the committee in its oversight, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Department's efforts to plan and execute fuel resupply needs in a contested Indo-Pacific environment. The Comptroller General's review shall:

(1) identify the Department's roles, responsibilities, procedures, and plans for providing logistics in a contested environment within the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility;

(2) identify and assess the extent to which the Department has conducted studies, analyses, wargames, or exercises to evaluate whether it has the logistical capacity to store and deliver fuel in a contested Indo-Pacific environment;

(3) assess the extent to which the Department is updating its operational energy strategies and planning for fuel resupply needs in the Indo-Pacific theater; and

(4) assess any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate related to resupplying, rearming, or refueling in the Indo-Pacific theater.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2024, on preliminary findings of the review and provide final results to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services in a format and timeframe as mutually agreed upon. The committee expects the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the combatant commanders to provide any pertinent information, including, but not limited to, related analyses and studies, contingency plans, and operational plans, to designated representatives of the Government Accountability Office assigned to this review.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Sustainment Plans for the Defense of Guam

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and the military services have developed plans to improve the integrated air and missile defense capabilities on Guam. The 2022 Missile Defense Review indicates that Guam's missile defenses will be commensurate with its status as both an unequivocal part of the United States, as well as a key power projection hub in the Indo-Pacific region. MDA requested over $800 million in its fiscal year 2024 budget for additional capabilities to augment the current Terminal High Altitude Area Defense battery deployed to the island. The committee notes that Guam's location and climate, as well as the Department of Defense's plan to use mobile components as part of Guam's defense infrastructure, require specific considerations to sustain these capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense's sustainment plans for the Missile Defense of Guam. This review shall address:

(1) the extent to which the Department of Defense is considering plans for sustaining the new missile architecture that will comprise the defense of Guam as options are being considered, including the personnel (military, civilian, and contractors), infrastructure, and funding necessary for that sustainment;

(2) the extent to which adding new missile defense architecture on Guam would affect sustainment of preexisting defenses on the island and other missile defense elements in the Indo-Pacific region; and

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

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and provide final results to the committee in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of Navy Ship Sustainment Budget Presentation and Execution

The Navy spends billions of dollars annually to sustain its ships, yet it continually faces persistent and worsening sustainment challenges. In 2023, the Comptroller General of the United States found that 10 ship classes faced persistent and worsening sustainment challenges while maintenance costs rose by $1.2 billion from fiscal years 2011 through 2021. Specifically, the number of maintenance cannibalizations, casualty reports, and days of depot maintenance delay have each increased, while the number of hours a ship is generally in an operating or training status have decreased. In light of these negative trends, the committee is concerned about the effectiveness of the Navy's approach to developing sustainment requirements and executing funding to support ship readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a review of the Navy's approach to identifying and establishing sustainment funding requirements, developing and presenting its budget for ship sustainment, and executing appropriated funds for ship sustainment. This review shall address:

(1) the Navy's approach to identifying and establishing funding requirements and developing its budget request for ship sustainment;

(2) the extent that the Navy has requested, received, and executed ship sustainment funding over the past 10 years;

(3) the extent that the Navy's approach to presenting its budget request for ship sustainment provides visibility into the planned uses of the funding;

(4) the challenges the Navy has faced in using its ship sustainment funding to address long-standing sustainment challenges; and

(5) 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 April 1, 2024, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to provide final results to the committee in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of Prepositioned Assets in the Indo-Pacific Region

The 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) identified China as the most consequential strategic competitor for the coming decades. As such, the NDS directed the Department of Defense to act urgently to sustain and strengthen United States deterrence, with China as the pacing challenge for the Department.

The NDS further indicated that the Department would reinforce and build out a resilient security infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific region to, among other things, deter attempts to resolve disputes by force. Integral to this effort is the ability to employ combat-ready forces on short notice to address aggression or crises which rests, in large part, on billions of dollars' worth of prepositioned assets that enable resilient and agile logistics during initial operations. Consequently, the committee has had an ongoing interest in the Department's strategy and oversight of its prepositioning program. Particularly in light of the focus the 2022 NDS places on China, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the following:

(1) how the Department of Defense and the military services determine the types and locations of prepositioned materiel in the Indo-Pacific region and the condition of that equipment;

(2) the extent that the Department assessed its strategy for prepositioning assets in the Indo-Pacific region based on the 2022 NDS, as well as the military services' future operations and logistics concepts;

(3) the extent that the military services coordinate their prepositioning programs with each other, and with Indo-Pacific Command, in order to ensure they are responsive to applicable contingency plans, as well as to achieve efficiencies and reduce unnecessary duplication; and

(4) any challenges the Department faces in prepositioning assets in the Indo-Pacific region.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Foreign Dispatch Services

The committee is concerned by the unlicensed transportation dispatch services that are based outside of the United States that are utilized in the shipping of sensitive and critical Department of Defense freight. This represents a potential vulnerability in the defense supply chain that could be exploited by adversaries in the event of a conflict. Foreign dispatch services do not operate under the same oversight and cybersecurity regulations of those domiciled within the United States, making them more susceptible to foreign interference and influence. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that the locations of all dispatch offices through which defense-related freight is dispatched is not a data point collected by the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Department's use of foreign dispatch services for critical defense freight and the implications of instituting stricter dispatch service regulations. The report shall include the following:

(1) a list of all transportation dispatch services domiciled outside of the United States that are used in shipping what the Secretary deems to be sensitive or critical freight;

(2) vulnerabilities of foreign dispatch services and threats posed to such services by malign foreign actors;

(3) an assessment of the impacts on the Department's ability to quickly mobilize and ship critical military freight using solely American dispatch services; and

(4) any other information the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

Global Household Goods Contract Risk Mitigation

The magnitude of the Defense Personal Property Program moving to a single move manager and the recent Global Household Goods Contract (GHC) schedule adjustments require U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to carefully consider the stand-up of these services and take steps to mitigate risk. The committee is committed to ensuring a responsible GHC transition and customer satisfaction.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of USTRANSCOM to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2023, on the plan to gradually stand-up GHC services and evaluate the GHC through the critical peak season during the height of personal property moves from May-July 2024. The report should include how the plan will provide customer satisfaction, establish metrics to cost effectively assume these responsibilities, and ensure that existing Defense Personal Property Program services are still available throughout the period of evaluation and confirmation of services.

Laser Peening Application to Ship and Submarine Construction, Maintenance, and Repair

The committee notes that the Navy is facing challenges related to maintaining its aging fleet and procuring new ships and submarines. To address some of these challenges, the Navy continues to examine technologies that can extend the service life of newly constructed ships and submarines, as well as maintain the current fleet. Laser shock peening (laser peening) is a technology that has been proven to provide significant cost savings over the past 35 years in the aerospace, transportation, and power generation industries and will provide significant cost savings for the Navy and its shipbuilders as well.

In ships and submarines, metal fatigue and resultant cracking can result in damage to key metal components such as propulsion shafting, propellers, rudders, water jets, etc. Without repairing these critical ship components, the damage can potentially lead to a part's unexpected failure. Material treated by laser peening is significantly more resistant to metal fatigue failures, thus extending the system's life. Laser peening has been supported in Congress since at least 2014 as a proven

technology that has the potential of saving significant funding that would otherwise be necessary for future repairs or replacement of critical shipboard and submarine components. Similar savings have been seen in commercial industry and Department of Defense aviation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (DASN RDTE) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the resources required for the U.S. Navy to fully implement a coordinated laser peening program, particularly to support the Columbia-class, to address the numerous metal fatigue related issues and costs rampant throughout the aviation, surface, and submarine fleet.

Naval Air Systems Command Condition Based Maintenance

The committee supports Naval Air Systems Command's initiatives for a conditions-based maintenance system, which utilizes artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, and other advanced technologies to improve the readiness of aircraft and reduce costs associated with scheduled maintenance. Premature maintenance on an aircraft prompted by arbitrary timelines rather than actual need can drastically increase costs while decreasing aircraft readiness.

The committee believes that maximizing the use of conditions-based maintenance that utilizes new forms of artificial intelligence and predictive analytics can provide the Navy with greater aircraft availability, thereby improving pilot readiness and mission-capable rates. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024 on current maintenance operations for Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. This briefing shall include:

(1) An analysis of the effectiveness of the current calendar-based maintenance schedule;

(2) An assessment of potential cost-savings, increased readiness, and improvements to availability that could be achieved by utilizing a conditions-based maintenance plan;

(3) A timeline for deployment of a conditions-based maintenance plan that includes the utilization of artificial intelligence and predictive analytics; and

(4) Any plans to accelerate the deployment of such maintenance systems.

Naval Air Systems Command Fleet Readiness Centers Maintenance Repair and Overhaul Analytics

The Navy's aging, diverse fleet of aircraft is a challenge for Navy Fleet Readiness Centers (FRCs). Unlike aircraft manufacturing, repair and overhaul involve significant uncertainty in the scope of work and the sequence of work. Uncertainty in repair cycles challenges FRC administration. This increases

turnaround time and repair costs across all fleets of aircraft and reduces aircraft availability (readiness) in the fleet.

The committee supports Naval Air Systems Command's use of maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) related predictive analytics simulations to achieve improvements in depot efficiency and aircraft readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on progress and plans to deploy additional funds provided for MRO related predictive analytics.

Radar Sustainment Industrial Base

The committee notes the critical importance of sustainment and repair activities across the Department of Defense's radar inventory, especially as many platforms transition from legacy to advanced, next-generation radar systems. The committee believes it is imperative for the Department to improve the reliability and resilience of the radar industrial base by ensuring adequate capacity and competition for maintenance and repair activities. The committee is concerned about potential lack of competition among sustainment providers and the risk this presents to the capability and speed of sustainment work.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the Department's plans for current and future radar sustainment, which shall include:

(1) an assessment of current industry capabilities in the legacy radar repair enterprise;

(2) plans to ensure a maintained sustainment capability as programs transition to next-generation radar systems, specifically active electronically scanned array radars; and

(3) plans to use full and open competition for radar sustainment solicitations to ensure requirements are met and control costs across the Department.

Weapon System Sustainment Quick Looks

The Department of Defense spends billions of dollars annually to sustain its major weapon systems in an effort to simultaneously support today's military operations and maintain the capability to meet future defense requirements. Over the last several years, the Comptroller General of the United States has provided a series of Sustainment Quick Look reports with long-term trend information on the availability, condition, and operating and support (O&S) costs for 49 Department of Defense aircraft and 10 classes of Navy ships. Congress relies on this type of information to understand long-term trends in the availability and cost of key weapon systems required to execute the National Defense Strategy. Moreover, this type of information provides vital information and insight into the Department's

progress addressing sustainment challenges as well as balancing funding between new acquisitions and the sustainment of existing weapon systems.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to continue conducting periodic Sustainment Quick Look reviews focused on the availability, condition, and O&S costs for selected Department of Defense major weapon systems. These reviews shall address:

(1) the extent that the military departments have met availability goals for aircraft, ships, submarines, or other selected major weapon systems and what sustainment challenges affected those weapon systems;

(2) the extent that O&S costs have changed over time for these weapon systems, and what factors drove changes in these costs; and

(3) 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, 2023, on a plan to periodically update its Sustainment Quick Look series through the end of calendar year 2026. This plan should include the selected major weapon systems and types of information to be included, timeframes for conducting the work, and timeframes for issuing products. The Comptroller General will provide periodic briefings on preliminary findings and provide final results in a format and timeframe based on the plan.

READINESS ISSUES

Air Force Operational Training Digital Infrastructure

The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's Action Order D: Design Implementation MOD 1, Section 3.A.3.F from February 2022, requires that the Air Force "identify excess and inefficient resources across the enterprise encumbered within aging and redundant infrastructure competing with modernization efforts."

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Air Force has made progress in developing and deploying secure, digital, and immersive training infrastructure; however, remains concerned that potential overlap and duplication among technologies could present inefficiencies. Specifically, the lack of progress integrating legacy systems, such as myLearning, into newer open architecture-centered efforts is of concern. The committee understands that greater efficiencies could be achieved with an enterprise approach, with technological solutions driven solely by validated requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on efforts to eliminate duplicative or redundant efforts to develop and deploy enterprise level digital, immersive training infrastructure across the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force. The briefing shall include:

(1) a current inventory of all digital, immersive training infrastructure;

(2) specific plans to transition, adopt, combine, or eliminate duplicative or redundant efforts;

(3) details on continuing program links to validated requirements; and

(4) current and future plans to leverage existing commercial technologies and Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

Army Field Feeding Systems

The committee is aware of the need for the Army to upgrade its existing field feeding and soldier sustainment equipment. The need for the Army to be able feed troops and even civilian populations is well known but the service's state of readiness, especially in its legacy sustainment equipment is less well understood. Given the need to properly budget and deploy for field feeding and expeditionary sustainment, the committee requires greater visibility into the Army's future funding requirements for this essential service.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2024, on its plans to upgrade its existing field feeding systems, the need to acquire additional units, and what Congress should expect in terms of budgetary impacts from such procurement. This briefing should specifically include, but is not limited to, information regarding:

(1) the Army's current inventory of legacy field feeding systems that are both deployable and safe to use;

(2) the inventory of field feeding systems that is sufficient for maintaining readiness and maximizing distributed mission effectiveness;

(3) the Army's prospective plans on how to fund, field, equip, and upgrade existing units in addition to phasing out older and less capable field feeding systems; and

(4) the cost and timeline associated with implementing such a strategy, including additional outlays by Congress to accomplish this goal.

Army Squad Training

The Army has stated the Soldier Virtual Trainer (SVT) program is intended to integrate several individual soldier and squad training capabilities, to include Weapon Skill Development, Joint Fires Training and Use of Force Training, into a single capability to achieve individual and squad collective training tasks. While SVT is under development, the committee understands the Army's sustainment program for existing, legacy small arms simulation Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) systems is no longer funded, requiring individual commands to fund their own EST system support. Further, the committee understands the warranties for Army EST systems will begin to expire in 2023, with full expiration in 2024. While the committee understands and supports the need to transition away from legacy EST systems not capable of meeting the human performance, biometric, and overall

data analytics capabilities that modern small arms synthetic training systems achieve, the committee is concerned about how the Army plans to provide basic through advanced small arms synthetic training including the TC 3-20.40 Table II simulation requirements.

The committee understands there are current service providers that have next generation simulation small arms synthetic training systems that utilize human performance optimization, biometrics, and robust shooter data collection and analysis that can support all current Army small arms simulation qualification requirements today. The committee encourages the Army to leverage these advanced training systems where possible to fill the current training gap. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the committee, no later than December 31, 2023, regarding the Army's plan to ensure its soldiers are receiving basic through advanced small arms simulation training that meets all warfighter proficiency and readiness requirements between now and SVT fielding. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) the timeline that SVT will be fully fielded,

(2) the Army's plan to meet all warfighter small arms synthetic training proficiency and readiness requirements before SVT's full fielding,

(3) a detailed description regarding how the SVT program is incorporating advanced human performance training and the integration of wearable biosensors and robust data collection and analysis over the life of a soldier's career, and

(4) how the Army will validate SVT's effectiveness in delivering measurable live fire qualification improvements in weapon competency, cognitive skills, and lethality to improve warfighter readiness.

Army Vantage Program

The committee recognizes the Department of the Army's efforts to enhance operational effectiveness through the implementation of the Army Vantage Program. The committee understands the Army Vantage program provides commanders key insights into the health, training, manning, and equipping of all Army units. The committee notes the Army Vantage program's Unliquidated Obligations Triage Tool has recovered over $3.0 billion in buying power for the Army over the last three years, and its Commander's Risk Reduction Toolkit is used to address Army Senior leader concerns about reducing undesirable risk behaviors across Army formations. Moreover, the committee recognizes the Army Vantage Program connect standalone systems to adapt to contingency operations and streamline deployment processes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on how the Army intends to ensure the viability of the Army Vantage program and preserve its critical capabilities in the future. This briefing should, at minimum, include the following:

(1) provide an update on the current status of the Army Vantage Program;

(2) future goals for the Army Vantage Program; and

(3) a thorough analysis of the funding and resource requirements to ensure continued operation of this program.

Critical Minerals and Metal Reserve

The committee is concerned about foreign control and influence over the supply chain for critical minerals and metals used for defense technologies. The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense lacks an adequate domestic supply of critical minerals and metals for leading edge defense capabilities. The committee notes that installations within Joint Munitions Command may be uniquely suited to serve as a reserve for stored critical minerals and metals.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on:

(1) a description of the Department's requirements for identifying, tracing, and stockpiling critical minerals and metals;

(2) a description of the Department's strategy for storing these critical mineral and metal reserves to include a discussion of the benefits of storing these reserves in a more distributed fashion;

(3) a discussion of the suitability of facilities within the Joint Munitions Command for storage of critical minerals and metal reserves given their specialized facilities; and

(4) a discussion of opportunities for public-private partnerships to facilitate more robust critical mineral and metal reserves from a diversity of sources, including recycled and reused
minerals and metals.

Ensuring the Continued Success of the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training

The committee recognizes that since 1981, the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) program has produced superior caliber combat aviators, enhanced interoperability amongst allies, and fostered continued friendship and respect between the United States and European partner-nations and is a one-of-kind endeavor that cannot be replicated through any other means. The committee was pleased that on March 10, 2023, the ENJJPT program was extended through September 30, 2036. Producing fighter pilots for both the United States and allied air forces has never been more important given current global conditions, and the committee commends the Air Force on the recent ENJJPT extension.

In order to ensure the continued mission success of the ENJJPT program, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on future ENJJPT operations and plans through 2036 and beyond. The briefing shall include:

(1) identification of other potential allied nations for inclusion in the ENJJPT program;

(2) plans for integration of the T-7 into the ENJJPT program to replace the aging T-38;

(3) needed infrastructure improvements at ENJJPT to ensure continued operations in a modernized environment, including necessary operations and maintenance facilities, ramp space modifications, and taxiway and runway improvements; and

(4) a concept of operations for maintenance activities to ensure maximum aircraft mission-readiness.

Exercise Northern Strike

Exercise Northern Strike provides a realistic decisive action training environment and robust training experiences for units and leaders to strengthen joint all domain warfighting capabilities. The exercise fills a critical gap in resourced readiness building multi-domain exercises for two combat formations. Exercise Northern Strike is conducted twice a year (winter and summer) within the 4-season National All Domain Warfighting Center's contested multi-domain operating environment. Using a combination of integrated live, virtual, constructive models and simulations, participants increase mission essential task proficiencies and build readiness through repetitive task iterations at echelon by training for combat operations as part of the joint team.

Given the Department of Defense's increased reliance on Guard and Reserve Forces to meet operational readiness challenges, the committee encourages the Department to emphasize joint all domain warfighting exercises within these formations, such as Exercise Northern Strike, to ensure Guard and Reserve formations are capable of fulfilling this critical capability gap.

Therefore, the committee recommends a $4.0 million increase in Operations & Maintenance for the Army National Guard and a $1.0 million increase in Operations and Maintenance for the U.S. Air Force for All Domain Training Exercises.

Identifying Vulnerabilities in Transportation Networks

The committee recognizes the importance of capable and resilient transportation infrastructure to our national defense. To better understand and address any significant deficiencies, the committee directs the Commander, United States Transportation Command to provide to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2024, a report identifying infrastructure, equipment and manning concerns in the Strategic Rail Corridor Network, the Strategic Highway Network, and designated commercial Strategic Seaports, and to provide recommendations for interagency coordination, programs or statutory changes to improve and maintain such strategic railways, highways, and seaports associated with national defense.

Immersive Training

The committee is aware that training efficiencies may be gained through the use of immersive learning methodologies such as those afforded through use of virtual reality, augmented reality, and mixed reality technologies. The committee notes that these tools, when used appropriately, can lower the number of training hours, as well as costs related to both training and sustainment. The committee further notes that immersive learning allows for training at a large scale that could be impractical to achieve though in-person learning due to equipment availability and cost.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on how these technologies have been, or potentially could be, integrated into training across the Air Force to lower cost and increase training efficiencies. In addition, the report should include any limitations or barriers to integration, to include ensuring compliance with relevant cybersecurity requirements.

Mission Training Complexes

The Committee is cognizant of the Department of Defense's (DoD) priorities laid down in the 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS), namely: defending the homeland, deterring strategic attacks against the United States, allies, and partners, deterring aggression while being prepared to prevail in conflict when necessary, and building a resilient Joint Force and defense ecosystem. The committee notes that the NDS espouses the need to enhance deterrence across all domains, and achieve the same through, inter alia, improving mobilization. The committee is aware that one of the DoD's approach to force planning recognizes the ability to quickly mobilize as critical in building strength and capability in key operational areas, and states that it will prioritize a force that is agile and responsive. Relatedly, the committee further notes that, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has been assessed to pose the most "comprehensive and serious challenge to the U.S. national security." The Committee notes that today's security environment thus requires a force structure to meet heavy mobilization, deployment, and sustainment demands, and supports the DoD's efforts to achieve these goals.

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Army maintains multiple Mission Training Complexes (MTCs). The MTCs were established prior to the present NDS, which focuses on the need for the U.S. military to respond to near-peer adversaries which requires the Reserve Component to sustain their readiness in order to rapidly mobilize. The Committee is concerned that the U.S. Army's current mobilization plans are heavily reliant on its Reserve Components, which lack the ability to mobilize swiftly to respond to the challenges outlined in the present NDS. The Committee has expressed interest in how the Army, and other services, can better leverage virtual training capabilities to sustain the readiness of the Reserve Component. The Committee is concerned that current MTC virtual training

capabilities are not sufficient to sustain the readiness and ensure rapid deployability as envisioned by the current NDS.

As such, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023 that shall include at the minimum the following:

(1) Assessment of the current capacity of existing MTCs to meet a mass mobilization requirement consistent with what is outlined in the National Defense Strategy;

(2) Assessment of impact of developing additional MTCs across the United States to facilitate a mass mobilization to include the cost and capabilities needed at each new installation;

(3) Identification of potential locations for future MTCs, and infrastructure existing or needed for upgrades to establish the new facilities as well as potential savings that could be realized from additional locations that reduce TDY and other associated travel cost; and,

(4) Analysis of any previous gap analyses done to ensure the sustainment of adequate readiness levels for the Reserve Component and what has been done to implement any recommended actions from that analysis.

Nursing Staffing Levels

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on hiring practices for civilian nurses at Military Treatment Facilities.

At a minimum, the report

(1) should compare the Department's classification, pay scales, and hiring practices to those at other federal agencies, including the Department of Veterans Affairs, Indian Health Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Bureau of Federal Prisons, other agencies the Secretary deems comparable, and the private sector,

(2) should further identify any authorities that other federal agencies use to hire nurses,

(3) the frequency that the Department uses its authorities to fill hiring needs,

(4) the average length of time between an accepted offer and start date,

(5) delays over 60 days in hiring once the authority has been utilized,

(6) identify how many additional nurses will be needed to meet the mental health needs of the servicemembers, and

(7) include recommendations to reduce hiring barriers, such as additional training or certifications that are not required at other places.

Report on the Army's Logistics Augmentation Program Acquisition Strategies

The committee is aware that the Army intends to recompete the Global Combatant Command (GCC) operational task orders under the ten-year LOGCAP V

contract, which is set to expire in 2028. Additionally, the Army plans to integrate the Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) program into LOGCAP V while concurrently developing requirements for the upcoming LOGCAP VI competition.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in collaboration with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, and Global Combatant Commanders, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15th, 2024. This report should review the proposed re-competition of the LOGCAP V regional GCC operational task orders. The analysis should encompass the following aspects:

(1) an independent Business Case Analysis that evaluates the cost and operational benefits of recompeting the LOGCAP V GCC task orders at this stage of the program execution.

(2) input from stakeholders, including the Army Sustainment Command, GCC Commanders, and Army Service Component Commanders, regarding the desirability and operational impacts of the proposed acquisition strategy.

(3) detailed cost estimates and timelines, including projected task order transition costs and timelines.

(4) Potential impacts on the quality and timing of the transition to LOGCAP VI.

(5) analysis comparing the re-competition of LOGCAP V task orders with the transition to LOGCAP VI.

(6) an overview of potential innovations and efficiencies that could result from a new LOGCAP VI competition.

(7) assessment of the benefits of competition in the re-competition under LOGCAP V compared to the potential competition assumptions for LOGCAP VI.

(8) a breakdown of any additional authorities needed to modify the proposed LOGCAP V GCC task order recompete strategy or to transition directly to LOGCAP VI.

Review of Utilizing Automation and Machine Learning

The committee is concerned about the physical state of repair and overall readiness of the surface fleet. The committee believes that utilizing automation and machine learning technologies can streamline the ship and critical infrastructure repair process, increase drydock availability, and vastly improve readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2024, on its efforts to employ robotic sensing and data collection technologies for maintenance of Navy surface ships. The report shall include:

(1) a comparison of robotic sensing technologies capable of rapid, accurate, and non-hazardous inspection of hulls (above and below the waterline), rudders, flight decks, and internal tanks on Navy surface ships and shore-based critical infrastructure subject to corrosion;

(2) an evaluation of the cost, accuracy, and hazards associated with current inspection methods;

(3) an analysis of how current inspection methods can be improved;

(4) an analysis of commercially available robotic technologies capable of improving inspections;

(5) an analysis of available options for a secure computing environment that could reliably be accessed for artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms;

(6) an evaluation of cost and benefits required such that standing up a program would warrant future investment; and

(7) an evaluation of how digital twin models would be leveraged to enable a more comprehensive analysis for conditions-based maintenance for surface and shore-based infrastructure, where appropriate.

This report should include a recommendation on the utility, feasibility, and cost of establishing a pilot program for use of commercially available robotic sensing and data collection capabilities to create digital twin models of surface vessels to reduce maintenance requirements, fueling time, and other dockside activities.

Terbium Oxide, Beryllium and Gallium Addition to the National Defense Stockpile

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the National Defense Stockpile Manager, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 5, 2024 on the feasibility of adding Terbium Oxide, Beryllium, and Gallium to the National Defense Stockpile. At a minimum, this report shall include a cost estimate for adding Terbium Oxide, Beryllium, and Gallium rare earth minerals to the National Defense Stockpile, the amount of materials required to meet the defense, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States, and the domestic production capabilities of these materials.

OTHER MATTERS

A report on the Use of CH-47 Helicopters for Wildfire Response and Search and Rescue

The committee is aware of the devastating impact of deadly wildfires and other natural disasters. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024 on the feasibility and advisability of using CH–47 helicopters, with appropriate firefighting modifications, to respond to wildfires and perform search and rescue activities. The report should:

(1) identify the governmental organizations (including Federal, State, and local government organizations) that would be most effective in using the such helicopters to carry out wildfire response and search and rescue activities; and

(2) address such other matters as the Secretary determines to be relevant.

Briefing on Atmospheric Water Generation Machines

The committee is concerned about the sources, supply, and logistics of water for the military. The committee believes the Department of Defense must achieve water sustainment by producing as much water as possible at the point of need.

Accordingly, the committee is aware of new atmospheric water technology that could greatly improve the sustainability of military bases abroad. The committee is also aware of the potential benefits this technology could have in situations where traditional water infrastructure and supply is disrupted. Each machine is capable of generating up to two hundred gallons per day for use during military exercises, disaster response relief efforts, and for military installations that experience toxic water crises.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command and the Commander of United States Central Command, to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, no later than December 31, 2023, on an assessment whether this technology can be beneficial to military readiness and each command's mission.

Briefing on the Strategic Significance of Homestead Air Reserve Base

The committee recognizes the increasing influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC) within the western hemisphere, specifically their buildup of strategic capabilities in strategic locations within the Caribbean and Latin America. In section 6524 of Public Law 117-263, the committee requested a report on the activities of China and Russia targeting Latin America and the Caribbean. These activities have only expanded since passage of PL 117-263, with report of a Chinese electronic eavesdropping facility on Cuba.

Homestead Air Reserve Base (HARB) is located in the southern most tip of Florida and is based miles from Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. The base is home to the 482nd Fighter Wing and has been a crucial component in our country's pilot training, air readiness, and protection since its construction in 1942. HARB has also provided support for South Florida after major storms and hurricanes. It has been key in the distribution of critical humanitarian aid to the countries across the Caribbean after catastrophic weather events. The base is invaluable in its contributions to the safety of South Florida and to the nation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a briefing on the strategic significance of Homestead Air Reserve Base to be given to the House Committee on Armed Services before March 1, 2024.

The briefing should include information on how HARB can be used to expand the United States humanitarian and defense efforts to counter the growing influence of adversarial countries within the Caribbean, Latin America, and South America.

Deployable Solid Waste Disposal Solutions for Expeditionary Bases

The committee notes the Department's progress thus far in eliminating open burn pits from military installations to protect the health and safety of all service members. The committee is aware of current efforts by the Department to move commercial waste to energy solutions from prototype to a program of record for deployable solid waste incinerators optimized for energy efficiency and clean emissions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than January 31, 2024, that includes the following information:

(1) requirements and plans for the development and acquisition of deployable solid waste incinerators optimized for clean emissions and suitability for use on military missions;

(2) the inventory of deployable solid waste incinerators that is sufficient for maintaining the readiness and maximizing distributed mission effectiveness;

(3) the cost and timeline associated with implementing such a strategy, including additional outlays by Congress to accomplish this goal; and

(4) issues for consideration and plans related to transitioning the program from prototype to production.

Environmental restoration and future conveyance of former Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, Rio Vista, California

The committee is aware that there may be environmental contamination caused by decades of military activity at the Rio Vista Army Reserve Center in Rio Vista, California. The committee notes that Rio Vista Reserve Center was closed during the 1992 BRAC round but environmental restoration activities continue at the site including a preliminary assessment and site investigation for contamination from per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The committee notes that some portions of the land are subject to a reversionary interest of the State of California, and that these portions require environmental remediation prior to transfer. The committee encourages the Army to complete its investigation and any required remediation or restoration activities as expeditiously as practicable. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than February 1, 2024 on current state of environmental remediation and restoration activities at Rio Vista Army Reserve Center. This report shall include at a minimum the following.

(1) A summary of environmental remediation activities completed to date at the site;

(2) An update on the current status of remediation and restoration activities at the site as a whole to include, but not limited to PFAS contamination;

(3) An update on the status of coordination efforts with the California State Lands Commission for all sub-parcels subject to a reversionary interest of the State of California;

(4) An updated timeline for the transfer of all parcels associated with the former Rio Vista Army Reserve Center; and

(5) An updated cost to complete for environmental remediation and restoration activities at the site.

Fire and Emergency Services

The committee notes with concern the Army's historic underfunding of fire and emergency services for critical daily expendable and durable items despite Installation and Management Command's validation of installations requirements. The Army's Fiscal Year 2024 budget request underfunds IMCOM's fire and emergency validated requirements by $34.5 million, which presents a risk to personnel and mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on funding levels for fire and emergency services. The briefing should include the following elements:

(1) a budget justification for underfunding Fire and Emergency Services in comparison to the IMCOM validated requirements.

(2) an assessment of the risk assumed by personnel given the Army's posture of underfunding the fire and emergency services request.

(3) an assessment of the effect on morale that underfunding Fire and Emergency Services has on personnel.

Georgia Combat Readiness Training Center

The committee recognizes the significance of the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) located at the Savannah Air National Guard (ANG) Base, Savannah-Hilton Head International Airport. As one of four CRTCs operated by the Department of Defense, this facility provides an integrated, realistic training environment for U.S. fighter aircraft to enhance their air combat capabilities and readiness. The committee notes that this facility is the only CRTC with available airspace capable of replicating a high-end threat environment for 5th generation fighter aircraft and that it maintains regular access to the Townsend Bombing Range, the first range purpose-built for F-35 training.

North Carolina Air National Guard

The committee notes the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the North Carolina Air National Guard. The 145th Airlift Wing is operationally gained by Air Mobility Command and consists of the 145th Operations Group, the 145th Maintenance Group, the 145th Mission Support Group, and the 145th Medical Group, stationed at Charlotte Air National Guard Base, North Carolina. In 2018, the 145th Airlift Wing began operating C-17 Globemaster III aircraft to perform tactical airlift and airdrop missions. The Wing's Airmen have supported global and domestic operations, including by providing relief from Hurricane Florence and

COVID-19, and conducting missions in over fifteen different countries since 2019. The committee applauds the efforts of the North Carolina Air National Guard and continues to support its mission, Airmen, and their families.

PFAS Non-Incineration Destruction Technologies

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 March 1, 2024, on whether non-incineration technologies can be incorporated into the Department's strategy for disposal of PFAS and PFAS-containing wastes. The report shall include:

(1) a description of any Department of Defense testing of these technologies to date to include location, specifics about the technology tested, and results of the testing;

(2) opportunities for operational scale testing of these technologies within military departments for destruction of aqueous film forming foam and/or PFAS-contaminated wastes to include spent filters;

(3) a list of sites that would be suitable for hosting operational testing of these technologies; and

(4) a discussion of whether a formal pilot program for the testing of non-incineration PFAS destruction technologies would be useful for providing comparative data on these technologies.

Preservation of Ship Repair Industrial Base Capacity

The committee understands that the Navy has made investments to increase drydock capacity on the west coast of the United States to meet ship repair surge capacity requirements due to the growing threat posed by China. As the Navy makes these investments, the committee is concerned that the lack of clarity on how these drydocks will be used and administered could have unintended negative consequences on the critical private sector maintenance and repair capacity and will discourage private sector investment in shipyard infrastructure. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on:

(1) current private sector capacity at west coast drydocks;

(2) policies for determining when to use government-owned or private sector drydocks for maintenance availabilities; and

(3) effects of changing title 10, United States Code, to state that no government-provided drydock is eligible to compete in private sector non-nuclear surface ship maintenance unless there is not sufficient private sector dock competition.

Public Naval Shipyards

The committee recognizes the importance of the four naval public shipyards and is encouraged by the ongoing work as part of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP). The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to ensure SIOP projects remain on schedule and to identify additional opportunities for enhanced capabilities for increased throughput at the public shipyards.

Puu Paa and Waikoloa Maneuver Area

The committee is concerned about the slow pace of unexploded ordnance removal and remediation of private and government lands at Puu Paa and Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The committee is particularly concerned about the impact to civilian populations given that the United States Army Corps of Engineers has assessed certain areas on the site as high to moderate risk. To date, just over a quarter of the 100,000 acres of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area on the northwest side of the island of Hawaii have been cleared and that development of the remaining uncleared areas is contingent on further completion of cleanup. The committee notes that section 326 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) required the Department of Defense to establish a target for the completion of cleanup at all Military Munitions Response Program sites.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on:

(1) an update on the progress towards issuing the guidance and target goals required by section 326 of Public Law 117-263;

(2) an updated cost to complete for the investigation, cleanup, and long-term monitoring of the Puu Paa and Waikoloa Maneuver Area;

(3) an updated timeline for completion of the investigation and cleanup on the site with an emphasis on areas of the site planned for development; and

(4) a description of how the Department of Defense is communicating its plans and progress to local community stakeholders.

Report on Department of Army's Plan to Maintain and Sustain Military Service Memorials Using Authorized Funds

The committee supports the efforts of entities that recognize and honor the service that women have provided to the defense of the nation. The committee notes that there is currently uncertainty regarding the maintenance and sustainment of military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military as authorized by section 362 of the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116-283). That authorization allows for the support to be provided without subsequent authorizing language. To better understand the current interpretation of authority and the status of support for sustainment and maintenance of these memorials, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024. The

report shall include information on any current or planned efforts to support the maintenance and sustainment of military service memorials honoring women in the military, locations where these activities may be supported, and expected timelines for support.

Report on Implementation of Detection Working Dog Pilot Program Requirements

The committee is disappointed that despite clear direction to establish a pilot program in section 381 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) the Department of Defense has thus far failed to meet the intent of this legislation. The committee notes that the purpose of the pilot is to ensure the health and excellence of explosives detection military working dogs through ensuring domestic breeders are being provided with adequate opportunity to present domestically bred canines and that the Department of Defense has sufficient information to assess the suitability of these canines. The committee is concerned about continued delays in executing this pilot program. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that shall include the following:

(1) a detailed description of how the Department of Defense has facilitated the presentation of domestically-bred explosive detection military working dogs for assessment by the Department of Defense for procurement. This requirement shall include a list of both central and regional locations at which these presentations have occurred;

(2) a description of the manner in which the Department of Defense has communicated requirements and other factors that would contribute to a domestically-bred canine's suitability for procurement by the Department of Defense, and to whom these requirements have been communicated;

(3) a list of covered institutions and domestic breeders with which the Department has shared information that would contribute to the development of domestically-bred, raised and trained explosive detection military working dogs; and

(4) the results of the Department's evaluation of its guidance on the procurement of military working dogs, to include cost structures related to both foreign and domestically sourced canines.

Utilization of Additive Manufacturing at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard

The Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard (PHNSY), the United States Navy's westernmost naval shipyard, provides critical support to the U.S. Pacific Fleet. As a majority of the nation's naval forces are located in the Pacific, it remains vital that PHNSY maintains a locally based and skilled workforce and utilizes cutting-edge technology. While the Navy has taken several steps to improve its public shipyards, the Government Accountability Office has noted that several challenges remain, including poor infrastructure, workforce issues, and maintenance delays.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense should utilize technologies, such as additive manufacturing, to support fleet sustainment, maintenance, and the workforce at PHNSY. The committee notes that the Department of Defense Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program provides critical workforce development and industrial skills investments that could benefit PHNSY. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, in coordination with the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2023, on workforce development and industrial skills training at PHNSY to include the integration of on-site additive manufacturing to alleviate maintenance and sustainment challenges, and the feasibility of a pilot program on employing additive manufacturing technology at PHNSY.

Water Quality at and around Military Installations

The committee notes that while in recent years there has been a focus on contamination in drinking water caused by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances more commonly known as PFAS, other drinking water contaminates also impact drinking water systems on or around military installations. The committee further notes that trichloroethylene, benzene, lead, and a myriad of other chemicals that could negatively impact human health and the environment are commonly found on military installations and that there are instances of contamination from these chemicals and more in drinking water in and around military installations.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2024, on a list of locations where there is known contamination of a drinking water system attributable to the Department of Defense. The report shall include:

(1) name and location of installation;

(2) a brief description of the scope of the contamination;

(3) any mitigation measures in place at the location;

(4) whether the location is on the National Priorities List;

(5) current status of site clean-up;

(6) timeline for completion and cost-to-complete site clean-up; and

(7) mechanism by which the Department communicates status updates to the local community.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Section 311—Equivalent Authority to Carry Out Certain Projects at Facilities of the National Guard and the Air National Guard

This section would amend section 2700 of title 10, United States Code to include National Guard facilities.

Section 312—Modifications to Pilot Program on Use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel

This section would amend the Sustainable Aviation Fuel Pilot Program from the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 to ensure the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emission, and Energy Use in Transportation model is used to measure greenhouse gas emissions reductions under the program, promoting increased accuracy in measurements and preventing the categorical exclusion of domestic, agricultural biofuels from the program.

Section 313—Required Determination on Availability of Charging Stations Prior to Replacement of Non-Tactical Vehicle Fleet of Department of Defense

This section would require an annual assessment and determination by the Secretary of Defense that sufficient recharging infrastructure is in place to support electric non-tactical vehicle fleets in each covered command area of operations.

Section 314—Modification to Prototype and Demonstration Projects for Energy Resilience at Certain Military Installations

This section would update section 322(c)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 to include hydrogen as an energy storage and power generation tool that the Department of Defense can research, develop, and test.

Section 315—Authority to Transfer Certain Funds as Payment Relating to Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California

This section would provide authorization to transfer certain funds related to Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, CA.

Section 316—Requirement for Secretary of Defense to Develop Plan for Transition of Joint Task Force Red Hill

This section would require the Department to report on the transition for community engagement and the plan for the removal of residual fuel at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility prior to the termination of the Joint Task Force Red Hill.

Section 317—Designation of Official Responsible for Coordination of Renegotiation of Certain Land Leases Owned by Department of Defense in Hawai'i

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a senior official responsible for coordinating negotiations between the services and the State of Hawai'i with regards to military land leases.

Section 318—Prohibition and Limitation on Availability of Funds for Certain Energy Programs of Department of Defense

This section would prohibit funding of energy programs to entities owned or controlled by the Russian Federation or the Chinese Communist Party.

Section 319—Analysis of Alternatives for Battlefield Storage and Distribution of Electric Power

This section would require the Army to conduct an analysis of energy alternatives for battlefield circulation of energy capabilities.

SUBTITLE C—TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Section 331—Improvements Relating to Exposures to Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would require the Department of Defense to evaluate service members for exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances during periodic physical exams, and to provide a blood test to those with indications in order to determine and document their level of exposure.

Section 332—Prizes for Development of Technology for Thermal Destruction of Perfluoroalkyl Substances or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program that uses thermal destruction to dispose of PFAS materials.

Section 333—Restriction on Department of Defense Acquisition of Covered Items Containing or Produced Using Certain Substances

This section would prohibit Department of Defense procurement, purchasing, or sale of certain items containing or produced using certain types of PFAS, including cookware, uniforms, personal care products, floor and furniture wax, carpeting and upholstery, and food packaging.

SUBTITLE D—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 341—Repeal of Comptroller General Review Requirement Relating to Core Logistics Capabilities

This section would repeal the Comptroller General review requirement relating to core logistics capabilities.

Section 342—Disaggregation of Certain Information in Annual Report Relating to Performance of Depot-Level Maintenance

This section would require the disaggregation of information in the annual report relating to performance of depot level maintenance by depot location.

Section 343—Foreign Military Sales Exclusion in Calculation for Certain Workload Carryover of Department of Army

This section would amend section 377 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to use a calculation for depot and arsenal workload carryover that excludes foreign military sale work.

Section 344—Matters Relating to Briefings on Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program of the Navy

This section would modify the briefing requirement within Section 355 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2022.

Section 345—Pilot Program on Optimization of Aerial Refueling and Fuel Management in Contested Logistics Environments Through Use of Artificial Intelligence

This section would direct the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense, in collaboration with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force to commence a pilot program to optimize the logistics of aerial refueling and fuel management in the context of contested logistics environments through the use of advanced digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

Section 346—Limitation on Availability of Funds Pending Quarterly Briefing on Availability of Amphibious Warships

This section would fence Navy Operation and Maintenance funding until a briefing on the operational status of amphibious ships.

Section 347—Requirement for Secretary of Navy to Complete Common Readiness Models

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to complete common readiness models for existing maritime and aviation systems by December 31, 2025.

Section 348—Plan Regarding Condition and Maintenance of Prepositioned Stockpiles of Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan to implement increased inspection procedures for the prepositioned stockpiles of the Army to identify deficiencies and conduct maintenance repairs to ensure the stockpiles are mission capable.

SUBTITLE E—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 361—Modification to Joint Safety Council

This section would modify the Joint Safety Council by adding two additional responsibilities.

Section 362—Recognition of Service of Military Working Dogs

This section would amend section 1125 of title 10, United States Code, to include recognition of service for military working dogs.

Section 363—Improvements Relating to End-to-End Travel Management System of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to terminate the end-to-end travel management system known as the "Defense Travel System" on December 31, 2025. Additionally, this section would mandate that the Secretary of Defense establish and maintain a program to replace the "Defense Travel System" with a new system for end-to-end travel management of the Department of Defense.

Section 364—Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Personnel Grade Cap

This section prohibits the Secretary of Defense from appointing or employing a military or civilian employee whose duties include diversity, equity, and inclusion with a rank or grade in excess of GS-10.

Section 365—Prohibition on Elimination of Caisson Platoon and Support by Such Platoon of Military Funeral Services at Arlington National Cemetery

This section would prevent the Secretary of the Army from eliminating the Caisson Platoon of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Army, which participates in full military honors funeral services at Arlington National Cemetery.

Section 366—Assessment on Use of Certain Areas in Southeastern United States for Testing and Training in Support of Pacific Deterrence Initiative

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the capacity of the Department of Defense to routinely train, test, evaluate, and qualify theater-level operations in support of the Pacific Deterrence Initiative using test or training areas located in the southeastern region of the United States.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

Section 401—End Strengths for Active Forces

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Active Duty personnel of the Armed Forces as of September 30, 2024:

Sec. 401.

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army	452,000	452,000	452,000	0	0
Navy	354,000	347,000	347,000	0	-7,000
USMC	177,000	172,300	172,300	0	-4,700
Air Force	325,344	324,700	324,700	0	-644
Space Force	8,600	9,400	9,400	0	800
DOD Total	1,316,944	1,305,400	1,305,400	0	-11,544

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

Section 411—End Strengths for Selected Reserve

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel, including the end strength for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves, as of September 30, 2024:

Sec. 411.

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	325,000	325,000	325,000	0	0
Army Reserve	177,000	174,800	174,800	0	-2,200
Navy Reserve	57,000	57,200	57,200	0	200
Marine Corps Reserve	33,000	33,600	33,600	0	600
Air National Guard	108,400	108,400	108,400	0	0
Air Force Reserve	70,000	69,600	69,600	0	-400
DOD Total	770,400	768,600	768,600	0	-1,800
Coast Guard Reserve	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0

Section 412—End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserves

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves as of September 30, 2024:

Sec. 412.

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	30,845	30,845	0	0
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,077	10,327	10,327	0	250
Marine Corps Reserve	2,388	2,355	2,355	0	-33
Air National Guard	25,333	25,713	25,713	0	380
Air Force Reserve	6,003	6,070	6,070	0	67
DOD Total	91,157	91,821	91,821	0	664

Section 413—End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status)

This section would authorize the following end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2024:

Sec. 413.

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	22,294	22,294	22,294	0	0
Army Reserve	6,492	7,990	7,990	0	1,498
Air National Guard	10,994	9,830	9,830	0	-1,164
Air Force Reserve	7,111	6,882	6,882	0	-229
DOD Total	46,891	46,996	46,996	0	105

Section 414—Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized To Be on Active Duty for Operational Support

This section would authorize, as required by section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, the maximum number of Reserve Component personnel who may be on Active Duty or full-time National Guard duty during fiscal year 2024 to provide operational support. The personnel authorized here do not count against the end strengths authorized by section 401 or section 412 of this Act unless the duration on Active Duty exceeds the limitations in section 115(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 414.

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

SUBTITLE C—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 421—Military Personnel

This section would authorize appropriations for military personnel at the levels identified in the funding table in section 4401 of division D of this Act.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

9/11 Memorial & Museum

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee by January 5, 2024 on the feasibility of standing up a program with the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York to promote military recruitment efforts at the Memorial and Museum. This program would develop materials and content to improve recruitment efforts for the military at the National September 11 Memorial & Museum. The purpose of this program will be to coordinate with Museum Curators, staff, and representatives of the highly visited Memorial and Museum to improve public understanding of the military response to 9/11. This program should focus on creating and providing educational materials, exhibits, or other promotional items with a focus on deepening the understanding of 9/11 and its lessons for a new generation of Americans to encourage visitors to serve.

Air Force Professional Development Education Partnerships

The Air Force Professional Development Education programs provide direct opportunities for engagement in leadership training, research and development (R&D) activities, product development opportunities, and grant support activities. More specifically, the Air University Center of Excellence augments ongoing Air Force Professional Development Education programs and improves the production of innovative research spanning issues of importance to the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and the U.S. Space Force, including doctrine and strategies; capability needs and operational concepts; training, education, and science and technology; and advance USAF combat operations, U.S. Space Force training, and USAF science and technology investment decisions. These programs leverage external intellectual and technological resources and leadership development requirements, and the committee encourages the expansion of partnerships with Tier 1 research universities, academia, industry, and public sector partners to support R&D and educational outreach impacting the mission priorities of USAF.

Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps Programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The committee notes the importance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and the potential need to increase the number of ROTC programs offered at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). A diverse and ready workforce is critical to defending the United States and its allies and interests in the face of modern threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, that includes an assessment of:

(1) the feasibility of expanding Air Force ROTC programs at HBCUs;

(2) the cost of such an expansion to HBCUs;

(3) the number of HBCUs that qualify for an Air Force ROTC program;

(4) any other element that the Secretary deems relevant.

Briefing on Law Enforcement Training

The committee notes the importance of law enforcement training, especially within the Military Criminal Investigation Organizations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the implementation of any new law enforcement training initiatives, including "train the trainer" and "train your trainer" programs, as of January 1, 2023; milestones for implementation of the new training; and the criteria used to evaluate the training.

Briefing on the Feasibility of Transferring Any Army Recruitment Shortfalls to the National Guard Bureau

The committee appreciates the tremendous and unprecedented efforts of the National Guard over the past several years, from domestic deployments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to keeping the peace during civil unrest and natural disaster response and rescue, to their overseas deployments. The extraordinary circumstances of the past several years have highlighted the strain Guard units have been under for too long, particularly in States that have the lowest guardsmen-to-civilian ratios in the country. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the feasibility of transferring a portion of any projected Army recruit shortfalls to the Army National Guard for allocation to State Guard formations. The briefing shall include any statutory barriers to providing the Department this flexibility and an estimate of any costs or savings to carry out such transfer.

Camp Lejeune Claims Judicial Status Update

The committee understands the Department of the Navy has implemented the Promising to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act, which included the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022. The committee notes that this allows claims that

were previously denied under the Federal Tort Claims Act involving water contamination at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC, to be refiled for additional consideration. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) methods utilized to track claims and appeals processes;

(2) number of total claims paid by fiscal year since the passage of the PACT Act;

(3) status of claims submitted to the Department of the Navy since passage of the PACT Act;

(4) average amount of time from receipt through final disposition for Camp Lejeune water related claims;

(5) number of total claims denied since passage of the PACT Act;

(6) explanation of the appeals process, to include submissions of expert and/or outside opinions; and

(7) any other matters the Secretary considers are relevant.

Civil Affairs Officer Energy Functional Specialist

The committee is encouraged by the establishment of Energy Functional Specialist Civil Affairs Officers, Military Occupational Specialty 38G/4F, by the Department of Defense and specifically the Department of the Army. The committee understands these officers assist with the analysis, assessment, and planning for the civilian production and distribution of energy resources before, during, and after conflicts to meet global energy requirements. The committee also understands a memorandum of understanding has been established with academia to lead and support the training program, enabling these officers to provide the needed technical expertise to evaluate, establish, maintain, or rehabilitate energy production and distribution systems. Additionally, the committee understands that academic partnerships can double as a platform for strategic outreach to organizations in the wider military and energy sectors. Therefore, the committee recommends the Secretary of Defense continue to support and fully fund the existing Energy Functional Specialist Civil Affairs Officer program and its academic partnership, and assess opportunities to expand the program to other services and across the combatant commands.

Communication of Benefits for the Family

The committee is aware that there are many issues that cause undue stress on military families. In recent years, those concerns have been articulated in terms of childcare, spouse employment, financial stressors, and food insecurity. The committee is further aware that the Department of Defense is taking steps to address these various concerns. The committee is concerned that the steps being taken and the resources that are being created are not being communicated to the forces. In 2021, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report

(GAO-21-193) addressing one of these issues, military spouse employment. The recommendation to increase awareness of resources remains open. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on a summary of actions taken to date and a summary of actions that will be taken to increase awareness.

Comptroller General Review of the Policies and Procedures the Department of Defense Uses to Declare Personnel Missing in Action and Absent Without Leave

The committee seeks a review of the Department of Defense policies and procedures with regards to declaring personnel Missing in Action (MIA) or Absent Without Leave (AWOL). Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the following regarding military personnel declared MIA and AWOL, to include the following:

(1) a review of the requirements to declare an individual MIA or AWOL;

(2) statistics on the number of military personnel declared MIA and AWOL over the last 10 years, sorted by declaration, service, station, sex, case status, and calendar year declared MIA or AWOL;

(3) review of the requirements to declare an MIA and AWOL case "active" or "inactive";

(4) the amount of resources allocate annually, on average, to MIA and AWOL cases over the last five years;

(5) processes for conducting initial and ongoing outreach to the next of kin of an individual declared MIA or AWOL;

(6) recommendations on updates to the processes and procedures which could improve transparency and communication between the uniformed service and direct relatives or dependents of an individual declared MIA or AWOL.

Comptroller General Review on Improper Release of Service Member Records

The committee is concerned about whether the Department of Defense maintains sufficient safeguards for protecting service members' private information and preventing its unauthorized release. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the policies and processes governing the Department's release of service member records pursuant to Freedom of Information Act requests or other requests. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the laws, policies, and processes for releasing military records to persons other than the military member, including political organizations, media organizations, and other private individuals;

(2) the Department and the services' policies on and processes for responding to Freedom of Information Act requests; and

(3) any recommendations to improve the Department's policies on and processes for releasing military records and responding to Freedom of Information Act requests deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, with a report to follow by a date mutually agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Cyber Curriculum and Professional Military Education

The committee notes that the Professional Military Education (PME) system faces several challenges in teaching service members about emerging threats. As of today, there are no statutory requirements that explicitly require teaching about emerging threats and capabilities to service members. In order to address this challenge, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, that examines the need for amending section 2151(a) of title 10, United States Code, to include "emerging threats and capabilities" as a subject matter to be covered by PME. Additionally, the report shall require the Department of Defense to include as part of this analysis an evaluation of its cyber strategy education offerings and provide recommendations on the design of a comprehensive education program that would include coursework resulting in the basic comprehension of cyber vulnerabilities, basic technical skills, and the threat landscape in the cyber domain.

Defense Organizational Climate Survey Results Report

The committee is concerned about recent reports and information on the Department of Defense's responses to Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) results. The committee seeks information on the Department's plan outlined in DoD Instruction 6400.11, DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders.

The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing and report to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than June 30, 2024. The briefing shall include information on the feasibility of the following:

(1) Providing a yearly report on DEOCS results for sexual assault, sexual harassment, toxic or counter-productive command climate above the normal standard deviation, as determined by a subject matter expert; And

(2) Providing a yearly report on all investigations conducted as a result of DEOCS results.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is in the process of developing proposed benchmarks to evaluate the structure and validity of DEOCS results. The committee therefore further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the Department's progress toward developing the benchmarks and its plan for implementation to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2023.

Drop-In Child care for Parents with Deployed Spouses

The committee is concerned that military families face a significant challenge when a military parent is deployed or away for extensive training, leaving a spouse to manage young children alone. These caregivers are expected to pay bills, handle daily family logistics, as well as, often, the logistics of long-distance moves to a new duty station resulting in parenting without support and access to additional caregiving resources. This is challenging enough without the added stress of knowing their loved ones may be in harm's way and daunting for service members knowing their loved ones at home are under stress.

Therefore, the committee recommends the Department of Defense consider the value of drop-in and/or 24-hour child care at installations with a demonstrated need and consider such options at military treatment facilities with a high operational tempo.

Enhance Department of Defense Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Pathways

The committee is encouraged by recent Department of Defense (DOD) efforts to consider new science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) ecosystem efforts such as supporting the 2022 Systems Engineering Research Center Workshop on DOD/Defense Industry Collaboration in STEM Education and Workforce Development. The committee strongly supports efforts to build on the recommendations from this report and promote deeper collaboration among the Department and the defense industrial base to build better primary and secondary education and outreach efforts for creating diverse pathways into the national security ecosystem. As the Department carries out these activities, it should ensure a focus on programmatic and curricular innovation such as the development of innovative STEM curriculum related to emerging technology priorities, new education technologies or adaption of technologies for use in defense-related education efforts, and enhancing teacher preparation efforts in areas with military-connected families. The Department should consider partnering with the National Science Foundation as it pursues this effort.

Financial Literacy in Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee is aware that military families have at times struggled financially. As a result, the committee believes the children of service members who attend Department of Defense Education Activity schools should have a head start in financial literacy and to better prepare future leaders to be fiscally responsible. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) how financial literacy is taught in Department of Defense Education Activity schools;

(2) what curriculum is used;

(3) what grade levels have financial literacy curriculum; and

(4) if there is a high school graduation requirement of passage of a personal finance course.

GAO Review on Employment by Foreign Governments of Former Officers of the Armed Forces

The committee notes current statutes and regulations that govern the employment by foreign governments of former officers of the Armed Forces, including section 908 of title 37, United States Code, section 207 of title 37, United States Code, and the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (22 U.S.C. 611). The committee also notes public investigations from The Washington Post and Project on Government Oversight on the processes by which such statutes and regulations are implemented. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024 on the employment of former officers of the Armed Forces covered by section 908 of title 37, United States Code, including an assessment of the following:

(1) the processes in place at the Department of State and the Department of Defense to identify the extent to which such former officers were provided compensation directly or indirectly by foreign governments during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report; to identify the extent to which such former officers who receive compensation from foreign governments work on contracts or programs of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, or the Department of Health and Human Services for which such former officials personally had program oversight responsibility or decision making authority when they served in the Armed Forces or that are the responsibility of the agency, office, or command in which such former officers served; and to review and approve employment by foreign governments of such former officers in accordance with section 908 of title 37, United States Code; and

(2) what is known about the effectiveness of existing statutes and regulations governing the employment of former officers of the Armed Forces, including section 207 of title 18, United States Code; section 908 of title 37, United States Code; and the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (22 U.S.C. 611 et seq.).

Gender Identity Impact Study for Female Active Duty Servicemembers

The committee acknowledges the issuance of Executive Order (EO) on Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation on January 20, 2021. The committee notes the EO's direction to federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, to "review all existing orders, regulations, guidance documents, policies, programs, or other agency actions ("agency actions") that:

(1) were promulgated or are administered by the agency under Title VII or any other statute or regulation that prohibits sex discrimination, including any that relate to the agency's own compliance with such statutes or regulations; and

(2) are or may be inconsistent with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024 on the following:

(1) The order, regulation, guidance policies, programs, and other agency actions which were amended and/or changed as a result of the EO and the specific amendment or change made as a result of the EO;

(2) How the changes impact natal born women servicemembers and civilian personnel, including in women only spaces such as bathrooms and locker rooms;

(3) The number of discrimination complaints received alleging gender identity discrimination; and,

(4) The number of discrimination complaints alleging gender identity that were substantiated and the outcome of each substantiated complaint including administrative, judicial, or other action taken as a result.

General Officer Promotion Process Transparency

The committee is concerned with the transparency of the process in place in the services for selection of general and flag officer candidates to three-star and four-star and their further selection for specific positions within the service or in a joint duty position at that grade, and the process used to forward the selections for formal nominations. The committee understands that each service has a general or flag officer matters office and would want to understand what part that office has in the overall process for selections. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of each military department to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that describes the service's internal process for selection of an officer from two-star to three-star grade and from three-star to four-star grade and for the formal nomination of such an officer to the Senate for confirmation to include required interviews with senior leaders.

Gold Star Family Commissary Utilization Briefing

The committee recognizes that Gold Star Families made the ultimate sacrifice, and they deserve the benefits of the military support system. Under existing law, surviving dependents age out of Commissary, Exchange, and Moral Welfare and Recreation (MWR) access, but the death of a military parent is a permanent loss to the surviving dependent. Additionally, surviving parents only have commissary access if they depended on the sponsor for over half of their support. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on the feasibility of expanding commissary, exchange, and MWR access to Gold Star

dependents who have aged out of said access and Gold Star parents who never had said access. The briefing shall examine any potential costs this expansion may have and any challenges implementing this policy may have.

Impact of MHS Genesis on Military Accessions

The committee is concerned that the Military Health System's (MHS) transition from the Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application (AHLTA) to MHS Genesis may have had an impact on accessions to the military. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the following regarding the impact to accession numbers:

(1) a comparison of the number and proportion of accessions under AHLTA versus MHS Genesis;

(2) statistics on the medical reasons recruits were denied accession and whether there is a difference between AHLTA and MHS Genesis; and

(3) how any difference in numbers may be affecting recruiting overall.

Investigation and Disposition of Matters Pertaining to Conduct of Military Attorneys

The committee is concerned about allegations regarding military attorneys, who may have violated the ethical standards for lawyers in accordance with the American Bar association and/or their State Bar licensure.

Rule 8.4 in the ABA provides strict guidelines concerning unacceptable behavior for lawyers. Subsection (b) and (c) describes professional misconduct when lawyers, "(b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects [and] (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation." The feasibility of each Armed Service's JAG Corps adopts ethics rules similar to the ABA.

However, evidence of military attorney misconduct does exist, including an instance were attorneys deliberately read emails between the accused and his defense counsel. The committee wants to ensure that the proper procedures are being followed, and that impropriety is dealt with accordingly.

Therefore, the committee directs the Sectary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024, which shall include the following:

(1) a description of the current ethics guidelines for military attorneys.

(2) The differences between the American Bar associations ethical standards for attorneys and the military.

(3) Any, substantiated ethical misconduct of military attorneys over the past five years.

(4) The action taken with respect to the founded ethical misconduct.

(5) Provide the following data on all military attorneys with substantiated ethical violations of their state bar and/or the ethics rules of their military service:

a. The specific violation.

b. The remedy for the violation

c. The number of complaints filed with the state bar where the attorney is licensed to practice.

d. The total number of military attorneys who have had substantiated ethics violations of either their state bar or their military service's ethics rules over the last 5 years.

e. The responsible party for monitoring and reporting misconduct and/or ethical violations to state bars.

f. The number of military attorneys who had their license to practice law revoked due to misconduct over the last 5 years.

g. The affects of the substantiated misconduct on each military attorney as it relates to their military service including, nonjudicial punishment, letters of reprimand, boards of inquiry, separation actions, or any other personnel action taken as a result of the substantiated misconduct.

Irregular Warfare in Professional Military Education

The committee notes the importance of Professional Military Education (PME) in educating the joint force to meet the needs and challenges highlighted within the National Defense Strategy. The committee also recognizes the importance of educating the joint force on the nature of modern competition and warfare with peer and near-peer adversaries, to include the evolving nature of irregular warfare. To fill the gap in irregular warfare education and knowledge, the Irregular Warfare Functional Center was authorized in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). However, the committee recognizes that curricula at various military service and joint staff colleges has not fully incorporated critical topics for great power competition, such as irregular warfare.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 29, 2024, on the Department of Defense's efforts to educate the joint force on irregular warfare and incorporate such topics into curricula within the services' staff colleges. The briefing shall include:

(1) an overview of curricula and teaching related to irregular warfare available at military service and joint staff colleges;

(2) an assessment of the Department's ability to incorporate irregular warfare teachings into existing PME curricula; and

(3) a description of the Department's current and future plans for the Irregular Warfare Functional Center and how the Center can inform the teaching of irregular warfare at the military service and joint staff colleges.

Maintaining BUD/S Training Standards

The Navy's Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL (BUD/S) training is used to find, assess, and on-board candidates into the Navy SEAL community. The committee recognizes the requirement for BUD/S training to be physically and mentally demanding in order to prepare SEAL candidates for the highly challenging environments in which Navy SEALs operate. To ensure that BUD/S training continues to produce highly effective and lethal Navy SEALs, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 17, 2024, on the BUD/S training course. The briefing shall include:

(1) an overview of the current BUD/S program;

(2) how the course curriculum and standards are developed and reviewed, and the process for making alterations to the curriculum and standards;

(3) changes made to the BUD/S training course in the past 10 years;

(4) the basis for these changes and how they have made the course more effective;

(5) any special accommodations made on the basis of demographics to lower or decrease BUD/S training standards to enable those who might not otherwise qualify to continue in training; and

(6) any changes, or planned changes, to medical evaluations and monitoring of candidates throughout the BUD/S program.

Military Community Relations

The committee supports ongoing efforts by the Department of Defense to provide training to personnel who interact regularly with members of the Native Hawaiian community as part of their work. The committee recognizes that such training helps improve military relations with the Native Hawaiian community, which in turn improves service member and family experiences when stationed in Hawaii and contributes to the long-term success of relations between the military and the people of Hawaii.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, examining the feasibility of developing and implementing a program on Native Hawaiian customs for service members, families, and civilian personnel assigned to Hawaii. As part of the feasibility study the Secretary shall consult with Native Hawaiian community leaders and organizations.

Military trials and non-judicial punishment public records report

Families and reports of both the 9-11 terror attack and the Fort Hood shooting expressed frustration with the lack of transparency with respect to access to court records and proceedings.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, including the following:

(1) The feasibility of creating a digital database of records of trial and non-judicial punishment proceedings, that would be publicly available.

(2) The financial cost and resources required to create a digital database of records of trial and non-judicial punishment proceedings, that would be publicly available.

(3) The risks and benefits associated with making such documents publicly available.

(4) A description of any current online Military Justice Database with public and no public access.

National Defense University Mission Assessment

The committee is aware of the importance of maintaining a modern, relevant, and academically rigorous military education enterprise and recognizes the essential mission of the National Defense University (NDU) as the nation's premier joint professional military education institution. The committee directs the President of the National Defense University to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than July 1, 2024 on factors impacting NDU's ability to fulfill its mission responsibilities as defined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the recent NDU Strategic Plan. The report shall include the following items:

(1) an assessment of gaps and resource requirements relating to facilities, curricula, human capital, research and information resources and materials, and other factors that limit NDU's ability to educate emerging senior leaders in the national security enterprise;

(2) an assessment of aging infrastructure in need of substantial maintenance and refurbishment, and identification of opportunities for infrastructure improvements to meet current and future mission requirements;

(3) an assessment of unmet information technology infrastructure requirements necessary to enable academic support and accreditation;

(4) an assessment of unmet classified workspace and network requirements necessary to support classified instruction;

(5) an assessment of additional requirements and potential public-private opportunities that can improve NDU components and strategic initiatives such as wargaming, cyber education, distance learning, short-courses and certificate offerings, and information technology revitalization; and

(6) other matters as determined by the President.

National Guard Judge Advocate and Senior Leader Title 32 Training Study

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on

Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, on the feasibility of requiring the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to establish and resource a program to assist the States in training National Guard senior leaders and legal advisors regarding the laws, regulations, and policies pertaining to the operations and administration of non-federalized National Guard forces to ensure compliance with the new inspection requirement of section 105(a)(8) of title 32. The report will further address whether the Chief of the National Guard Bureau should, after appropriate coordination with the Judge Advocates General of the Army and Air Force, resource programs for the provision of legal services to the non-federalized National Guard, such as Special Victims Counsel, Legal Assistance, and Trial Defense services.

Navy DD214 Backlog

The committee is aware that the Navy has had trouble with the timely processing of DD-214 discharge paperwork causing significant disruptions in attaining benefits and information needed for transitioning Sailors. The committee is also aware that such delays are partially attributable to the Navy's consolidation of personnel support detachments (PSDs) from each installation into a single command that resulted in all separations and retirements being coordinated from Transaction Service Center Norfolk.

The committee appreciates MyNavy Career Center's capacity to reduce processing delays and allocate resources to address the backlog of paperwork. The committee notes that the Navy has confirmed the backlog of discharge paperwork is cleared. However, the committee remains concerned that some installations continue to experience a backlog for separating Sailors. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) the average time for a Sailor to receive their DD214 from request to receipt;

(2) the number of DD-214 transactions received by the Navy inside of 60 days prior to terminal leave during fiscal year 2023;

(3) of those received within in 60 days prior to terminal leave, a breakdown of submissions that were late due to command routing, as opposed to Sailors not submitting before the 60 day window;

(4) progress on the transition from the Transaction Online Processing System to the enterprise customer relationship management software;

(5) efforts from unit commanders to ensure that Command Pay/Personnel Administrators provide proper and timely transactions; and

(6) other data that the Secretary deems necessary to include.

Navy Limited Duty Resource Expansion Briefing

The committee recognizes that a sailor's assignment to limited duty is intended to allow the sailor more flexibility in making their medical appointments. Since sailors may be assigned to limited duty for a long duration of time, sailors

may begin to experience mental health issues, despite not originally being assigned to limited duty for mental health reasons. Furthermore, the committee recognizes that the Department of Navy could do more to provide additional resources to units that have a sizeable number of limited duty sailors assigned. The committee also recognizes the Navy's need for a more comprehensive and centralized framework regarding the management of these limited duty sailors.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on the feasibility of providing additional resources to units with sizeable limited duty populations. This study shall examine establishing additional billets at units with more than 15 limited duty sailors. These billets shall include billets for a medical officer, a corpsman, a chaplain, a DoD civilian mental health professional, and any additional billets the Department deems necessary for the management of limited duty sailors.

Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on the feasibility of mandatory mental health screenings for limited duty sailors. The study shall examine the feasibility of both an initial mental health screening with a mental health professional and subsequent screenings every 60 days thereafter while the sailors are assigned to limited duty. The study shall also examine and provide recommendations on methods to ensure that sailors who have previously expressed suicidal ideation or other mental health related issues are flagged for the command of the unit they are assigned to while designated to limited duty.

Non-Appropriated Fund Impact Accountability

Non-appropriated fund (NAF) instrumentalities of the Department of Defense provide a variety of community support products, services, and business operations focused on military personnel, their families, military retirees, disabled veterans, and other eligible patrons. Revenue and proceeds (net profits) from these operations are used to sustain these business operations and provide funding for on-military installation community and family-support programs.

In recent years, there have been several executive branch and congressional actions that have impacted NAF programs of the Department of Defense and changed the foundation and funding structure for these programs. The committee believes that there must be forethought, visibility, and accountability for the impact of proposed legislation and policies that affect these important NAF operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees no later than May 1, 2024, on instances where prices for products and services have increased and impacted NAF business operations over the past five years. This report should include the following:

(1) a discussion of legislation or Executive Orders that have substantially impacted NAF instrumentalities and requirements for additional appropriated funding by increasing the total amount of funding required for service NAF entities

by over $50 million in a given fiscal year or impacting the wages of 10,000 workers or more funded by both appropriated funds and NAF, as determined, defined, and selected by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller);

(2) an overview of the impact these selected provisions had on wage requirements and staffing shortages associated with NAF operations;

(3) a summary of the impact these selected provisions had on the revenue and profits associated with NAF operations over a specific period of time, as determined by the Department of Defense; and

(4) any other impacts deemed relevant by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

Permanent Change of Station Process Automation

The committee supports efforts to improve service member quality of life and recognizes the strain the permanent change of station (PCS) process places upon them and their families. The committee also recognizes that the current PCS process is inefficient and wastes significant man-hours, impacts operational readiness, decreases service member morale, and negatively impacts retention. The committee is aware that there are software solutions available to support mobile-enabled digital PCS management by the service member. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of each military department to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, on the feasibility of fielding a mobile-enabled digital PCS management solution for service members. The briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) a system that streamlines and automates PCS tasks for the service members;

(2) ways to maximize the use of solutions that already exist to automate the PCS process for service members;

(3) best practices to automate and integrate all facets of the PCS process, including personnel, finance, transportation, and other requirements as necessary;

(4) the cost and schedule of fielding such a system;

(5) any other considerations the Secretary concerned deems necessary.

Policy for Serving Medal of Honor Recipients

The committee recognizes the unique circumstances faced by serving members of the Armed Forces who receive the Medal of Honor. The committee is aware that many living recipients of the nation's highest award for valor desire to continue serving in their military occupational specialty without undue restrictions to their primary duties, deployment eligibility status, and career progression. The committee believes that the Department requires standardized policies for all serving Medal of Honor recipients that maximize duty utilization, normal career progression and long-term retention of the member wherever possible. Additionally, the committee believes that the Department should have appropriate policies in place to ensure the psychological evaluation and long-term mental health of serving

Medal of Honor recipients, especially due to the intense and traumatic circumstances of their combat experience, the potential clandestine or classified nature of their service, and the intense publicity and public scrutiny that accompanies award of the Medal of Honor.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on current Department policies addressing serving Medal of Honor recipients and its views and recommendations regarding:

(1) Unique challenges faced by serving Medal of Honor recipients;

(2) Development of standardized personnel policies to maximize continued utilization, career development, and long-term retention of serving medal recipients;

(3) Modification or development of new policies to monitor and ensure the long-term mental health of serving medal recipients;

(4) Other policies and incentives to limit the disruption of career progression, maximize retention, and prevent premature separation or retirement of medal recipients from military service; and

(5) Centralized management of protocol, official travel, and public affairs support related to representational request for Medal of Honor recipients.

Privacy of Military Records

The committee notes the Standard Form (SF) 180 is used to request an individual's or next-of-kin's military records from the National Archives and the Military Services. An SF 180 is also commonly used by other federal agencies to request records when hiring former military members. The committee is aware that an internal audit conducted by the United States Air Force found that 11 candidates or Members of Congress' records were improperly released to a third party via a fraudulent SF 180. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the United States National Archives and Records Administration, to provide a report no later than March 1, 2024 on the following:

(1) A detailed process on how each Military Service verifies and responds to record requests via the SF 180;

(2) Recommendations on how each Military Service may improve their processes without making it more burdensome on former members or their next-of-kin.

(3) Any needed updates of or improvements to the SF 180; and,

(4) The resources necessary to implement the recommendations.

Protecting Widows of Servicemembers from Financial Exploitation

The committee is concerned about the Department's financial advisors recommending risky investments to recipients of Servicemember Group Life Insurance (SGLI). Recent news coverage revealed how one Department of Defense financial advisor recommended "meme stocks" and cryptocurrency to a recent

Department of Defense widow. These "investments" are known to be high-risk and underperforming and are not in keeping with the nature of the SGLI program.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate and House Armed Service Committees no later than January 5, 2024, on what programs are available to servicemembers and their families that provide financial advice, what are the qualifications of the advisors, what are the conflict of interest rules, how does the Department ensure no conflicts occur, are the advisors fiduciaries, do they act in the best interest of the servicemembers, do the advisors have outside income in addition to their Department of Defense position, does the Department coordinate with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and if these programs are duplicative of existing programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Providing 1-Star Billet for Navy Conventional Prompt Strike Program

The committee notes that hypersonic weapons development is a major priority for the United States to deter and defeat potential adversaries. The Navy's development of hypersonic weapons, such as the Navy's Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) system, are a core part of the United States' ability to meet this goal. The committee is concerned that the Navy may face challenges in recruiting high-level military and civilian talent and establishing the talent pipeline necessary for the Conventional Prompt Strike system, as Navy Strategic Systems Programs (SSP) has no one-star or two-star flag officer billets. The committee is further concerned that a lack of a such billets at SSP and the lack of a flag officer leading the CPS program may undermine CPS development.

Therefore, no later than March 1, 2024, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief of Naval Operations, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the following matters:

(1) A description of the challenges which Navy Strategic Systems Programs, and the Conventional Prompt Strike Program specifically, has in recruiting high-level civilian and military talent for hypersonic weapons development and testing programs and in establishing and maintaining a talent pipeline for such development and testing;

(2) A description of the strategic importance of the Conventional Prompt Strike program and the rank of officers in charge of equivalent programs in the Army and Air Force;

(3) A description of how a lack of one-star or two-star billets at Navy Strategic Systems Programs and leading the Conventional Prompt Strike Program reduces the desire of highly-qualified O-5 and O-6 military officers to serve at Navy Strategic Systems Programs installations and work on the Conventional Prompt Strike Program due to a lack of promotability;

(4) A plan to re-allocate an existing one-star billet within the Navy to the Navy Strategic Systems Programs to serve as Director of the Conventional Prompt Strike Program; and

(5) An analysis of the merits of the various Navy Strategic Systems Programs facilities at which the additional one-star billet could be located, with an emphasis on Navy installations where Conventional Prompt Strike research and development is currently conducted.

Religious Freedom Training

The committee notes the Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 1300.17, "Religious Liberty in the Military Services," issued on September 1, 2020, requires the military services to implement and conduct religious freedom education and training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than March 1, 2024, providing the following:

(1) A copy of the educational materials relating to religious freedom education and training for each military service; and

(2) A description, disaggregated by military service, of—

(A) the number of trainings that have been conducted pursuant to DODI 1300.17;

(B) the number of the members of the Armed Forces who have received the training; and,

(C) the number of members of the Armed Forces who have yet to complete the training.

Report on Dwell Times and other Concerns for Air National Guard Units Supporting Space Mission Deployments

The committee recognizes the important efforts that the Department of Defense (DoD) and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) have taken to support space mission deployments around the globe in support of warfighter needs. The committee is concerned that the Air National Guard units supporting space mission deployments are experiencing lower dwell periods and training gaps. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Director of the National Guard to undertake a review of the quality of life for Air National Guard units and members performing space missions in austere locations or supporting space mission deployments. The review shall include:

(1) Analysis of deployment-to-dwell ratios for Air National Guard space units, as compared to other Air National Guard units;

(2) Assessment on whether deployment-to-dwell ratios for Air National Guard space units results in shorter mobilization timelines, and the resulting impact on accomplishing training requirements;

(3) Identification of factors to improve the results derived from subsection (1) and (2); and

(4) Recommendations to improve the deployment-to-dwell ratio and increase mobilization time to allow for sufficient training for Air National Guard units supporting space missions.

The committee further directs the delivery of the findings of the review to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 30, 2024.

Report on Extremism-Related Training and Education Programs for Servicemembers

The Secretary of Defense's "Report on Countering Extremist Activity Within the Department of Defense," states the Department of Defense (DoD) intended to, "Develop a comprehensive training and education plan that provides regular training to Department of Defense military and civilian personnel and to those advancing to leadership positions." Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives no later than February 5, 2024 a report including the following:

(1) The status of the implementation of DoD's current training and education plan for Department personnel to understand extremist threats within the armed forces, including current curriculum and other activities required in training;

(2) The DoD's plans for future programming and training;

(3) How DoD is measuring the program's effectiveness;

(4) Whether the Department has implemented, or plans to implement, any other recommendations made in the Secretary's Report.

(5) A public version of this assessment, posted to a DoD website.

Report on Military Enlistment with Dependents

The Committee applauds the efforts within the Department of Defense to facilitate the enlistment of single-parent applicants, including the Navy's two-year pilot plan to allow single-parent applicants with a maximum of two dependents to enlist with a valid family care plan. However, in the current recruiting crisis, these measures are still insufficient. While the services prohibit enlistment with dependents without a waiver, this prohibition ends just a few months after initial training. Nearly 4 percent of all active-duty service members are single parents. Disqualifying single parents from enlistment doesn't reflect the existing practical rules in place to support single troops with dependents once in the military. Extending programs for active duty service members to those seeking to join the military is a logical solution to existing recruiting challenges.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by the December 1, 2024 that outlines the cost and feasibility of:

(1) Implementing a faster waiver process for single parent enlistees,

(2) Removing dependent restrictions for enlistment, and

(3) Offering waivers for enlistment above maximum allowable dependent numbers based on spousal income,

The Committee also requests that the report include an update from the Secretary of the Navy on the two-year pilot program for single parent applicants that outlines:

(1) first-term attrition rates of single-parent applicants in the program compared to other recruits and

(2) significant findings that may aid the successful recruitment of single parent applicants.

Report on Modernization and Reform of the Promotion System

The committee notes that the Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee (SPRIRC) recently published their findings on reducing military suicides, which have been steadily increasing over the last 15 years. One of the SPRIRC highest priority recommendations is to create a task force to modernize and reform the military promotion system to better reward and select the right people for the right positions at the right time based on demonstrated leadership skills and abilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2024, on recommendations on the development, refinement, and implementation of policies, programs, planning, and training that will provide guidance to reform the military promotion system across the military services to better reward and select the right people for the right positions at the right time based on demonstrated leadership skills and abilities.

Report on National Guard Bureau practices and procedures surrounding the "No Wrong Door" Policy

The committee is concerned about allegations regarding the incorrect handling of sexual harassment and sexual assault cases involving National Guard members of various military statuses and cases involving members in mixed military status to include members of the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army.

The National Guard functions as a unique military entity. Unlike the Active component, National Guard members swear an oath to two Constitutions; that of the United States of America and the respective State they are serving. This often confuses where the responsibilities lie in instances of reporting, handling, and adjudicating cases of sexual harassment and sexual assault. National Guard members may be misinformed on how to properly report a case and who is

responsible for informing them of its status during the investigatory and adjudication process.

In an effort to address this gap in knowledge, the National Guard Bureau implemented the "No Wrong Door" Policy to encourage ease and transparency when reporting sexual harassment and sexual assault. While it has been shown to be beneficial within the National Guard it has brought to light additional gaps in coordination and case facilitation involving mixed military statuses.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Secretary of the Department of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024, which shall, at minimum, include the following:

(1) a description of the current "No Wrong Door" Policy;

(2) an outline of the sexual harassment/sexual assault reporting processes from initial reporting to the conclusion or prosecution of a case by the Air National Guard, the Army National Guard, the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army;

(3) the action taken when a sexual harassment/ sexual assault case involves members of mixed military statuses;

(4) proposed statutory or regulatory changes that would create a permanent process for sexual harassment/ and sexual assault reporting, from initial reporting to the conclusion or prosecution of a case by both the Air National Guard, and the Army National Guard, the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army, involving members of mixed military statuses and timeline for effectuating said changes;

(5) data provided on the following:

a. number of sexual harassment/sexual assault cases across the 54 States and Territories with a standing National Guard, including the District of Columbia, sorted by State or Territory;

b. number of sexual harassment/sexual assault cases involving members of mixed military statuses;

c. number of sexual harassment/sexual assault cases that involved a 'warm hand-off' to a sexual harassment/sexual assault office different from the initial report;

d. number of reported sexual harassment/sexual assault cases that ended in administrative action and prosecution by the National Guard Bureau;

e. number of reported sexual harassment/sexual assault cases involving National Guard members that ended in administrative action and prosecution by the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army;

f. number of National Guard members identified as victims in a sexual harassment or sexual assault report who transitioned out of the military, did not renew their enlistment or commission, or transferred to another State or duty status within one to five years of filing a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident report.

Report on National Service Information Sharing for Recruitment

The Committee commends recent collaboration between the Department of Defense, AmeriCorps, the Selective Service System, the Peace Corps, and the Office of Personnel Management on raising public awareness about military and national service opportunities and promoting national service. These efforts include examining options for sharing information of other service opportunities with ineligible applicants, cross linking of programs on agency websites, and expanding youth awareness about service. These efforts are invaluable as each organization contends with recruiting challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, AmeriCorps, the Peace Corps, the Selective Service system, and the Office of Personnel Management, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024. The report should explore and identify the best means by which to share applicant information with other federal government agencies when an applicant for their organization either chooses not to join or, is determined not to be eligible to join.

To further this work, the report should also outline how the Department of Defense, AmeriCorps, the Selective Service System, the Peace Corps, and the Office of Personnel Management can continue to explore mutually beneficial ways to promote each agency's service opportunities, including sharing market research, providing ineligible or non-selected applicants with information about other forms of service, piloting joint recruitment efforts, and providing information to individuals transitioning out of military and national service about other opportunities to serve.

Report on the Office of the Attending Physician to Congress

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the following regarding the Office of the Attending Physician to Congress:

(1) the process by which the Attending Physician to Congress is selected;

(2) the historical background on how many years each Attending Physician has served, including any policies that limit years of service for each Attending Physician;

(3) how the Speaker of the House, the Senate Majority Leader, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives may be involved in the selection process;

(4) recommendations for improving the selection process, to include developing an alternative process by which the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader would be involved in the selection of the Attending Physician to Congress;

(5) the historical numbers of military and Department of Defense civilians and contractors that have supported the Office of the Attending Physician; and

(6) the cost the Department incurs to support the office.

Report on Unanimous Panels for Conviction, Sentencing, and Other Matters in General and Special Courts-Martial

The committee notes unanimous panels are not required for all convictions, sentencing, and other matters at general and special courts-martial. Although not currently applied to military courts, the Supreme Court of the United States in Ramos v. Louisiana, held that the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution requires unanimous jury verdicts for a criminal conviction. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) A detailed plan on how the Secretary of Defense would implement unanimous panels for all convictions, sentencing, and other matters no later than December 31, 2024;

(2) A cost-estimate for implementation;

(3) A detailed explanation of any needed updates of, or improvements to, the law regulations, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice to implement the plan; and,

(4) A detailed cost annual revenue generated from fines and penalties associated with a conviction in military court over the past 10 years.

Report on Unclaimed Property of Service Members Who Undergo a Permanent Change of Station

The committee is aware of service members who have unclaimed property, or are owed money, from the state they previously resided in prior to their last Permanent Change of Station (PCS). The committee applauds state-led efforts to return unclaimed property to service members, such as Louisiana's "Veterans Cash Claim" program. However, the committee remains concerned that once a service member has left a state, they are unlikely to recoup their unclaimed property.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Congressional Defense Committees not later than December 31, 2023 that outlines the Department's strategy for ensuring service members are advised to check with their state for unclaimed property prior to their PCS.

Review of Command Selection Board Procedures

The committee is concerned with the integrity of the process for selection of command candidates by the military departments through the administrative selection board process as governed by the service chiefs. The administrative board's regulations or policy to determine an officer as fully qualified to meet the selection board is of particular concern. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of each military department to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on current regulation, policy, instructions, or

processes in place for any officer administrative board to ensure an officer is fully qualified and their record contains no adverse information that would affect their qualifications to meet the selection board. The briefing shall also include plans to revise any current regulations, policy, instructions, or processes to ensure the fully qualified requirement is met.

Review of Service Academy conduct and performance adjudication process

The committee is concerned that all Service Academies, including the Coast Guard Academy and the Merchant Marine Academy, have fair and effective adjudicatory systems to review student conduct and performance. The committee directs Comptroller General of the United States to review the adjudication processes at all Service Academies, including the Coast Guard Academy and the Merchant Marine Academy and provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed services no later than March 7, 2024. This report should include the following:

(1) review the honor and conduct systems, including punishments given for misconduct and performance issues;

(2) describe how the various systems provide common due process protection;

(3) describe how the systems compare to military misconduct/UCMJ processes;

(4) describe which, if any, honor or misconduct issues are included on an individual's military record when they are commissioned;

(5) describe how the various academies measure student conduct and performance trends;

(6) describe the attitudes and perceptions of students towards their respective systems;

(7) provide recommendations to standardize the policies and processes across the academies;

(8) provide recommendations on process improvements.

Review of the Department of Defense's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programs

The committee notes the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has calculated the total cost in dollars and man-hours for the Extremism Standdown on February 5, 2021, and training in diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) topics since January 21, 2021. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that includes the following:

(1) total cost of DEI training in manpower hours for the last 5 fiscal years.

(2) total cost in dollars for all training conducted in DEI, equal opportunity, and extremism for the last 5 fiscal years.

(3) total civilian hires and salaries for DEI-related initiatives, trainings, and policies across the Department of Defense and military services in the last 5 fiscal years.

(3) how the objectives of the DEI and extremism training conducted in the last 5 fiscal years were satisfied by the training.

(4) if and how DEI and extremism training has impacted recruitment, accessions, promotions, and/or separations, to include administrative separations and/or courts-martial for violating extremism conduct orders or regulations.

(5) a description of the current (for fiscal year 2023) DEI training each service conducts, how the training curriculum is chosen and/or developed, and how the services measure its effectiveness.

Satellite Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit Report

The committee notes the importance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and the potential need to expand ROTC programs to include satellite programs at other academic institutions that have students interested in joining ROTC but not enough support for a full contingent. The committee is concerned that in order to participate in ROTC, these students must travel excessive distances for training that can interfere with their schoolwork and can prevent students from being willing or able to participate. Amid a continuing recruitment challenge, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should look for opportunities to expand participation in the ROTC program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, that includes an assessment of:

(1) the feasibility of expanding participation in the ROTC program through satellite ROTC units that have an administrative home at an existing ROTC program, but enable participation from a larger number of schools and students;

(2) the number of institutions that would qualify or be eligible for a satellite ROTC contingent;

(3) the administrative challenges or additional requirements that would be necessary for a satellite ROTC unit, such as an officer or enlisted personnel stationed at the institute;

(4) the cost of such an administrative adjustment to implement at least five satellite ROTC units;

(5) the estimated total throughput of qualifying institutions;

(6) any other elements that the Secretary deems relevant.

Sexual Assault and Harassment in Joint Task Forces Support Forces Antarctica

The committee is concerned about recent reports regarding incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault involving service members occurring within the National Science Foundation's (NSF) United States Antarctic Program (USAP).

The committee recognizes that service members in the Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve Command, Navy, and Coast Guard, serving

under the direction of Joint Task Forces Support Forces Antarctica, as part of Operation Deep Freeze, provide important support to the critical research occurring at the South Pole.

In June 2022, the NSF's Office of Polar Programs released their final Sexual Assault/Harassment Prevention and Response (SAHPR) report, which included findings based on information gathered through multiple avenues, including focus groups and an online survey that was provided to both civilian USAP participants and 3 military units who had previously been located in Antarctica.

The committee is concerned about the report's findings regarding perceptions held by civilian USAP participants on the behaviors and accountability of service members in Antarctica.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by March 31, 2024 on the following:

(1) Since Fiscal Year 2018, the total number of substantiated incidents of sexual harassment harassment/sexual assault involving service members under the command of Joint Task Forces Support Forces Antarctica, including:

a. The number of substantiated reports against service members made by non-Defense personnel.

b. The resolution of substantiated reports of sexual misconduct and the average timeframe it took to come to a resolution; and

c. The number of reports unresolved or pending and how long those cases have been open.

(2) Overview of cross agency reporting procedures and requirements for instances of sexual misconduct.

(3) Standards that the Department has instituted to ensure interagency cooperation, communication, and transparency regarding incidents of sexual misconduct.

(4) Plan of action and implementation guidelines for increasing interagency outreach on reporting mechanisms for sexual misconduct by service members.

Study on Department of Defense reinstatement with backpay and bonus, for service members separated for refusal to get the COVID vaccine report

The committee is concerned about the lapse in recruiting that jeopardizes national security. According to the committee service secretary and budget meeting, numerous incentive programs have been executed to no-avail. allegations regarding military attorneys, who may have violated the ethical standards for lawyers in accordance with the American Bar association and/or their State Bar licensure.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an independently sourced report and submit the report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024, which shall include the following:

1) An exact number of service members discharged for refusing the coronavirus vaccine.

2) The military occupation of each person discharged for coronavirus vaccine refusal to include, their rank, duty station, payrate, and estimated cost to retain on an annual basis each person by the Department of Defense.

3) The estimated cost to recruit, train, and house a new service member to replace the individuals discharged and reaching the exact rank of those discharged for vaccine refusal. The analysis should incorporate new bonuses, and incentive programs constituted to spur enlistment.

4) The exact number of service members who lost their lives due to the coronavirus and contrasted with the number discharged for refusing the vaccine, with a financial and human tool cost analysis, including family impact on healthcare, housing, and childcare.

5) What impact did the discharges have on the families of those discharged for vaccine refusal.

6) An analysis as to if the discharges hindered military readiness, training, or combat operations.

7) The impact of offering promotions, backpay, and $15,000 bonuses for those seeking reenlistment after discharge for vaccine status.

8) Any potential funding concerns the Department of Defense Inspector General has raised regarding waste fraud and abuse within a that could serve as a funding offset.

Study on ROTC programs consistently failing their annual assessments

The Committee appreciates the role of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program plays in preparing young adults to become officers in the Armed Services.

However, the committee notes, over the last decade costs to run this program have increased substantially, while still commissioning approximately the same number of junior officers.

The Committee appreciates that inflation is a contributing factor to these increased costs, as well as costlier private schools that support cadets acquiring degrees in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) to meet the readiness needs of the Services. However, the Committee is concerned how much the overhead costs of maintaining some college programs are affecting the overall costs of the ROTC program.

The Committee notes that DoD Instruction 1215.08 directs the Secretaries of the Military Departments to conduct an annual assessment of each one of their respective Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) host units to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of each individual unit and develop information by which to determine viability for continued establishment within the Department.

These assessment criteria include standardized national test scores; commissioning rates (ratio of signed versus completed scholarships); ROTC student

rank compared to the university student body at large; academic rankings of degree programs; percent or number of specialized degrees awarded (e.g., STEM degrees); and university compliance with applicable contracts, Service specific regulations, and statutes.

Instruction 1215.08 further states the decision to disestablish an ROTC host unit falls within the prerogative of the Secretary of the Military Department concerned and will be informed primarily by that Department's annual assessment of its ROTC host and extension units.

The Committee notes that every year since Fiscal Year 2014, per the Army Cadet Command FY22 SROTC Annual Program Review, 20 Army ROTC programs have consistently failed the assessment criteria. However, despite failing to meet these standards, these programs continue to operate.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Service Secretaries, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than December 1, 2023, wherein each Service provides details on those institutions of higher education hosting an ROTC program that have consistently failed to meet the assessment criteria over the past 5 years, how many consecutive years those programs have failed their annual assessments, the cost associated with maintaining personnel at each of those universities, a Service assessment and justification whether each institution should continue to maintain their ROTC program, the development of a Service recommended improvement plan and/or any recommendations from the Services for restructuring or realigning resources from underperforming programs to aid each Service achieving their commissioning mission.

Study on the Prevention of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment for Students in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The committee is concerned about the well-being of all members of the Junior Officers' Training Corps and their access to all school district-provided training and services with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024, on the training and services on the prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment at local school districts where students are enrolled in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The briefing should include:

(1) a description of training that JROTC students receive pertaining to sexual assault and harassment;

(2) a description of reporting procedures for JROTC students with allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment against JROTC instructors;

(3) whether or not JROTC instructors are mandatory reporters of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the school districts where they are employed;

(4) a comprehensive report of all the JROTC instructors relieved from their position for substantiated allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment against a JROTC and the outcome of each case;

(5) a description of the selection procedures for JROTC instructors;

(6) recommendations on how the JROTC program can improve protections for students from sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Timely Adjudication of Service Member Complaints

The timely adjudication of service member complaints regarding sexual harassment or discrimination is essential to ensure the readiness of the military services. The committee is concerned that any undue delay in adjudication of these complaints may be harmful. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) the number of substantiated investigations into sexual harassment and discrimination conducted in the last 3 years;

(2) the average amount of time that each type of investigation takes from initiation to final action;

(3) the reasons for delay; and

(4) any recommendations to ensure due process and timely adjudication of each complaint.

U.S. Space Force Legacy Designation

The committee notes that those former service members that served in the U.S. Air Force and have supported the national security space mission of the United States are not identified as part of the U.S. Space Force as a Guardian. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2024, on the feasibility and advisability of members and former members of the U.S. Air Force to be identified as U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardians upon their separation or retirement from military service. This briefing should address the following elements;

(1) a process by which former U.S. Air Force members would request U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian designation;

(2) a process to determine effective dates, constructive service credit, and other eligibility criteria for award of the U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian designation;

(3) a process to establish procedures for next of kin to apply for posthumous U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian designation;

(4) a process to establish the way an Air Force veteran can legally choose to self-identify in writing or by other means as a U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian;

(5) a process to authorize, design, and provide formal recognition of U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian status with a signed certificate, an approved device or insignia, or other forms of visible recognition;

(6) a process to issue a DD Form 215 to reflect the U.S. Space Force Legacy Guardian status of any individual to which this status has been awarded.

Update of Military Academy Misconduct Process Review

It has been 25 years since the U.S. Government Accountability Office conducted a full-scale review of the adjudicatory process of the Department of Defense service academies. The last version, published in April 1995, found some discrepancies in how the academies operated, including issues of differences in due process protections and differences in the standard of proof used in honor hearings. Also, the review found that many students found the application of rules and the disciplinary actions inconsistent. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to update the 1995 "Department of Defense Service Academies: Comparison of Honor and Conduct Adjudicatory Processes" and submit the report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2024. At a minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

(1) compare the honor and conduct systems at each academy, including punishments given for misconduct/performance issues;

(2) describe how the various systems provide common due process protections;

(3) describe how the various systems compare to military misconduct/Uniform Code of Military Justice processes;

(4) describe if certain honor or misconduct issues are included on an individual's military records when they are commissioned;

(5) describe how the academies measure student conduct and performance trends;

(6) describe the attitudes and perceptions of students toward these systems; and

(7) provide recommendations on process improvement.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Section 501—Removal of Exemption Relating to Attending Physician to the Congress for Certain Distribution and Grade Limitations

This section would remove the billet exemption for the Attending Physician to Congress.

Section 502—Number of General Officers and Flag Officers on Active Duty

This section would authorize a redistribution of general officer billets within the Department of Defense to increase the general officer billet allocation in the Space Force.

Section 503—Promotions and Transfers between Components of Certain Armed Forces or to Other Certain Armed Forces

This section would increase flexibility for promotable Reserve Component officers and warrant officers to transfer components.

Section 504—Modification to Grade of Attending Physician to the Congress

This section would set the rank for the Attending Physician to the Congress at O-6.

Section 505—Verification of the Financial Independence of Financial Services Counselors in the Department of Defense

This section would require the Department of Defense to develop a verification process for financial counselor annual disclosures to validate that those individuals are free of conflict of interest.

Section 506—Retired Grade for the Director of Admissions of a Service Academy

This section would authorize honorary retirement promotions for specified Military Service Academy faculty.

Section 507—Establishment of Legislative Liaison of the Space Force

This section would authorize a legislative liaison to the Chief of Space Operations.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE COMPONENT MANAGEMENT

Section 511—Grades of Certain Chiefs of Reserve Components

This section would authorize the Chief of each military service Reserve Component to be in the grade of three-star officer.

Section 512—Removal of Prohibition on Active Duty Members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee

This section would remove the prohibition on Active Duty members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee.

Section 513—Removal of Prohibition on Active Duty Members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee

This section would remove the prohibition on Active Duty members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee.

Section 514—Grade of Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau

This section would authorize the elevation of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau to serve in the grade of general.

Section 515—Transfers of Officers between the Active and Inactive National Guard

This section would authorize the transfer for officers between the active and inactive reserve National Guard.

Section 516—Authorization for FireGuard Program

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to use members of the National Guard to carry out a program to aggregate, analyze, and assess multi-source remote sensing information for interagency partnerships in the detection and monitoring of wildfires, and to support any emergency response to such wildfires.

Section 517—Designation of at Least One General Officer of the Marine Corps Reserve as a Joint Qualified Officer

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that at least one Marine Corps Reserve general officer is designated as a joint qualified officer.

Section 518—Report on Foreign Disclosure Officer and Foreign Military Sales Officer Billets

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding the Australia-United Kingdom-United States (AUKUS) trilateral agreement, appropriate Department of Defense staffing to ensure the success of AUKUS, the transfer of advanced defense technologies to and from allies and partners, the commitment of resources to ensure foreign disclosure officers and foreign military sales officers are fully staffed, and the prioritization of hiring and retention of such individuals. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report identifying gaps in the level of staffing to accomplish AUKUS-related efforts.

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND MILITARY RECORDS

Section 521—Requirement to Classify Certain Persons as Unaccounted for from World War II under Certain Conditions

This section would authorize the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency to validate the remains of World War II veterans whose initial verification showed discrepancies.

Section 522—Authority to Designate Certain Separated Members of the Air Force as Honorary Separated Members of the Space Force

This section would authorize certain separated members of the Air Force to be designated as honorary separated members of the Space Force.

Section 523—Military Personnel: Recruiting; Merit-Based Determinations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue policy that all military accessions, assignments, selections, or promotions must adhere to merit-based principles.

Section 524—Improvements to Medical Standards for Accession to Certain Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to review and revise medical standards and waivers for military accessions every 2 years, and to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services on findings and recommendations during the same period.

Section 525—Protections for Members of Certain Armed Forces Who Refuse to Receive Vaccinations against COVID-19

This section would prohibit adverse action against a member of the Armed Forces solely on the basis that such member refuses to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Additionally, this section would direct the Secretary of the military department to consider reinstating service members separated for failure to get vaccinated against COVID-19.

Section 526—Reviews of Characterization of Administrative Discharges of Certain Members on the Basis of Failure to Receive COVID-19 Vaccine

This section would require a board of review established under section 1553 of title 10, United States Code, to grant a priority request to review discharge or dismissals on the basis of failure to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19.

Section 527—Certain Members Discharged or Dismissed on the Sole Basis of Failure to Obey a Lawful Order to Receive a Vaccine for COVID-19: Communication Strategy regarding Reinstatement Process

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to communicate the established process by which a covered individual who was separated due to a failure to receive the COVID-19 vaccination may be reinstated. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the implementation of the communication strategy.

Section 528—Pilot Program on Cardiac Screenings for Military Accessions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to provide mandatory electrocardiograms to individuals entering military service in connection with the military accession screening process.

SUBTITLE D—MILITARY JUSTICE

Section 531—Prohibition on Certain Communications regarding Courts-Martial

This section would prohibit a convening authority or commanding officer from providing a briefing about a pending court-martial to any subordinate who may service as a member of such court-martial.

Section 532—Technical and Conforming Amendments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would provide technical and conforming amendments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice necessary for the implementation of reforms included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81).

Section 533—Treatment of Certain Records of Criminal Investigations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement guidance providing for the modification of titling and indexing systems.

Section 534—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Relocation of Army CID Special Agent Training Course

This section would prohibit the Army from obligating or expending funds to relocate an Army Criminal Investigation Division Special Agent course until the requirements of section 548(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) are met.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Section 541—Supreme Court Review of Certain Actions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

This section would permit the Supreme Court of the United States to review writs of certiorari regardless of whether a petition for review was granted or denied by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

Section 542—Study on Removal of Sexual Assault Victim Advocates from the Chain of Command of Victims

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and provide a report on the feasibility of removing sexual assault victim advocates from the chain of command of the victim.

SUBTITLE F—MEMBER EDUCATION

Section 551—Military Education for Special Operations Forces

This section would allow the Commander of the U.S. Special Operations Command to use funds from Major Force Program 11 to fund joint special operations-peculiar education, leader preparation, and leader development at degree-granting institutions of higher military education.

Section 552—Expansion of Individuals Eligible to Serve as Administrators and Instructors in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

This section would allow the Secretary of a military department to authorize an expansion of the individuals qualified to serve as administrators and instructors in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Section 553—Prohibition of Establishment or Maintenance of a Unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps at an Educational Institution Owned, Operated, or Controlled by the Chinese Communist Party

This section would prohibit the establishment or maintenance of a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps at an educational institution owned, operated, or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.

Section 554—Inclusion of Advanced Research Programs at Certain Institutions of Professional Military Education

This section would require certain institutions of professional military education to establish advanced research programs to study the character of near-future operational-tactical warfighting at the high end of the conflict spectrum in East Asia.

Section 555—Pilot Program for Enlisted Members of the Army and the Navy to Attend the Naval Postgraduate School

This section would create pilot programs for the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy to send enlisted service members to receive advanced degrees at the Naval Postgraduate School.

SUBTITLE G—MEMBER TRAINING

Section 561—Increase in Accession Bonus for Nurse Officer Candidates

This section would authorize an increase in the accession bonuses for nurse officer candidates.

Section 562—Service Academies: Numbers of Nominations by Members of Congress and Appointments by the Secretaries of the Military Departments

This section would authorize a raise in the cap on service academy nominations.

Section 563—Increase in the Number of Nominees from Guam to the Service Academies

This section would authorize one additional service academy nomination to the Delegate from the Territory of Guam.

Section 564—Exemption of Cadet or Midshipman Who Refuses to Receive a Vaccination against COVID-19 from Requirement to Repay Tuition at Military Service Academy

This section would exempt a cadet or midshipman from being required to repay tuition if certain requirements aren't met.

Section 565—Training on the National Defense Strategy for Members of Certain Armed Forces

This section would require annual National Defense Strategy awareness training for certain members of the Armed Forces.

Section 566—Prohibition on Use of Federal Funds for Certain Training or Education That Promotes Critical Race Theory

This section would prohibit the use of funds to promote critical race theory at a Service Academy, in military training, or in professional military education.

Section 567—Sex-Neutral High Fitness Standards for Army Close Combat Force Military Occupational Specialties

This section would require the Army to create sex-neutral fitness standards for certain military occupational specialties.

Section 568—Costs of Training on Critical Race Theory

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to Congress on training on critical race theory provided by the Secretary for the previous calendar year.

Section 569—Publication of Training Materials of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to publish all materials created by the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute not later than September 30, 2024, on their website.

SUBTITLE H—MEMBER TRANSITION

Section 571—Amendments to Pathways for Counseling in the Transition Assistance Program

This section would clarify and add factors for individualized Transition Assistance Program.

Section 572—Skillbridge: Staffing; Budgeting; Outreach; Report

This section would require the Secretaries of military departments to circulate information about the Skillbridge program and conduct annual outreach to inform potential employers.

Section 573—Troops-to-Teachers Program: Expansion; Extension

This section would authorize expansion of the Department of Defense's Troops to Teachers program to include Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructors and administrators, and would reauthorize the program for an additional 2 years.

Section 574—Report on the Transition Assistance Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the Transition Assistance Program.

Section 575—Skillbridge: Apprenticeship Programs

This section would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study on the availability of registered apprenticeship positions within the Skillbridge program.

Section 576—Female Members of Certain Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense in STEM

This section would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study on how to increase the participation of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics positions in the Armed Forces.

Section 577—Department of Defense Report on Third-Party Job Search Technology

This section would require a report on potential partnership opportunities with companies that provide third-party job search digital solutions to assist in the search for employment.

SUBTITLE I—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Section 581—Extension of Time to Review World War I Valor Medals

This section would authorize a 3-year time extension for the Department of Defense to review the service records of World War I veterans to determine if any valor awards should be upgraded to the Medal of Honor.

Section 582—Authorization for Award of the Medal of Honor to Marcelino Serna for Acts of Valor during World War I

This section would authorize the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Marcelino Serna for acts of valor as a private in the Army during World War I.

SUBTITLE J—OTHER PERSONNEL MATTERS, REPORTS, AND BRIEFINGS

Section 591—Armed Forces Workplace Surveys

This section would require the Armed Forces workplace survey to include indicators of sexual assault that give reason to believe that the victim was targeted or discriminated against for a status in a group.

Section 592—Electronic Notarization for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize electronic notarization for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 593—Due Date for Report on Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Deaths by Suicide in the Navy

This section would extend the statutory deadline for the Department of Defense Inspector General's office to conclude its report on the suicides that occurred in 2022 among service members assigned to the aircraft carrier USS George Washington.

Section 594—Posting of Promotional Materials for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline at Military Installations

This section would direct the Secretary of a military department to post promotional materials for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline at each jurisdictional military installation.

Section 595—Prohibition on Drag Shows and Drag Queen Story Hour

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from using authorized funds for a drag show or similar event.

Section 596—Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion: Report; Sunset

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report regarding the selection of members to the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion.

Section 597—Force Structure and Personnel Requirements of Special Operations Forces: Review; Briefing; Report

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, and the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command to conduct a coordinated review of force structure and personnel requirements for special operations forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the military departments to carry out special operations activities. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the commencement of the review, to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the initial findings as well as, 90 days after completion of the review, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Secretary of Defense would be unable to make any reduction in force structure, personnel requirements, or staffing levels to a special operations force until after the Secretary submits the required report.

Section 598—Prohibition on Federal Funds for the Department of Defense Countering Extremism Work Group

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from using authorized funds for the Department of Defense Extremism Work Group.

Section 599—Digital Ambassador Program of the Navy: Cessation; Report; Restart

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to cease all activities of the digital ambassador program of the Office of Information of the Department of the Navy and would prohibit the restart of the program until certain requirements are met.

Section 599A—Report on Military OneSource

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide annual reports to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services on the utilization of the Military OneSource program which currently serves as the Department of Defense's primary hub for connecting service members with a range of quality-of-life services available to them.

Section 599B—Study on Service by Neurodivergent Individuals in the Department of Defense

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense, through a federally funded research and development center, to study how current medical accession policies are impacting recruitment, assignment, and retention of neurodivergent populations.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Bonus and Special Pay Spending Report

The committee notes that many military members qualify for special pays and incentives (S&I) that are part of the service's recruitment and retention efforts. Some of these pays compensate members for assignment to hazardous or difficult duty conditions. Currently, there are over 60 special and incentive pays authorized in law. The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's effective use of and total spending on bonus and special pay programs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, that addresses the following elements;

(1) the total amount spent on bonus, special, and incentive pays broken out by bonus, incentive, or special pay type by year, by service for the previous 5 years, to include the President's budget request in these categories for fiscal year 2024;

(2) each military department Secretary's assessment of the effectiveness of bonus and special and incentive pays, by bonus and special or incentive pay category;

(3) any other concerns that the Secretary of Defense deems relevant.

Briefing on Current Requirements for Health and Safety Checks at Child Development Centers

The committee recognizes that child development centers play a crucial role in the quality of life and the readiness of our armed forces. Our service members place the highest level of trust in these centers to care for their children while they are occupied conducting their military duties. Further, the committee notes that the military services are facing unprecedented staffing shortages which impact their ability to meet the basic childcare needs of the number of service members that require it. One of the many challenges that understaffed facilities routinely face is the redundant requirements in their daily administrative duties. It is imperative to explore potential efforts that streamline processes and combine these checklists where possible to expedite the health and safety checks with no degradation in the quality of care provided. To better understand how the Department of Defense is working to reduce the administrative burdens wherever possible in child development centers, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to brief the committee no later than March 1, 2024, on the current requirements for health and safety checks at child development centers. The brief shall include:

(1) information on processes that certified staff undergo when conducting their daily health and safety checks during care;

(2) current efforts to modernize the data entry process and procedures;

(3) current requirements of the different checklists, including the frequency at which they are conducted; and

(4) recommendations on where redundant checks can be standardized or eliminated while not negatively impacting the health and safety of the children in their care.

Briefing on MilitaryChildcare.com

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's many efforts to reduce child care waitlists for families with dependent children. One tool utilized by the Department is MilitaryChildcare.com (MCC). The Department asserts MCC provides a single online gateway to all military-operated child care worldwide and community-based child care fee assistance options across the United States for all military and Department of Defense civilian families. MCC currently provides an Anticipated Placement Time (APT) to all families searching for and requesting child

care at military child development centers. MCC has a built-in analytic tool that estimates the APT for each family based on a complex algorithm that uses system generated data, such as current waitlist metrics, wait and placement times, waitlist turnover, and priority distribution to calculate wait times, yet military families still express frustration over wait times and lack of transparency of the waitlist. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the following:

(1) functionality of MilitaryChildcare.com;

(2) the degree to which utilizing MCC has reduced wait lists at military child development centers;

(3) whether it has provided families with off-post child care options; and

(4) an assessment of whether it has overall improved the child care for service members.

Child care Community Relationships and Partnerships

The committee continues to be concerned that military families continue to face shortages in the availability of child care as the waitlists continue to grow. Child care is also a readiness issue that needs to be addressed and the military services should research new innovative solutions to this problem. The committee notes that some military installations have had success in establishing community partnerships with school districts, colleges, and nonprofit organizations resulting in increased access to child care. In some instances, military installations have leased vacant facilities for outside organizations to operate child care facilities or have led community partnerships which expand opportunities within the Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood (MCCYN) program. The committee believes that every military installation should be attempting to replicate these efforts to expand child care access and work with local chambers of commerce, Child care Aware of America, and local child care business providers (CBP).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on:

(1) how many of these partnerships exist across the services;

(2) to include locations and number of child care spaces that became available as a result; and

(3) any obstacles to expanding these relationships and partnerships.

The briefing should also include the following:

(1) what is working well and not well with MCCYN;

(2) what prevents CBPs from participating in MCCYN; and

(3) what challenges and barriers prevent CBP from opening and expanding facilities in a particular area.

Cost of Living Allowance Report

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's treatment of Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) adjustments and the effect on service members and their families and their ability to adjust their household budgets to large changes in COLA. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that details the Department's current calculation method and addresses the following;

(1) a review of the 8 percent COLA threshold as defined in 37 U.S.C. 403(b) every 3 years and issue report on whether the threshold remains economically appropriate;

(2) the inclusion of average childcare costs for one child aged 0-5 as part of the continental United States (CONUS) market basket price data when computing average CONUS cost-of-living baseline for CONUS COLA programs.

(3) the feasibility of a less or more frequent adjustment of COLA;

(4) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

Department of Defense Adoption Support Services

The committee acknowledges the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to support service members who are seeking to adopt children. The committee commends the financial and referral support provided to servicemembers for these purposes by the Department of Defense to date. However, the committee maintains that improvements to these support services must be explored to better meet the needs of military families seeking to pursue adoption. The committee notes that individuals employed by private entities may benefit from access to comprehensive adoption support services, including referrals to agencies, counseling, and legal assistance to shorten timelines or facilitate adoption at a lower total cost. However, the committee recognizes that while the adoption process is already complex and costly, military families face additional unique challenges pursuing adoption, often related to deployment and stationing schedules that require out of state or overseas relocation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024 on current Department of Defense adoption support services. This report should, at minimum, include the following:

(1) a comprehensive overview of current policies to support adopting families thus far, to include explanations as to how success and effectiveness of these policies are measured with respect to adoption rates, wait times, and servicemember satisfaction;

(2) a summary of current policies that have demonstrated high success rates;

(3) identification of gaps across adoption services and care for military families;

(4) proposed measures to fill these gaps;

(5) analysis of barriers faced by military families seeking to adopt, particularly as it relates to deployment schedules, overseas assignments, differences across state and international laws on adoption qualifications and processes;

(6) an examination of best practices from other federal agencies that provide highly successful adoption support services for their employees and consideration of whether these practices could be implemented by the Department of Defense;

(7) survey of adoption support services offered in the commercial sector and potential leverage of these resources to mitigate complexity, reduce costs, and increase success rates of military adoptions;

(8) recommendations on additional resources required or programs that may be developed to further support military families through the adoption process, particularly as it pertains to those families stationed in a state other than that of their permanent residence or overseas.

Fee Structure for Child Care Provided at Military Child Development Centers

The committee is aware of the challenges of childcare staffing shortages, extensive waitlists, and capacity limitations at Department of Defense installations, including Child Development Centers (CDCs). The significant backlog at many military facilities for on-installation childcare for service members and their families is a concern. Many service members have cited long waitlists for childcare as a major quality-of-life challenge. In some cases, it has forced families to choose between their career or providing childcare themselves. GAO has previously found that current revenue, a combination of appropriated and non-appropriated funds, is insufficient. Given these concerns, the Department of Defense should determine alternate ways to increase revenue and reinvest in childcare providers and capacity.

The current Childcare Fee Assistance Total Family Income Category structure disproportionately impacts lower-income families. Families with lower incomes pay a higher percentage of total income for childcare when compared to higher-income families. Utilizing a standard percentage of total income to determine parent fees for all childcare programs would ensure lower-income military families are not unfairly impacted by fees. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2024, on the impact of changing the fee structure to a standard percent of total income for parental fees on revenue and on the quality, availability, and accessibility of childcare for families currently enrolled. The report should include recommendations on the ideal standard percentage of total income fees and any changes to the total income categories. The report should also include how additional revenue could increase capacity, hire additional childcare providers, or improve facilities and how those changes would impact the current waitlists.

Fort Drum Cold Weather Pay

The committee recognizes the importance of the 10th Mountain Division and the role the division plays in manning, equipping, and organizing to fight and win in cold weather environments. One of the division's priorities is to instill alpine readiness in their service members by institutionalizing pride in the alpine warrior culture, increasing military mountaineering skills, and conducting collective training in alpine cold weather environments. Therefore, the committee supports the division's efforts to increase proficiency in cold weather environments by improving the Army's capability and readiness of its personnel operating in such regions. The committee also believes the personnel stationed at Fort Drum operate in a cold weather location.

Gap between Hiring Authority and Human Resource Implementation

The committee remains concerned about the lack of childcare professionals available to work in the Department of Defense's child development programs, specifically for infant and toddler care. While the committee has continued to give the Department various authorities and additional tools to bring on staff, the committee has been made aware there may be a disconnect between the hiring authorities granted to expedite the hiring processes and how the human resource functions that process the application.

Therefore, the committee directs the service secretaries to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2024, on the following:

(1) in how many instances has the Department utilized direct hiring authority, on the spot hiring authority, or transfer authority for the purposes of hiring child development center (CDC) staff;

(2) how many accepted offers of employment resulted from each authority;

(3) the average length of time between accepted offer and start date for childcare workers, by authority; and

(4) the timeline for each stage in the hiring process of CDC staff over the last 5 years and any specific causes for fluctuations in processing times; and

(5) delays over 20 days in hiring once the authority has been utilized.

Guam Overseas Cost of Living Allowance Adjustment Report

The committee is concerned that reductions in the Overseas Cost of Living Allowance in Guam would have a negative impact on quality of life for servicemembers, and have an outsized impact on the local economy. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, by December 1, 2023, outlining what authorities the Secretary of Defense has to prevent a reduction in the Overseas Cost of Living Allowance for service members in Guam, and how economic factors including Typhoon Mawar and shipping challenges have been factored into any adjustment to the Overseas Cost of Living Allowance for Guam.

Housing Oversight Positions Across Services

The committee understands that across the services, each department designates either a service member or civilian to oversee barracks issues across installations. This position, however, is not uniform across the services. In some cases, when a service member is performing this duty at an installation, the duty is collateral and therefore not the primary priority of the service member. In other cases, a civilian may be designated to oversee barracks issues, but there may be a shortage of civilians to hire for the position. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2024, on the positions that serve as the designee to oversee military barracks. This briefing should include the following:

(1) Position and/or grade of the civilian and/or service member who oversees military barracks;

(2) Roles and responsibilities of the designee;

(3) Explanation of how individuals are chosen for this role, including if previous experience in housing oversight is required;

(4) Training required for this role;

(5) Other duties performed by this individual that are unrelated to housing including instances that this is a collateral position for service members and subsequently, how many hours are allocated for their oversight role;

(6) Instances that the position has been vacant for longer than 3 months; and

(7) The reporting structure for this position to amplify oversight concerns.

Improvements to the Department of Defense Military Spouse Employment Partnership Program

The committee is aware that military spouse employment remains a significant concern and that one of the tools to assist military spouses seeking employment is the Department of Defense Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP). Since its inception in 2011, the over 600 MSEP partners have hired more than 250,000 spouses. The committee views this as a positive trajectory and would like to build on this success. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024, on how the Department intends to improve and advance the successes of MSEP. Specific elements of the report should include:

(1) MSEP communication and outreach efforts to spouses and partners;

(2) utilization of existing authorities to prioritize and/or incentivize spouse hiring;

(3) a review of remote and telework employment opportunities; and

(4) any challenges to this program related to specific duty locations, in other words overseas.

Military Survivors

The committee notes that when a military department concerned receives notification of the death of a retired member, Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS)-Cleveland is notified and then in cases where funds were deposited after the date of death, DFAS reclaims the outstanding payments. The committee is concerned that when a military retiree dies, and they have a spouse or any family member who is a joint holder on the account, this automatic reclamation of funds creates an undue burden on the family of the deceased at an already stressful and emotional time. This clawback of funds can also occur before the payment of Survivor Benefit Plan begins, leaving a surviving spouse or family member in a potentially precarious financial situation. The committee notes that in general, when the military department has made overpayments to service members and must reclaim funds, the department has the authority to institute a payment plan to reclaim payments over a period of time instead of all at once. However, the committee notes that in cases when a retiree dies and funds must be reclaimed, a repayment plan over time would alleviate the financial stresses for surviving families when they are at their most vulnerable.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024, on the following:

(1) process by which retired service members and their families are informed of the potential clawback/repayment resulting from the death of the service member;

(2) process by which spouses are educated and enrolled in the Survivor Benefit Plan;

(3) how information about the impacts of holding joint accounts may affect retired service members or their beneficiaries;

(4) why the department does not apply the same payment plan process in the case of the death of a retired service member;

(5) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Month of the Military Child

The committee is aware that more than 1,600,000 children are connected to the military across the United States. It is only fitting that we take time to recognize their contribution, celebrate their spirit, and pay tribute to military children and youth for their commitment, their struggles and their unconditional support of our troops. When someone joins the military, it's a family commitment to our country and children are heroes in their own way.

The committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense to highlight and promote April each year as Month of the Military Child and urges all citizens, business, and government leaders to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that honor, support, and show appreciation for military children.

Navy Junior Enlisted Unaccompanied Housing Shortfalls

The committee is aware that the Navy is experiencing shortfalls in unaccompanied housing which forces sailors to live aboard their assigned ships while they are in port and in the yard for repair. The committee is concerned that these conditions do not provide sailors the quality of life they need to effectively do their jobs and have a negative impact on the resiliency and readiness of the force. The committee notes that the Navy is on track to miss its recruiting goals for the current fiscal year and believes that there must be meaningful progress made on improving the quality of life for unaccompanied sailors. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 12, 2024, on efforts to increase unaccompanied housing capacity in the Navy. The brief should include the following information:

(1) the locations where the shortfalls are most acute;

(2) the estimated number of sailors, by location, forced to live aboard their ships due to a shortfall in unaccompanied housing;

(3) the estimated funding required to restore the homeport ashore program by location;

(4) near-term solutions that would increase unaccompanied housing capacity within one year;

(5) the estimated impact that privatizing unaccompanied housing would have on capacity shortfalls; and

(6) additional statutory authorities required to privatize unaccompanied housing.

Navy Quality of Life Programs Dashboard

The committee is concerned that resources for maintaining and improving the quality of life for service members and their families are underutilized by service members. One factor that may impact underutilization is that service members and their families are unaware of or find it difficult to access these resources. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024, on the feasibility of developing an electronic dashboard to track quality of life programs and their utilization rate. This briefing should include the cost of creating such a dashboard and articulate the value added to the service. The quality of life issues to be considered for the dashboard and this briefing should include:

(1) childcare;

(2) access to healthcare;

(3) education;

(4) housing and spouse employment; and

(5) any others the Secretary determines appropriate.

In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 28,

2024, on how quality of life issues impact service members assigned to naval vessels undergoing refueling and complex overhaul, such as the USS George Washington, and what the Navy has done to mitigate such impacts.

Online School Choice for Military Families

The committee remains concerned with the unprecedented recruiting and retention challenges facing the Department of Defense and how military family quality of life issues rank among service members' biggest considerations. The committee understands that one of the consistent areas of concern among military families considering staying in the military is ensuring their children have access to consistent quality education. The committee is aware that the devastating impact of the COVID pandemic on children, who lost immeasurable instructional time due to school disruption, has only compounded the problem. With frequent permanent changes of station, often occurring during the middle of the academic year, military families are often faced with an unfair choice: separate the family until the end of the academic year or disrupt their children's education. The committee understands that the average military child can expect to attend between six and nine different schools before high school graduation. The committee believes that the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) should explore all feasible alternatives to ensure continuity of education for military dependents, including alternatives that allow children to maintain the same curriculum and instruction during moves, particularly in overseas locations.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives no later than November 1, 2024, on the following issues:

(1) the potential school options, including virtual education, available to K-12 military dependents whose military sponsors are re-assigned during the academic year;

(2) the potential school options, including virtual education, available to K-12 military dependents whose military sponsors are stationed overseas;

(3) the potential school options available to K-12 military dependents who, because of a short-term illness or injury, are unable to attend in-person instruction;

(4) the potential costs associated with offering full-time and part-time virtual schooling options to K-12 military dependents, either through DODEA or through contracts with private virtual schools; and

(5) any other matters the Secretary may deem relevant.

Quality of Life Concerns at Military Installations in Alaska

The committee is aware of the challenges that service members and families face while serving at remote locations in the United States and overseas. With the rapidly growing strategic significance of the Artic region, the committee is concerned that servicemembers and dependent families stationed in Alaska continue to experience significant quality of life challenges that negatively impact

the morale, resilience, and readiness of the force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force, to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 29, 2023, on quality-of-life conditions at military installations in Alaska. The briefing should include the following information for each location:

(1) shortfalls relating to healthcare accessibility, including specialty providers, at military treatment facilities and through TRICARE;

(2) shortfalls regarding the availability of childcare services, including providers, child development centers, and in-home services;

(3) the availability and suitability of housing on and off installation;

(4) the capacity, condition, and ability of military commissaries to support the local military population with fresh and nutritious food;

(5) current incentive pay and allowances for servicemembers stationed in Alaska and recommendations to improve readiness, retention and morale through targeted financial incentives and allowances; and

(6) a prioritized list of facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization and military construction projects with estimated costs to address critical quality of life challenges.

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Crews Tax Relief

The committee is concerned that remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) crews are conducting combat missions and experiencing many of the stressors of combat; however, they are not currently eligible to earn the same tax-free income as those who are physically in a combat zone. Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) a comparison of the duties between RPA crews supporting operations from domestic locations or those in combat zones;

(2) a comparison of the income disparities between RPA crews and those who are physically in a combat zone;

(3) an assessment on where the authority lies to expand the Combat Zone Tax Exclusion eligibility and rationale for how the Department of Defense is exercising them; and

(4) any additional information the Secretary determines appropriate.

Report on School Meal Direct Certification

The committee is concerned about the barriers facing military families in accessing free- and reduced-price school meals. Participants qualify based on family income, but service members' housing allowance is considered income and often pushes them out of eligibility. Military families also frequently relocate, and additional applications and paperwork dissuade families from applying. The Department has already collected household income data for the Basic Needs

Allowance program and has access to the servicemember income data for families that have not applied for the Basic Needs Allowance program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than October 1, 2024, on the feasibility and cost of implementing direct certification for military dependents. Direct certification is the process through which state agencies and school districts certify children for free school meals based on documentation from other state or local program officials, without the need for the household to submit an application. The report shall examine

(1) The number of military dependents eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals, broken down by demographic groups including race, ethnicity, gender, and military rank;

(2) If and how the Department can use data collected for the Basic Needs Allowance for direct certification for school meals;

(3) How the Department could use service member income to determine eligibility for families that have not applied for the Basic Needs Allowance, including by disregarding other household income;

(4) Any upfront cost or data improvements necessary to share family eligibility with state nutrition agencies and school districts;

(5) How the Department would implement a direct certification program for school meals at Department of Defense Education Activity schools;

(6) An estimate of the number of military dependents who would gain access to school meals who would not have filled out a school meal application without direct certification;

(7) How many more military dependents would be eligible for free- and reduced-price school meals if basic allowance for housing (BAH) were eliminated from the calculation of household income,

(8) How many more military dependents would be eligible for free- and reduced-price school meals if the calculation of household income did not include non-service member income.

Review of Basic Allowance for Subsistence

The committee is especially concerned with the reported food insecurity issue within the Department of Defense. If the Department survey methods and RAND Corporation analysis are accurate, some 25 percent of the force is considered food insecure at some level. The committee sees this as unacceptable and a crisis that the Secretary of Defense must address and solve. The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that addresses the following elements:

(1) a review of how the Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) amount is determined;

(2) rationale for why the BAS rates are limited to only enlisted and officer and do not take into account income disparities between junior and senior service members;

(3) consideration for establishing no less than three different BAS rates for enlisted personnel based on rank and income;

(4) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

Review of Mental Health Services Available at Schools Operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity

The committee is concerned about whether military children attending Department of Defense Education Activity Schools (DODEA) have adequate resources to meet their mental health needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the current state of mental health services available at schools operated by DODEA. The briefing should include the following information at a minimum:

(1) number and type of mental health providers serving children attending schools operated by the DODEA, including staff such as school psychologists, school counselors, and other individuals providing mental health support;

(2) an assessment of whether and to what extent the mental health services available at such schools align with the applicable national recommendations; and

(3) an assessment of the ratio of students to mental health staff as described in (1) in such schools.

Review of the Basic Needs Allowance

The committee is especially concerned about the reported food insecurity issue within the Department of Defense. If the Department survey methods and RAND Corporation analysis are accurate, some 25 percent of the force is considered food insecure at some level. The committee sees this as unacceptable and a crisis that the Secretary of Defense must address and solve. The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that addresses the following elements:

(1) a review of the adequacy of the Basic Needs Allowance (BNA) framework and recommendations for gathering more accurate and timely data that will produce more targeted and specified benefits to service members;

(2) the reporting mechanisms available for service members to report food insecurity;

(3) the removal of the Basic Allowance for Housing from the overall BNA eligibility calculation and how many service members would benefit;

(4) other barriers to service member application for or receipt of the BNA;

(5) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

Review of Unpaid and Delayed Payments to Service Members

The committee notes that the Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee recently published their findings on reducing military suicides. One of their highest priority recommendations is to conduct a comprehensive review of the magnitude of unpaid and delayed payments to service members and their families and provide recommendations for improving efficiencies. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2024, on a comprehensive review of the scope of unpaid and delayed payments to service members and their families, and provide recommendations for improving efficiencies. The report shall assess the following:

(1) the average, median, and lower and upper bounds of non-reimbursed, out-of-pocket costs, and the types of such costs, associated with permanent change of station (PCS) moves;

(2) the average, median, and lower and upper bounds of the time from which a service member submits his/her reimbursement forms and they are fully paid, as well as how this varies by the type of reimbursement and rank;

(3) the frequency by which regular payments, scheduled to occur on the 1st and 15th of each month, are delayed and factors that may be associated with delays (for example, a recent PCS);

(4) the frequency of overpayments and resulting recoupment processes and the average, median, and upper bounds of subsequent periods without pay resulting from these errors.

Standardization of Permissible Costs for Department of Defense Credentialing Programs

The committee notes that since its inception in 2015, the Department of Defense credentialing program has provided service members the opportunity to obtain credentials that enhance their skills and qualifications both during and after their military service. However, the committee is concerned that as the credentialing program has been implemented, the services have interpreted the permissible covered costs differently. This has led to a great disparity between the services regarding this important benefit. The committee notes that section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations regarding this program that apply uniformly to the Armed Forces to the extent practicable. In addition, the definition of expenses under this section includes expenses for classroom instruction, hands-on training (and associated materials), manuals, study guides and materials, textbooks, processing fees, and test fees and related fees.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, that addresses the following:

(1) what costs are covered by each of the services for service member credentialing;

(2) an explanation for the disparities between the services, and any justification for why the disparities exist;

(3) a plan to ensure each service reimburses service members for credentialing expenses, consistent with the statutory definition, for classroom instruction, hands-on training (and associated materials), manuals, study guides and materials, textbooks, processing fees, and test fees and related fees.

The plan shall ensure that service members are able to receive reimbursement for expenses associated with foundational credentials, consistent with the Army's current practice.

Status Report of Implementation of the Blended Retirement System

The House Committee on Armed Services recognizes that 2023 will mark the Fifth Anniversary of the Department of Defense's implementation of the Blended Retirement System (BRS) as enacted in Title Six, Subtitle D, Part I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). The committee commends the Department for its efforts to ensure that younger servicemembers have the proper access to robust financial security training for retirement and directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a Fifth Anniversary report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the status of BRS implementation by December 1, 2023. Such report shall analyze any data collected on the impacts of current training modules, include quantifiable outcomes that assess the impact of the Department's current financial security training from the year prior to implementation through 2023, and detail an action plan that outlines additional tools and/or resources needed by the Department to further increase positive outcomes in enhancing financial literacy training for our servicemembers.

Supporting Commissaries

The committee recognizes that Department of Defense commissaries serve as a quality of life benefit for military families. During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, commissaries provided a secure and reliable pipeline for healthy and safe food to reach vulnerable communities, especially in overseas areas and remote bases in the United States where access to groceries off base was severely constrained or nonexistent. The Department moved quickly to designate commissaries as "mission essential" aimed at leveraging the military transportation and support structure to ensure that this safe and reliable food source continued to provide relief to military families at a time when international borders were blocked, distribution centers were threatened with closure, and military family travel on and off base was severely limited. Additionally, the dedicated supply chain for commissaries took extraordinary measures to ensure consistent and reliable shipments of these vital food products at a time when restricted allocation of critical food products resulted in increased uncertainty for military families. Further, military families are being impacted by inflation with food costs being the most persistent and heightened

inflationary factor. The commissary benefit was created and is specifically targeted toward providing relief for high food costs. Commissaries provide consistent savings on groceries for military families, especially those lower ranking service members who are most financially distressed. Congress has recognized the vital role of commissaries and the committee moved to increase funding for commissaries to provide further pricing relief. The committee commends the Department of Defense for emphasizing the vital commissary role and urges continued support of the commissary benefit.

Supporting Military Children with Special Education

The committee notes the military lifestyle can make navigating the world of disability and special education an overwhelming process for military families. The committee believes incorporating educational benchmarks in a training program will be beneficial to families as they make a permanent change of station to keep their Exceptional Family Member Program dependents on track educationally.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than June 1, 2024, on the feasibility of establishing a special education training program for all providers who work with Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) families. The training program shall assess the best ways for the various providers who interact with these families to communicate the long-term educational outcomes for the enrolled family member. The various providers to be considered for the training program include military and civilian medical providers; school liaison offices; and anyone else who might support the EFMP.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—BASIC PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND LEAVE

Section 601—Parental Leave Parity for Members of Certain Reserve Components of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize leave for members of certain components of the Armed Forces.

Section 602—Expansion of Authority of the Secretary of a Military Department to Pay a Member Who Is Absent without Leave or Over Leave for Such Absence

This section would allow the service secretaries authority to continue to pay a service member if they are absent through no fault of their own.

Section 603—Report on Modernized Retirement System

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report regarding implementation of the modernized retirement system.

SUBTITLE B—BONUS AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Section 611—One-Year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities

This section would extend, through December 31, 2024, income replacement payments for Reserve Component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for Active Duty service; two critical recruitment and retention incentive programs for Reserve Component healthcare professionals; accession and retention incentives for nuclear-qualified officers; and the consolidated special and incentive pay authorities.

Section 612—Authorization of Monthly Bonus Pay for a Junior Member of the Uniformed Services during Calendar Year 2024

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to pay a bonus to service members as economic conditions dictate.

Section 613—Determination of Cold Weather Location for Purposes of Assignment or Special Duty Pay

This section would require the Secretary concerned to determine the locations that qualify for cold weather assignment or special duty pay.

SUBTITLE C—ALLOWANCES

Section 621—Basic Needs Allowance: Exclusion of Basic Allowance for Housing from the Calculation of Gross Household Income of an Eligible Member of the Armed Forces

This section would remove the Basic Allowance for Housing from the calculation of service member eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance.

Section 622—Improved Calculation of Basic Allowance for Housing for Junior Enlisted Members

This section would provide for methodological parity among military pay grades and greater flexibility to adequately respond to the housing estimation challenges posed by rapidly changing housing market conditions across the United States.

Section 623—Expansion of Authority of a Commanding Officer to Authorize a Basic Allowance for Housing for a Member Performing Initial Field or Sea Duty

This section would give commanding officers the authority to grant Basic Allowance for Housing to junior service members when they determine it is in the best interest of the member and the command.

Section 624—Dual Basic Allowance for Housing for Training

This section would authorize dual basic allowance for housing for Reserve Component members for training.

Section 625—Basic Allowance for Housing: Pilot Program to Outsource Rate Calculation

This section would establish a pilot program to improve the accuracy of the Basic Allowance for Housing rate calculation.

Section 626—Independent Assessment of Housing for Military Personnel in Guam

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center for an independent assessment of housing of military personnel assigned to duty stations in Guam.

Section 627—Briefings on Pilot Program on Hiring of Special Needs Inclusion Coordinators for Department of Defense Child Development Centers

This section would amend section 576(d) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to include a more robust quarterly briefing requirement to ensure implementation is on track and being closely monitored.

SUBTITLE D—FAMILY READINESS AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Section 631—Modifications to Transitional Compensation for Dependents of Members Separated for Dependent Abuse

This section would modify transitional compensation requirements for dependents.

Section 632—Lodging Expenses for Dependents of Members Separated for Dependent Abuse

This section would enable the Secretary of Defense to provide lodging expenses for dependents of members separated for abuse.

Section 633—Access to Commissary and Exchange Privileges for Remarried Surviving Spouses

This section would restore access to commissary stores and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation retail facilities to certain surviving spouses who remarried.

Section 634—Authority for Peer Mentoring Program for Military Dependents

This section would permit the establishment of a peer mentoring program for dependents of military service members.

Section 635—Expansion of Qualifying Events for Which a Member of the Uniformed Services May Be Reimbursed for Spousal Relicensing or Business Costs Due to the Member's Relocation

This section would expand eligibility for reimbursement of qualified licensure, certification, and business relocation costs incurred by military spouses in certain cases.

Section 636—Student Loan Deferment for Dislocated Military Spouses

This section would provide student loan deferment for relocated military spouses.

Section 637—Grants to Assist Caregivers in Military Families

This section would establish, subject to appropriations, a program to award grants to nonprofit organizations focusing on alleviating the burdens faced by caregivers in military families. Further, this section would spell out amounts, duration, and use of funds criteria.

Section 638—MySTeP: Provision Online and in Multiple Languages

This section would allow the Military Spouse Transition Program (MySTeP) to be offered online in English, Spanish, Tagalog, and the rest of the 10 most commonly spoken languages in the United States.

SUBTITLE E—CHILD CARE

Section 641—Increase in the Target Funding Level for Military Child Care

This section would increase the target funding level for military child care.

Section 642—Recurring Review and Revision of Pay for Military Child Care Employees

This section would establish a recurring review of pay for child care employees not less than once every 5 years.

Section 643—Discounted Child Care for Child Care Employees of the Department of Defense

This section would provide a 100 percent discount on military child care for the first child and at least a 50 percent discount for the second child of a Department of Defense child care employee.

Section 644—Expansion of Pilot Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces for In-Home Child Care

This section would expand the in-home childcare pilot program to military families stationed in remote areas where service members are challenged to find suitable childcare providers and services due to shortages, including Fort Drum, New York; Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico; Naval Air Station Lemoore, California; and Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, California.

Section 645—Wait Times for Child Care Services Provided through Military Child Development Centers: Publication; Feasibility of Certain Improvement

This section would require the Department of Defense to publish and maintain a website for waiting lists for child care services at military child development centers and report on the feasibility of the use of the Department of the Air Force Child and Youth Programs Business Management System across all the services.

Section 646—Study on Effects of Child Care on Readiness and Retention

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the impact of accessible, affordable child care on readiness and retention.

SUBTITLE F—DEPENDENT EDUCATION

Section 651—Rights of Parents of Children Attending Schools Operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity

This section would codify the rights of parents of children attending schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

Section 652—Certain Assistance to Local Educational Agencies That Benefit Dependents of Military and Civilian Personnel

This section would authorize $50.0 million for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies with military dependent students, and $20.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities.

Section 653—Verification of Reporting of Eligible Federally Connected Children for Purposes of Federal Impact Aid Programs

This section would require verification of reporting of eligible federally connected children for purposes of Federal impact aid programs.

Section 654—Financial Literacy Education in Schools Operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity

This section would require that each student of a high school operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity complete a dedicated course of instruction in financial literacy as a prerequisite to graduate from high school.

Section 655—Pilot Program for Routine Mental Health Check-Ups in Schools Operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and implement a pilot program to provide routine mental health check-ups for students with parental consent in covered Department of Defense Education Activity schools. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements with federally funded community behavioral health clinics for the purposes of establishing a comprehensive referral process.

Section 656—Briefings on Implementation of Universal Pre-Kindergarten Programs

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide quarterly briefings to the committee on various aspects of the development of universal pre-kindergarten and its impact on co-located child development centers.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

9-8-8 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline Awareness

The committee is concerned that service members and their families may be unaware of the recently implemented 9-8-8 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline,

which is now active across the United States. When people call, text, or chat 9-8-8, they are connected to trained counselors that will listen, understand how their problems are affecting them, provide support, and connect them to resources if necessary. Military suicides outpace deaths in war operations since 9/11, so it is critically important the Department of Defense, in coordination with the military services, engages in a proactive outreach campaign to ensure service members have access to the care they need, when they need it.

Access to Military and Dependent Mental Health Care

The committee is aware TRICARE has a challenge in having a range of specialty care providers and this is particularly evident with mental health care providers. The committee is concerned that these challenges with TRICARE are exacerbating the access to quality mental health care for service members and their families. The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense has access to various authorities to address a wide range of these challenges. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, on:

(1) an analysis of the average timeline to credential potential TRICARE mental health service providers in comparison to the credentialing timeline of other major insurance networks, including Medicare. The analysis should include TRICARE data identifying application returns, method of notification to applicants and frequency of notifications to potential providers the network application process has been returned, and method of feedback TRICARE provides to potential providers and resolution processes;

(2) an analysis of the average timeline to process provider payments with respect to claims;

(3) an assessment of whether TRICARE has utilized authorities outlined in Manual Part 199.14 to increase reimbursement rates in certain geographic locations; and what corrective measures have been taken since the 2013 Government Accountability Office findings specifically with regard to finding civilian mental health care providers and reimbursement rates;

(4) the status of implementing the recommendations found in Department of Defense Inspector General Report 2020-112 and the estimated implementation date for any recommendations that have not yet been implemented; and

(5) an assessment of what, if any, additional authorities and resources may be needed by the Department to effectively address the issue of timely access to mental health care for Active Duty service members and their families.

Annual Health Screening Review

The committee understands the Department of Defense Periodic Health Assessment is frequently updated to reflect the latest medical information that may impact service members. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense

to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Service and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) the process and method by which changes are made to the Periodic Health Assessment;

(2) the average frequency by which changes are made; and

(3) whether the following changes to the Periodic Health Assessment have been considered: (a) instituting annual sports physicals for all uniformed members of the Department of Defense; (b) requiring annual blood screening; (c) requiring intermittent lab work on individuals if they have consecutively taken a prescription for more than 9 months; (d) annual mental health screening.

Army Combat Fitness Test

The committee acknowledges the U.S. Army has made changes to the Army Combat Fitness Test (ACFT) since it was originally launched in 2021. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024. The briefing shall include:

(1) impacts the ACFT has had on recruitment and retention;

(2) relevant data, statistics, and a comparison of the various evolutions of the ACFT to date; and

(3) how the new ACFT is in compliance with the requirement in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Army Strategic Management System

The Strategic Management System is a performance management tool available to all Department of the Army organizations and components. The Strategic Management System offers ways to create performance metrics and display metrics for decision makers. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that shall include the following:

(1) an inventory of total Army users of the Strategic Management System tool over the past 10 years;

(2) an overview of the past three contracts the Army issued for the Strategic Management System tool;

(3) a description of the Army's plan to utilize the Strategic Management System tool across Army installations to better track and mitigate incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other harmful behaviors;

(4) a justification for the difference of increased Army end user utilization of the Strategic Management System and the declining long-term resource allocation to the Strategic Management System at the program office level;

(5) a breakdown of Strategic Management System requirements across the Army enterprise and a funding plan to meet those requirements; and

(6) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

The committee further directs that the viewpoints of the following Army organizations shall be included in the briefing: Army Resiliency Directorate; Office of Business Transformation; and Army Contracting Command.

Athletic Trainers to Provide Services under the TRICARE Program

The committee understands the services sometimes use athletic trainers in various capacities to provide training and support for service members in certain situations. However, under TRICARE, athletic trainers are not a recognized paramedical provider. Moreover, TRICARE does not allow for reimbursement of services rendered by athletic trainers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) the current use of athletic trainers in the services, to include the type of services and locations where these are provided;

(2) the cost of providing these services;

(3) any data showing the effect or impact of athletic trainers over the last 10 years;

(4) the rationale for why athletic trainer services are not part of the TRICARE benefit; and

(5) the process by which athletic trainers could be considered as part of the TRICARE benefit.

Availability of Autoinjectors for the Warfighter for Chemical and Nerve Agent Exposure

The committee recognizes that the threat of chemical weapons and nerve agents persists within the operating environment. Although United States military personnel have not been exposed to these agents, they continue to operate within close proximity while supporting our allies and partners worldwide. The Department of Defense has long fielded countermeasures against such agents to best ensure the safety of our men and women in uniform. The committee also recognizes the importance of maintaining an adequate and functional stockpile of chemical weapon and nerve agent countermeasures to support the warfighter. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, by March 1, 2024, that includes the following:

(1) a full review of the Department's current stockpile, including an assessment of the use of shelf-life extensions for autoinjectors beyond their expiration date;

(2) an overview of the Department's plan to replace the outdated diazepam with the midazolam autoinjectors;

(3) the Department's plan to field the necessary amount of chemical weapon and nerve agent countermeasures to support the total force and a replenishment

plan to ensure timely replacement of expired pharmaceutical ingredients or expired autoinjectors;

(4) the Department's process for approving shelf-life extensions, including how the Department verifies mechanical reliability; and

(5) recommendations for the future procurement and sustained replenishment of all autoinjector variants.

Biobanking Feasibility Briefing

The committee recognizes the potential benefits of utilizing biobanking procedures to better understand a servicemembers resilience to traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder throughout their career. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study provided to the House Committee on Armed Services on the possibility of implementing a pilot program within the Department of Defense focused on determining the potential benefits of biobanking to the health of servicemembers no later than February 1, 2024. This briefing should include:

(1) determination of the privacy needs such a pilot program would entail;

(2) facilities and procedures needed to conduct the pilot program;

(3) selection or volunteer criteria for those to participate in the pilot program;

(4) cost analysis of implementation of the pilot program; and

(5) procedures around maintaining and storage biobank personal health data; to included cybersecurity and physical security of the data.

Briefing on AI-Generated Broad Spectrum Anti-infective Peptides to Counter Antibiotic Resistance

The committee notes recent artificial intelligence-generated developments focused on peptide development and the potential use of broad-spectrum anti-infective peptides to treat antibiotic-resistant infection. The committee recognizes the work of the Global Emerging Infections Surveillance (GEIS) program and its history of infectious disease surveillance, prevention, and response as well as its work with other Department of Defense programs such as the Military Infectious Disease Research Program (MIDRP) to address emerging infectious diseases including antibiotic-resistant diseases and infections.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024 on efforts and progress made to develop this type of peptide approach and whether the research may have other relevant applications to include treatment of diseases, infections, open fractures, burns, radiation injuries, and emerging biological threats.

Briefing on Breast Cancer Screening

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, that details the number of screenings and diagnostic breast imaging performed on all beneficiaries from October 1, 2022 through January 30, 2023 between the age of 30 to 65 by type of imaging, including mammograms, breast ultrasounds, and MRIs, billed to TRICARE, and the cost of these screenings to the Department and the patient if they are not on active duty. Additionally, we request the briefing include the amount of out-of-pocket costs billed to the Department and patients who were screened outside of military treatment facilities.

Briefing on the Impact of Glioblastomas on Active Duty Service Members and Veterans

The committee notes that glioblastomas are the third most common cause of cancer related deaths among Active Duty service members, behind colon cancer and leukemia. According to Department of Veterans Affairs and National Institutes of Health data, glioblastomas occur at a rate 26% higher than that found in the general population among post-9/11 veterans who deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. In a study by the American Society of Clinical Oncology, they note that glioblastoma rates were two times higher than those in the non-military population. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to brief the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than April 5, 2024, on the following regarding glioblastomas among Active Duty service members:

(1) the percentage of Active Duty service members and veterans diagnosed with a glioblastoma over the last 20 years;

(2) ways the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs are working to diagnose and treat glioblastoma; and

(3) what additional resources the Departments need to treat glioblastomas.

Cell-Based Recombinant Technologies

The committee recognizes that viruses like influenza negatively impact soldier health, training, and overall military readiness. The committee also understands the majority of influenza vaccine doses utilized by the Department of Defense are derived from an egg-based manufacturing production process which is dependent on an adequate supply of eggs that can be susceptible to environmental and disease threats. The committee notes the recent impact that avian influenza has had on egg production and the associated inflationary impacts. Egg-based influenza vaccine manufacturing can also lead to egg adaptation which may introduce mutations that render the final vaccine less effective. Additionally, nearly 50 percent of egg-based influenza vaccines are manufactured overseas due to insufficient domestic production capacities. These factors can all introduce risks to the nation's ability to address both seasonal and pandemic influenza. Moreover, the committee recognizes that the National Influenza Vaccine Modernization Strategy

recommends the U.S. Government transition to innovative and domestically manufactured influenza vaccines, many of which received funding from the U.S. Government for development, which are designed to provide an exact match to World Health Organization-selected strains. Advanced manufacturing techniques, including those derived from cell-based and recombinant technologies, may create more effective influenza vaccines, have significantly shorter manufacturing times, be readily supported by the U.S. vaccine manufacturing industrial base, and not rely on a supply chain of eggs. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to procure domestically produced influenza vaccines derived from cell-based and recombinant technologies to ensure readiness of our military forces.

Chiropractic Care in the TRICARE Program

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not included chiropractic care as part of the TRICARE health benefit for all beneficiaries, especially considering chiropractic care is popular among Active Duty service members for its holistic approach to medicine and pain relief that does not require the use of prescription drugs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the following regarding chiropractic care:

(1) an overview of the current chiropractic health care program benefit for service members;

(2) whether the chiropractic care program has resulted in improved health outcomes and satisfaction for service members using the current program;

(3) the anticipated cost of including chiropractic care for all beneficiaries as part of the TRICARE health benefit; and

(4) the estimated time it would take to implement chiropractic care as part of the TRICARE health benefit.

Combat Casualty Care

The committee commends the Department of Defense for expanding strategies to maintain the readiness of defense medical providers. Future conflicts will differ substantially from those of the past decades, placing strenuous demands on providers managing dispersed, high-volume casualties in large-scale combat operations. In the absence of ongoing real-world engagements, expert medical support of future conventional operations is dependent on frequent, meaningful training enhanced by advanced medical simulation for skills maintenance and expansion. New medical simulation requirements are needed to effectively address combat casualty care performance maintenance in these highly challenging scenarios. Specific considerations should be made for medics and other first responders performing life-saving procedures in austere environments and providers performing advanced procedures in operational theaters.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the Department's investment in a plan for the expansion of advanced medical simulation technologies and programs to provide sustainability of medical skill sets critical to the support of future conventional combat operations and how these efforts may be supported through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs.

Comptroller General Report on Perinatal Mental Health in the Military

The committee seeks information on the services available to members of the Armed Forces and their families experiencing perinatal mental health conditions. The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of related Department of Defense efforts, to the extent reliable data are available, including:

(1) an assessment of the availability of perinatal mental health care within the Defense Health Agency (DHA) medical treatment facilities and the TRICARE provider network, including an assessment of the availability of providers with a Perinatal Mental Health Certification; and

(2) a review of the specific training, certification, and resources the Defense Health Agency makes available to obstetric and pediatric providers regarding perinatal mental health conditions.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024, on preliminary findings, with a report to follow by a date mutually agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Awareness Training in the Department of Defense

Recent Government Accountability Office and Naval Audit Service reports have identified gaps in the Department of Defense's provision and tracking of suicide prevention training. Therefore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 1, 2024, on the following regarding mental health awareness and suicide prevention training in the military:

(1) identification of the statutory, Department-wide, and military service requirements for such training, to include corresponding class titles, intended audiences, and desired learning outcomes;

(2) identification of any additional mental health awareness and suicide prevention training required of leadership positions in both the officer and enlisted ranks;

(3) the extent to which the Department and the military services have ensured the timely completion of training;

(4) an analysis of the effectiveness of the various trainings; and

(5) any recommendations for the provision and tracking of suicide prevention and mental health awareness training.

Comptroller General Study on the Feasibility of Administering Comprehensive Mental Health Exams for Service Members

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, as well as the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, not later than March 1, 2024, on the feasibility and advisability of implementing comprehensive mental health exams for transitioning members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and whether it would have an effect on helping to prevent suicide. The report should, at minimum, include the following:

(a) an analysis of whether the questions that comprise the Department of Defense's separation mental health assessment adequately consider risk factors and warning signs that lead to suicide;

(b) an analysis of whether the questions that comprise the Department of Affairs' mental health exams adequately consider risk factors and warning signs that lead to suicide;

(c) the suicide rates among individuals who are administered separation mental health assessment by the Department of Defense, to cover the last five years;

(d) the suicide rates among individuals who are administered the mental health exam administered by the Department of Veteran's Affairs to cover the last five years;

(e) an analysis of potential impacts on the national veterans suicide rate should the Department of Defense implement separation mental health assessments, to reflect the Department of Veterans' Affairs mental health exam model, for all transitioning servicemembers;

(f) an evaluation of the Department of Defense's capacity to conduct thorough separation mental health assessments, to reflect the Department of Veterans' Affairs mental health exam model, through Military Treatment Facilities or various contracts;

(g) an update on the Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs' progress and hurdles toward implementing the Joint Action Plan established by Executive Order 13822.

COVID-19 Era Telehealth Suicide Prevention Services

The committee understands that at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Defense made several temporary updates to the TRICARE benefit regarding telehealth. These temporary policy updates allowed service members and beneficiaries to receive care safely during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department of Defense has since updated these telehealth policies and some of

these services are no longer offered. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, on the impact that the repeal of TRICARE benefit changes to COVID-19 telehealth services had on service member and beneficiary utilization of mental health counseling and related services; the cost of these services; and the effect restoring COVID-19 telehealth services would have on the TRICARE benefit.

Department of Defense Briefing Regarding Tricare Coverage of Traction Alopecia

Building a military that is responsive to the needs of its servicemembers is necessary to ensure that our Armed Forces are able to recruit and retain a strong and capable fighting force that reflects the values of the Nation it serves. However, our Armed Forces have at times struggled to meet that challenge. This is especially true for black women servicemembers who are disproportionately likely to develop hair loss and traction alopecia from adherence to strict standards of military dress. While Tricare covers first-line treatments for traction alopecia, additional treatments exist and have been proven effective but are not yet covered under Tricare. These treatments include wigs, hair replacement surgery, grafts, and other novel treatments. Working to ensure that Tricare is able to provide such treatment and meet the needs of these servicemembers is important to building a strong, resilient fighting force that looks like the Nation it serves. Thus, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives no later than March 1, 2024, concerning the feasibility of including additional novel treatments for traction alopecia as covered treatments under Tricare. This briefing should at minimum address the following topics: (1) costs of adding such a benefit, (2) the number of potential beneficiaries, and (3) whether the Department of Defense has the resources required to offer such treatment.

Department of Defense Prioritization of Medical Countermeasures for Mosquito-Borne Illnesses

The committee has long been concerned about the lack of medical countermeasures to naturally occurring infectious diseases, such as malaria, dengue, and yellow fever. The incidence of infectious disease has dramatically increased as society is more mobile and active. The committee is aware of new technologies under development that could prevent and/or treat some of these conditions. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to appropriately prioritize and ensure service members and their families have access to medical countermeasures, particularly if they are active, deploying to, or stationed in regions where these diseases are endemic.

Dietary Supplement Safety Education to Improve Service Member Readiness

On March 9, 2022, the Department of Defense Instruction 6130.06: "Use of Dietary Supplements in the Department of Defense" was signed. The committee commends the Department of Defense on releasing this instruction which requires dietary supplement safety education for all service members and the prevention of serious medical complications by direct care providers. The committee encourages the Department to continue work on developing and reviewing measures of effectiveness for safe dietary supplements.

Directive to Provide a Report on Illicit Fentanyl Use and Overdose by Service Members

The committee is concerned by reports of increasingly high rates of illicit fentanyl use and overdose among service members and feels that additional data is required to understand the scope of the issue and create a plan to save lives. The committee acknowledges the steps the Department of Defense has taken to collect and evaluate overdose data but believes it is critical to strengthen this effort.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense of the United States to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2023, to assess instances of illicit drug use and the scope of the Department's monitoring and prevention systems including:

(1) instances of drug use and overdose among active duty service members (distinguishing which instances were fentanyl-related);

(2) the use of urinalysis and other tests to monitor illicit drug use and an assessment of their efficacy;

(3) the extent to which fentanyl has contributed to nonfatal overdose and overdose deaths when laced with other, less deadly substances;

(4) the structures in place to prevent retaliation against service members who seek treatment or tell a commanding officer of their illicit fentanyl use;

(5) demographic data of service members affected by fentanyl overdose (including rank);

(6) shortcomings, strategic or budgetary, with the Department's counter narcotics programs around military installations;

(7) thorough review of the support and treatment options offered to a service member who reports addiction or illicit drug use (including any wait times they face before receiving care and the type of care offered across all branches of the Armed Forces);

(8) any other matters the Secretary deems appropriate.

Drop Boxes on Military Installations for Unused Prescription Drugs

Prescription drug drop boxes provide a place where unused prescription drugs can be safely disposed. These permanent boxes prevent prescription and over-the-counter medications from getting into the hands of children and into the waterways. They make sure they are disposed of in a safe, environmentally friendly manner. The committee highly encourages the Department of Defense to continue

to offer a wide number of prescription drug boxes and to expand use wherever possible to assure easy access for service members, beneficiaries, and retirees.

Fertility Testing Report

The Committee acknowledges that deployments and other routine duties of military service often result in the physical separation of military families which is beyond their control. Accordingly, the committee requests a report from the Secretary of Defense no later than February 1, 2024 which assesses the feasibility of providing baseline fertility testing services for Tricare enrollees, including the impact offering such services would have on enrollee satisfaction, recruitment, and retention. The report shall include the potential cost and resources necessary to provide baseline fertility testing, when deemed clinically appropriate by the treating provider, to include semen analysis for men and diagnostics and ultrasounds for women, regardless of diagnosis of infertility.

Heat Casualty and Fatality Prevention in Department of Defense Initial Entry Training

The committee is concerned about the continued health risks posed to soldiers by heat casualties during training and the related costs to the Department of Defense which have been reported to be up to $48 million annually. The committee notes that the special operations community has successfully leveraged the use of oral rehydration solutions to optimize military service member performance and that this practice could bring measurable benefits in the initial entry training setting within the services to reduce the risk of heat-related casualties. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, on the efficacy of medically relevant oral rehydration solutions for prevention of heat casualties in the initial entry training environment. The brief should include:

(1) statistics on the number of heat-related injuries to service members during initial entry trainings;

(2) what measures the Department currently has to prevent heat-related injuries;

(3) how the Department plans to utilize new preventative care programs such as the Training and Doctrine Command Operational Medicine Programs and similar programs across the services to better incorporate preventative care solutions;

(4) data on the benefits of oral rehydration solutions, including those related to cost savings, readiness, and service member wellness in settings that include Special Operations Command, the National Training Center, and any locations where oral rehydration solutions have been used in exertional training.

Illicit Drugs, Counterfeit Drugs, Fentanyl, and Xylazine Awareness and Prevention in the Department of Defense

The committee is concerned about the rampant increase in Fentanyl, Xylazine, and other illicit drugs around the country and within the U.S. military. In 2021, over 70,000 people died from Fentanyl alone in the United States. The committee is concerned that a record number of service members – 21 – died from Fentanyl in 2021. Furthermore, the Department of Defense acknowledged that between 2017-2021, 332 service members passed away due to drugs (more than half of these deaths were due to Fentanyl) and that 15,000 service members overdosed but survived.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2024, on the following regarding illicit and counterfeit drugs, particularly fentanyl and xylazine:

(1) information about new illicit drugs that may be trending in the Armed Forces;

(2) warning signs of illicit drug use;

(3) what measures and supplies the Department has to prevent use and overdose of illicit drugs on military installations and service academies;

(4) how the Department educates servicemembers on the dangers of illicit drugs;

(5) what treatments are available to service members and their families, including how the Department educates their work force on available treatments; and

(6) the Department policies on punishment for use, possession, and distribution of illicit drugs.

Impacts of TRICARE Reimbursement Final Rule on Children's Hospitals

The Committee understands that the Defense Health Agency has issued a final rule to amend TRICARE reimbursement of ambulatory surgery centers and outpatient services for cancer and children's hospitals into an outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS). The Committee is concerned that this change may disproportionately affect children's hospitals that see high volumes of TRICARE patients and will affect the ability of these hospitals to continue to serve pediatric TRICARE patients, leaving some military families and communities without access to the essential services provided in children's hospitals. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a written report no later September 1, 2024 to the House Armed Services Committee with an assessment of access to care changes faced by TRICARE beneficiaries as a result of implementation of this rule.

Medical Countermeasures for Mosquito-Borne Illnesses

The committee has long been concerned about the lack of medical countermeasures to naturally occurring infectious diseases, such as malaria, dengue, yellow fever, etc. The incidence of infectious disease has dramatically increased as society is more mobile and active. The committee is aware of new

technologies under development that could prevent and/or treat some of these conditions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense provide a briefing, no later than January 1, 2024, on the Department's strategy to appropriately prioritize and ensure military men and women and their families have access to medical countermeasures, particularly if they are active, deploying to, or stationed in regions where these diseases are endemic.

Medical examination requirements for service academy applicants in the Northern Mariana Islands

The committee is concerned that applicants to the service academies from the Northern Mariana Islands have had to travel to the Naval hospital in Guam—the nearest military medical facility—to receive a medical examination required by the Department of Defense Medical Examination Review Board to be considered for appointment. Academy applicants have to cover the costs of airfare, lodging, ground transportation, and other expenses. Because of travel restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, Northern Mariana Islands service academy applicants were allowed to be examined by private physicians in their home district, but the cost of the examination was nonrefundable. Applicants to the service academies, eager to lead and serve our nation, should not have to cover costs to fulfill admissions requirements, and should be treated equitably no matter where in the country they reside. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Department of Defense Medical Examination Review Board, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, by December 1, 2023, detailing how the Department would ensure that service academy applicants residing in the Northern Mariana Islands would be able to receive medical examinations in their home district at no cost to the applicant.

Medical Separation Timeline for Limited Duty Sailors Briefing

The committee recognizes that when a service member assigned to limited duty is unable to recover from an injury, they must be medically separated from their service after evaluation by a medical evaluation board. The committee acknowledges that sailors who are determined to be medically separated should be separated in a timely manner.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on the average number of days it takes for the Department of the Navy to separate with limited duty sailors after it is determined the sailors are to be medically separated. The briefing shall also include recommendations on ways that the Department of the Navy can streamline and expedite the process to ensure timely separation of these sailors.

Military Health System Civilian Partnerships for Increased Military Medical Readiness

Partnerships between the Department of Defense and civilian medical facilities form a core part of the Department's strategy for sustaining the wartime medical skills of military providers. Specifically, the Department policy encourages the military departments to establish training partnerships with civilian medical facilities when Military Health System facilities cannot provide sufficient clinical experiences and workload to maintain the skills of assigned personnel. The committee is concerned about the Department's visibility over the number, scope, type, and utilization of these partnerships. Additionally, while the Department maintains that these programs support readiness, the committee is concerned that the Department does not know the extent to which these partnerships are achieving desired results of sustaining military medical readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of military and civilian partnerships for medical readiness. The assessment shall evaluate:

(1) the extent to which the Department utilizes partnerships with civilian medical facilities to maintain the readiness of its military medical workforce;

(2) the extent to which the Department tracks how its medical workforce is used in partnerships with civilian medical facilities;

(3) the extent to which the Department has defined and used effective measures to monitor and assess the readiness value of military medical personnel participating in partnerships with civilian medical facilities; and

(4) factors that have affected the establishment and/or effective operation of the Department and civilian medical facility partnerships.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 27, 2024, on the preliminary observations of this assessment, with a report to the congressional defense committees to follow at a date agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Military Medical Standards for Accession

The committee is concerned about the low recruitment numbers and the threat it poses to our national security. A pilot recruiting program reviewed 38 disqualifying medical conditions and the impact changing or removing those conditions from the disqualifying list would have. In 2022, Military Entrance Processing Stations conducted 215,000 medical exams. Under existing disqualification regulations 30% of applicants were immediately disqualified. Once a waiver was sought and applied, only 16% of applicants were disqualified. The process to receive a waiver adds administrative burden to the Department, and time and potential financial burden to the applicant to gain medical documents or medical appointments. The exhaustive, and potentially outdated, list of disqualifying conditions reduces the applicant pool and prevents people from serving in the armed services.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review DOD Instruction 6130.03, Volume 1, "Medical Standards for Military Service: Appointment,

Enlistment, or Induction" and provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 3, 2024. The report should include the following:

(1) recommendations of which disqualifying medical conditions could be removed based on current best medical practices;

(2) recommendations on how to modify common disqualifying conditions to decrease the percentage of applicants medically disqualified;

(3) recommendations on changes to the waiver process to increase efficiency and decrease roadblocks for applicants.

Missileer Cancer

The committee is concerned by reports that the Department of the Air Force service members who served as missileers supporting intercontinental ballistic missile missions at Malmstrom Air Force Base, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base are contracting unique and aggressive forms of cancer that may be linked to their service. The committee is also concerned the surviving family members of these service members are having trouble accessing benefits to which they would be entitled, but currently are not, because the Department of Defense has not yet determined whether these cancer diagnoses are linked to their service. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, on how they are studying the issue of potentially increased cancer rates and how they may determine causality for those that have served in launch control centers for intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Musculoskeletal Injury Prevention

The committee is aware that musculoskeletal injuries to service members from overuse, particularly associated with running, has a significant impact on force readiness and results in rehabilitation costs above $550 million annually. The Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness recently released Department-wide guidance requiring physical fitness programming meet Department operational needs while actively seeking to mitigate fitness-related musculoskeletal injuries. The committee is further aware that the Army has adopted into doctrine a science and evidence based running skill technique that ensures proper running form and reduces injuries but has been unable to teach it to service members effectively at scale. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 31, 2024, on the following regarding how the Department is addressing the large-scale impact of musculoskeletal overuse injuries across the force:

(1) the Department's analysis of the readiness and financial effects of overuse injuries;

(2) how the Department might address musculoskeletal overuse injury prevention training gaps that exist today;

(3) what barriers exist that prevent the implementation at scale of running training programs, such as the type the Army adopted, to include financial barriers, authority barriers, and contracting barriers; and

(4) any additional information the Secretary deems important and applicable.

National Disaster Medical System Pilot Program

The committee notes the initial progress of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) pilot program authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and reauthorized by the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). The committee understands the Department requires the capability and capacity to provide care for military casualties resulting from a national medical emergency, an attack on the homeland, or large-scale combat operation but is concerned that the scope and scale of this requirement has not yet been determined or exercised. For this reason, the committee urges the Department to begin operationalizing the NDMS pilot program through regional exercises involving the five pilot site locations previously designated by the Department. Additionally, the committee believes the Department must budget for execution of this program beginning in fiscal year 2025. Finally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by January 12, 2024, summarizing the designation of operational headquarters, key tasks, and responsibilities for the Integrated Continental United States Medical Operations Plan (ICMOP).

Navy Multiple Suicide Strategy Briefing

In response to the multiple suicides that occurred in 2022 aboard the USS George Washington and at the Mid-Atlantic Regional Maintenance Center (MARMC), the Department of the Navy published the 'Mental Health Playbook' in February 2023. While the committee recognizes this is a positive step, the Department needs to establish a standardized framework outlining how commands should respond when multiple suicides occur at a unit over the course of a short period of time.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on its recommended standard operating procedures for responding to multiple suicides. In doing so, the Secretary shall study recent cases in which multiple suicides occurred within 30 days of each other at the same unit/command.

Next Generation Carrier Screening

The committee remains concerned that carrier screening tests have not been broadly or consistently accessible for servicemembers and TRICARE beneficiaries. The demographics of military personnel are diverse, and tests should accurately represent the diversity of the force and be provided consistently at all military treatment facilities. Further, the committee is concerned about the accuracy of existing tests for minority populations, and their efficacy in identifying genetic mutations or abnormalities associated with a particular disorder that may be passed on to children. The committee is aware of existing FDA approved carrier screening test technologies that allow for expanded screening, while accurately reporting results regardless of race or ethnicity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the Department's plan for expanding the use of additional carrier screening tests with capabilities that include, but are not limited to, improved accuracy across all ethnicities, and screening beyond the six medical conditions outlined in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2022.

Non-Opioid Pain Relief for TRICARE Beneficiaries

The committee is aware that under current law, hospitals receive the same payment from TRICARE regardless of whether a physician prescribes an opioid or a non-opioid. As a result, hospitals rely on opioids, which are typically dispensed by a pharmacy after discharge at little or no cost to the hospital. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, healthcare costs associated with prescription painkiller abuse among service members are roughly $1.00 billion a year. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on:

(1) how the Department of Defense is reducing the rates of addiction among service members;

(2) the estimated cost of opioid painkiller abuse among service members;

(3) the steps the Department is taking to increase the use of non-opioid treatment alternatives to include relevant examples; and

(4) whether the Department is on track to to implement existing statutory provisions for institutional payment to introduce new payment policies intended to expand access to non-opioid treatments.

Nuclear Medicine for Patient Care

The committee supports the continued use of nuclear medicine and radiopharmaceuticals for service member and beneficiary healthcare to provide diagnostic and treatment services for cardiovascular disease, cancers, brain disorders, and infections. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should pursue competitive procurement efforts that result in decreased costs, improved supply chain quality, and the best level of care for service members and beneficiaries. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a

briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2024 on the Department's efforts to procure nuclear medicine and radiopharmaceuticals.

The briefing shall include:

(1) the benefits associated with providing nuclear medicine and radiopharmaceuticals at military treatment facilities;

(2) challenges associated with procuring radiopharmaceuticals and efforts to overcome such challenges; and

(3) an analysis of the procurement methodology for nuclear medicine and radiopharmaceuticals.

Obesity in the Ranks of the Armed Services

The committee is concerned about rising obesity rates among Active Duty service members. According to an updated report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention entitled "Unfit to Serve: Obesity is Impacting National Security," 19 percent of Active Duty service members across all branches were considered obese in 2020, up from 16 percent in 2015. These individuals are less likely to be medically ready to deploy. To further study the impact of obesity on military readiness, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024. The briefing shall include an analysis of proposed solutions to the obesity crisis within the ranks of the U.S. military. Specifically, the briefing shall include conclusions about the feasibility of the following proposals:

(1) connecting military communities with State and local public health experts to identify and tailor strategies that can prevent chronic disease associated with poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, and obesity;

(2) identifying opportunities to implement strategies that can help prevent health risk behaviors among service members and their families; and

(3) educating Department of Defense providers (for example, clinicians, family programs) to better connect service members with national and State public health resources.

Operation Warp Speed Briefing

Operation Warp Speed (OWS) was a partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Defense aimed to help accelerate the development and manage the distribution of a COVID-19 vaccine. The Department of Defense played an integral role in the success of OWS. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the lessons learned from participation in OWS. These lessons learned should be used to plan for future responses to pandemics and other related crises. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) the Department of Defense's role and organizational construct;

(2) how the Department of Defense worked with other government agencies and manufacturers to identify and address possible manufacturing disruptions and mitigated supply chain challenges;

(3) what data and tools were used to command and control the operation;

(4) how the Defense Production Act was used, and if there were authorities that prevented certain actions;

(5) how gaps were identified and mitigated in areas to include, but not limited to, logistics support, workforce, planning;

(6) other best practices;

(7) lessons learned that could be applied to future pandemic or crisis; and

(8) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant, to include any needed legislative authorities.

Patient Movement Medical Logistics Standardization Briefing

The committee is concerned by the lack of medical equipment standardization across the Military Health System. The committee is especially concerned about medical equipment that is connected to a patient and intended or able to move with a patient throughout the evacuation system, referred to as patient movement items. The committee understands that patient movement items should remain attached and supporting the patient until the patient arrives at the intended destination, including continuous movements through any combination of land, sea, or air. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) the status of all patient movement items in inventory across military departments, to include equipment by type and capability, the ability of the item to function on land, sea, and air;

(2) the number and percent of items that are similar and interchangeable between military departments;

(3) the plan to standardize across the Defense Health Agency consumables used in military treatment facilities (MTFs), and, where appropriate, standardization across the deployed medical care and MTFs;

(4) the plan to modernize and standardize all patient movement items to ensure continuous support to all patients within the evacuation system without the need to remove critical medical equipment during continuous movement on land, sea, and air. The plan shall include the total cost of and time necessary to complete the modernization and standardization of all patient movement items across the military departments;

(5) what role would the Defense Logistics Agency play in the standardization of these patient movement items;

(6) what challenges or legislative obstacles would prevent the Defense Health Agency and the military departments from standardizing these patient movement items; and

(7) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Patient Safety in the Military Health System Review

The committee commends the Department of Defense and its Military Health System on their patient safety program toolkits and guides. The committee understands the importance of preventing harm and hospital-acquired conditions and infections for patients, their family, and military readiness when a service member or their family needs inpatient care at a military facility. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 31, 2024, on current and planned patient safety programs, including measurement of hospital-acquired conditions and infections and progress on their reduction in military hospitals, and any action plans the Military Health System has for increasing its patient safety programs to include initiatives to reduce hospital-acquired conditions and infections over the next 5 years.

Permafrost Related Pathogens

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the committee recognizes the risk of both the accidental and intentional spread of novel, deadly pathogens. In particular, the committee recognizes the role of natural barriers that aid in preventing the spread of pathogens, including permafrost. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, on the risk permafrost-related pathogens pose to human health. The briefing shall include an assessment of the national security risks posed by permafrost-related pathogens and proposals for biosecurity management plans in areas of greatest risk.

Pharmacogenomics Testing

The committee notes the critical value of genomic and pharmacogenomics testing to military readiness. Moreover, the committee understands the clinical implementation of pharmacogenomics is likely a cost-effective solution to improve the personalization, safety, and efficacy of drug therapy to service members. The committee believes that pharmacogenomics testing of all service members upon entry into military service may be a pillar of personalized medicine that has the potential to deliver optimized treatment to care for service members and preserve mission readiness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, on the Department of Defense's current use of pharmacogenomics testing and how this may be expanded, to include anticipated cost, benefits to service members, any impediments to broader use, and health outcomes.

Pharmacy Reimbursement Transparency

The committee is concerned about the lack of transparency into how much the TRICARE pharmacy contractor is paid to fill mail order prescriptions versus how much community pharmacies are paid to fill prescriptions for TRICARE beneficiaries in their local communities. The committee understands that the TRICARE pharmacy contractor is paid a per-prescription administrative fee to fill mail order prescriptions. Regarding prescriptions for generic medications, the committee is especially concerned that TRICARE may be overpaying the TRICARE pharmacy contractor for generic medications filled via mail order. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, with the facts and circumstances pertinent to whether the TRICARE pharmacy contractor's mail order reimbursement rate is competitive with the amount paid to community pharmacies to fill generic medications.

Potential Benefits of Increasing Availability of Chiropractic Care for Servicemembers

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024, on the value of chiropractic preventative care in decreasing musculoskeletal injuries and early separation among servicemembers. The report should include the following information:

(1) the current availability of chiropractic preventative care through TRICARE services;

(2) the proportion of servicemembers receiving care for musculoskeletal injuries that could benefit from chiropractic care if it were available on their respective installation; and

(3) the potential benefit on-site chiropractic care for preventative treatment would bring to service members and medical options available to them.

Report on Access to Breastfeeding Support

The Committee applauds the provisions in the Joint Travel Regulations which provide reimbursement for the shipment of breastmilk when a servicemember is on official travel for more than three days. However, there is an ongoing need for data to determine how many service women remain in need of breastfeeding support, to include sanitary expression, appropriate storage, and safe transport of breastmilk back to their child during operational trainings and duty events not covered by the Joint Travel Regulations provision. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services with the following data by November 30, 2024:

(1) how many service members are breastfeeding, across all branches;

(2) how many of these mothers remain within operational and training deferments post-birth;

(3) how many of these mothers are in roles either permitting participation in field exercises under a waiver of an operational and training deferment or in roles requiring participation in field exercises due to the expiration of their operational and training deferment;

(4) how many of these mothers are assigned a military occupational specialty designated as "combat arms"; and

(5) what sanitary refrigeration assets are already issued to units, and at what echelon, during field exercises?

Report on Affects to Beneficiaries from the Change in Policy regarding Reimbursement for Providers of Applied Behavior Analysis in Schools and Community Settings

The committee understands the application of Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) as part of a holistic treatment plan for children diagnosed with Autism. The committee is concerned about the impact the Defense Health Agency's March 2021 change in policy related to the Agency's Autism Care Demonstration service in the school and community setting has had on beneficiaries. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on:

(1) the scientific and analytical basis for having terminated these school and community services in the March 2021 TRICARE Operations Manual;

(2) an assessment of how the change in policy directly affects beneficiaries, including: (a) the number of beneficiaries affected by the change in policy; (b) what services were terminated as a result of this policy change; (c) overall cost savings; and (d) the affects a service member's deployment has on the remaining spouse's requirement to take on the sole management and education of a child with autism;

(3) cost estimates to reinstate the policy; and

(4) why Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) does not meet the Department of Defense's hierarchy of evidence to support medical necessity.

Report on DoD's fertility preservation policy

The committee recognizes the importance of supporting service members who seek to start or expand their families and the special challenges that service members may face due to the physical risks and demands of military service and deployment. While the Department of Defense (DOD) currently offers some support for fertility preservation, the committee is concerned that current policies may not adequately meet the needs of all service members, particularly those who may wish to freeze their reproductive material for use in the future. Any shortcomings in current policies may have unintended consequences of additional concern to the committee, including shorter average service time and lower recruitment rates, particularly for female service members, and higher healthcare costs for the DOD. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House and

Senate Armed Services Committees by February 1, 2024, on the findings of this review. The report should include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) an analysis of current DOD policies and regulations related to fertility preservation, focusing on the effectiveness of current DOD support in providing opportunities for service members to freeze their reproductive material;

(2) a review of private-sector opportunities, including possible partnerships and best practices, for egg and sperm freezing and an evaluation of their potential benefits and drawbacks for service members;

(3) recommendations for expanding access to egg and sperm freezing for service members, including any necessary changes to DOD policies or regulations; and

(4) an estimate of the near-term costs associated with expanding egg and sperm freezing opportunities for service members, and an analysis of the long-term benefits in terms of recruitment and retention, higher success rates and lower costs for subsequent healthcare services, and improved mental health and overall well-being of service members and their families.

Report on improving fertility support services for geographically distant service members

The committee recognizes service members who require fertility services may face significant and disproportionate financial and logistical challenges if they are on deployment or reside in areas distant from the limited military treatment facilities (MTFs) providing comprehensive fertility services. These challenges are compounded by the frequently time-sensitive nature of fertility care and the many regulations governing fertility services, which can further limit access to care for servicemembers. Rather than simply expanding the number of MTFs offering fertility services, the committee recommends that the Department of Defense (DOD) examine and report back on alternative options for addressing the disproportionate burden of geographic location on service members seeking fertility support services. Specifically, the DOD should explore private-sector models that provide remote-friendly digital care navigation and access to high-quality providers to help service members globally achieve higher success rates at lower costs.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 30, 2024 that includes the following information:

(1) the number of service members who have accessed fertility care at MTFs and those who have received care outside of these facilities, broken down by geographic location.

(2) an estimate of the total cost spent by the DOD on fertility services, both within and outside of MTFs, and a review of the outcomes achieved.

(3) an analysis of the commercial entities that provide fertility services, including a list of the services they offer, the outcomes they achieve, and estimated costs compared to DOD costs.

(4) an estimate of the potential savings that service members could realize if fertility services were available without the need for travel.

Report on the Military Health Services' Activities to Prevent, Intervene, and Treat Perinatal Mental Health Conditions of Members of the Armed Forces and Their Dependents

The committee understands that peer-reviewed literature reports that approximately 20 to 50 percent of women in developing countries will be confronted with issues related to mental health during the perinatal period. Perinatal mental illness is a major complication of pregnancy and the postpartum period. These disorders include depression, anxiety disorders, and postpartum psychosis, which usually manifests as bipolar disorder, maternal obsessive-compulsive disorder, and postpartum post-traumatic stress disorder. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the activities that address the mental health of pregnant and postpartum members of the Armed Forces and dependents of such members as follows:

(1) assessment of evidence-based programs in military treatment facilities (MTFs) for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents that are proven to prevent perinatal mental health conditions, including types of evidence-based perinatal prevention programs; number and location of evidence-based perinatal prevention programs; number of service members and their dependents who have utilized evidence-based perinatal prevention programs divided by relationship status, military service, military occupation, sex, age, race, ethnicity, and rank, when applicable; and whether the programs are delivered in-person or virtually;

(2) number of behavioral health specialists integrated into obstetric care practices and women's clinics at MTFs and the resources needed to integrate a behavioral health specialist into all obstetric care practices and women's clinics;

(3) an assessment of the Military Health Service's Reproductive Behavioral Health Consultation line pilot program, to include the number of providers accessing the no-cost consultation services, broken out by provider type, specialty, and location; the number and type of trainings providers received through the consultation line on evidence-based practices to prevent, screen, refer, and treat perinatal mental health conditions; how the pilot program has coordinated and implemented best practices of related Federal perinatal mental health activities, including the Department of Veterans Affairs Reproductive Behavioral Health Consultation Line, Department of Health and Human Services' Human Resource Services Administration's maternal mental health and related behavioral health disorders program, and the National Maternal Mental Health Hotline; the number of members of the Armed Forces about whom providers sought perinatal mental health consultation, divided by relationship status, military service, military occupation, sex, age, race, ethnicity, and rank, when applicable; and activities

conducted by the pilot program to educate members of the Armed Forces and their families on perinatal mental health conditions; and

(4) any policy or legislative recommendations to improve perinatal mental health prevention.

Report on Tricare Coverage Issues for National Guardsmen and Reservists

The Committee applauds the efforts by the Defense Health Agency to improve quality of care for members of the Armed Services covered by TRICARE. However, the Committee finds that individuals in the National Guard and Reserves still face numerous financial and administrative barriers to healthcare coverage through TRICARE. In particular, individuals that switch between National Guard and Reserve components often lose access to TRICARE Reserve Select coverage during their transition. Additionally, given that senior military leadership expect the Department of Defense to rely more on the National Guard in the future, members will continue to switch between TRICARE Reserve Select and TRICARE Prime as they shift to Active-Duty service and back. The resulting change in insurance creates a gap in TRICARE Reserve Select coverage that leaves reservists and national guardsmen responsible for paying insurance deductibles multiple times per year, requires individuals to switch between doctors, and necessitates that service members obtain repetitive reauthorizations for specialty medicine.

In response to these concerns, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense provide to report to the House Committee on Armed Service by December 1, 2024 that outlines the cost and feasibility of:

(1) Expanding access to Tricare Reserve Select for 60 days for members of the National Guard and Reserves already covered by TRICARE Reserve Select as they transfer between components,

(2) Allowing members of the National Guard and Reserves to maintain TRICARE Reserve Select coverage during active-duty service, and

(3) Waiving the required TRICARE Reserve Select deductible and lowering the initial premium payment from a two- to one-month premium for individuals who have already paid these fees and experience lapses in coverage due to active-duty service.

Report on Tricare Coverage of Human Donor Milk

The Committee applauds TRICARE for covering banked donor milk in cases where an infant has serious medical needs. However, the Committee finds that reimbursement for banked donor milk has been inconsistent or, in some cases, nonexistent. In particular, nonprofit donor milk banks struggle to receive payment for pre-authorized services rendered. Pre-authorization is inconsistent across cases with the same diagnostic codes. In some instances, families whose infants required donor milk because of a medical necessity, or the banks that provided donor milk to them, are waiting months for reimbursement. Reimbursement levels are dependent on recipient location despite fixed milk bank costs for making milk safe. Therefore,

the Committee directs that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2024 that shall include:

(1) an accounting of all outstanding reimbursements to nonprofit milk banks;

(2) a total amount of reimbursements for banked donor milk that have not been paid out; and

(3) a plan for making timely pre-authorizations and subsequent reimbursements in the future.

Report on TRICARE Delays

The Committee applauds the Defense Health Agency's efforts to create seamless care between military treatment facilities (MTFs). However, the Committee finds that members of the military continue to face challenges accessing timely care. While stringent access to care standards are outlined in 32 C.F.R. 199.17(p)(5) and Health Affairs Policy 11-005, MTFs consistently do not meet access to care standards for urgent and routine appointments. These standards also fall short when managing short-term or chronic symptoms that require more than one appointment, and these issues appear to have only been exacerbated during the recent transition to a new electronic health care system.

In light of these concerns, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2024, that shall include:

(1) an accounting of access to care metrics for the last three fiscal years for beneficiaries enrolled in TRICARE Prime to both MTFs and the network including (a) the average, maximum, and median length of wait time for urgent/acute care, routine care, well-patient and preventive care, and specialty care, (b) office wait times for non-emergency circumstances, (c) access to primary care managers or designees by telephone or virtual means, and (d) a breakdown of these statistics by MTF for all MTFs administered by the DHA;

(2) an outline of patient care coordination services offered to those enrolled in TRICARE, the effect of these services on access to care, and changes that could be implemented to improve the effectiveness of these services;

(3) a description of business rules for referrals to civilian providers and adherence to these guidelines, potential options for increasing referrals to civilian providers to improve access to care, and the feasibility of these measures; and

(4) a description of how the DHA reviews and considers patient feedback or concerns on access to care that are collected through patient satisfaction surveys, customer service staff, or other methods.

Self-Expanding Foam for Temporary Hemorrhage Control

The committee remains concerned that hemorrhage remains the leading cause of death on the battlefield. Prolonged field care will require combat medics to have multiple medical products available to stop hemorrhage while sustaining the

wounded for evacuation. The committee is aware of the development of rescue treatments utilizing self-expanding foam to stop hemorrhage which are in development with the U.S. Army. Therefore, the committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency, to continue to prioritize funding for the advancement of lifesaving treatments, such as self-expanding foam for temporary hemorrhage control, to ensure combat medics have the tools necessary to prevent death on the battlefield.

Sepsis Study

The committee is concerned about the prevalence of sepsis across our military service members and their families. Each year, 1.7 million people in the U.S. are diagnosed with sepsis and 350,000 people die. Sepsis is the leading cause of death in U.S. hospitals, with over one-third of all hospital deaths attributable to sepsis, medically defined as the body's uncontrolled response to an infection, whether that infection is a pneumonia, a coronavirus infection, a urinary tract infection, or even an infected cut or abrasion. Our ability to manage sepsis, however, is hampered by the lack of quality, comprehensive, consolidated data. Sepsis-relevant data is often inconsistent and missing in medical records and cause-of-death statistics. Without reliable data, doctors are unable to define the optimal course of care for different types of sepsis patients. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the following:

(1) the number of TRICARE beneficiaries who have experienced or been diagnosed with sepsis over the last 10 years, to the extent reliable data are available, to include disaggregation by age, sex, race, ethnicity, service branch, rank, marital status, geographical location, treatment facility, occupation, deployment location and dates, beneficiary type, and other factors as available.

(2) comparison of DoD incidence rates to the general United States population.

(3) how DoD is tracking any potential causes of sepsis, including efforts to identify preventable causes and limit infections.

(4) analysis and accounting of the cost of sepsis treatment for TRICARE beneficiaries.

(5) recommendations on how to best improve the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis for TRICARE beneficiaries.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing to the committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by June 30, 2024, with a final report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date at the time of the briefing.

Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal Military Medical Accountability Act Update Briefing

The committee understands the Department of Defense has implemented the Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal Military Medical Accountability Act.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) methods utilized by each service to track claims and appeals processes;

(2) number of total claims paid by fiscal year, separated by service;

(3) status of claims submitted to the Department, separated by service;

(4) number of total claims denied by fiscal year, separated by service;

(5) explanation of the appeals process, to include submissions of expert and/or outside opinions;

(6) rationale for the offset provisions included in the proposed and final rule and any changes made throughout the approval process;

(7) any potential administrative changes to the final rule; and

(8) any other matters the Secretary considers are relevant.

Severe Depression Reduction

The committee is aware of the current suicide epidemic affecting service members and veterans. Given the high number of individuals suffering from depression and at risk for suicide, the committee recognizes the importance of the Department of Defense working with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Health and Human Services to address this challenge. Studies by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) investigating the use of scopolamine in treating depression have shown promising initial results in rapidly decreasing patients' Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale scores, with over 50 percent of patients achieving remission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on:

(1) the use of scopolamine in treating depression amongst service members and beneficiaries;

(2) the effectiveness of scopolamine treatments;

(3) how scopolamine treatments are used; and

(4) and whether there are comparable alternatives and the feasibility of conducting a joint pilot study, in conjunction with the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health and Human Services, to further validate the findings of the NIMH study.

SilverSneakers Benefit under for TRICARE for Life

The committee recognizes the important role that exercise programs play in preventing disease and in overall health. Furthermore, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention acknowledges that being physically active can improve your brain health, help manage weight, reduce the risk of disease, strengthen bones and muscles, and improve your ability to do everyday activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on how TRICARE for Life

beneficiaries may access a benefit similar to SilverSneakers Program. The briefing shall examine what additional benefits participants may receive.

State of Combatant Command Health Readiness Training as Part of U.S. Security Sector Assistance Programs

The committee recognizes that medical training is an important part of any military's overall readiness, which enhances a nation's capabilities, thereby supporting U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. The committee urges the Department of Defense and the Department of State, in coordination with U.S. combatant commanders, to prioritize medical training as part of U.S. security sector assistance programs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than July 1, 2024, on the following as it relates to medical training as part of theater security cooperation:

(1) for all U.S. security sector assistance programs, the percentage of medical training conducted in each U.S. geographical combatant command as part of any theater security cooperation exercise or program;

(2) examples of the types of medical training conducted as it relates to each U.S. geographical combatant command;

(3) funding sources for medical training as it relates to each U.S. geographical combatant command and cost as it relates to overall cost of other U.S. security sector assistance programs; and

(4) feasibility of increasing the amount of medical training as part of theater security cooperation as it relates to availability of personnel, funding, appropriate partner nations.

Study to Improve Military Readiness Through Nutrition and Wellness Initiatives

The committee recognizes the need for service members to maintain a high level of physical and cognitive readiness, which may require dietary supplementation for readiness and performance. The committee understands there may be instances where appropriated funds cannot be used to purchase certain dietary supplements for servicemembers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 on the advisability and feasibility of using appropriated for individual service members and DoD registered dietitians to obtain necessary dietary supplementation. Specifically, the briefing shall address the following:

(1) identify all military career fields where service members are generally recommended to take dietary supplementation by a medical professional or registered dietitian;

(2) identify the categories of dietary supplementation recommended to service members in the career fields identified in (1) by a medical professional or registered dietitian;

(3) provide an overview on when appropriated funds can be used to pay for dietary supplementation and, to the extent possible, an estimate of the average out-of-pocket cost to service members who must purchase recommended dietary supplementation with their personal funds;

(4) and any recommendations the Secretary may have regarding the advisability, feasibility, and barriers to using appropriated funds to provide dietary supplementation if required for unit readiness and operational effectiveness.

Substance Abuse Report

The Department of Defense has, for many years, operated substance abuse programs focused on prevention, treatment, and research of alcohol, illicit drug use, and nonmedical use and abuse of prescription drugs. The Department of Defense mandates that substance abuse education be provided to all service members. Each military service operates a substance abuse prevention program that provides a wide range of education and training services targeted at individual service members, health care providers, and unit commanders. Service members may receive treatment for substance use disorders through various sources; however, the committee is concerned with how the effectiveness of the programs may be measured.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, by February 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) the number of service members that have utilized substance abuse programs over the last 10 years and whether they were returned to service;

(2) a comparison of service member substance abuse incidence and prevalence with the population of the United States, adjusting for certain demographic information over the last 10 years;

(3) the amount of funding provided to substance abuse programs across each service and in total for the Department of Defense;

(4) the number of dedicated facilities for substance abuse residential and non-residential programs and their locations within the Department of Defense;

(5) the oversight of line-sponsored programs and their interaction with the Defense Health Agency and TRICARE;

(6) the oversight of care provided by the direct care system;

(7) the oversight of care provided by managed care support contract providers;

(8) the measures of effectiveness used to determine success in substance abuse programs; and

(9) any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

Suicide Prevention among National Guard and Reservists

The committee remains concerned about suicide rates across both the Active and Reserve Components of the military. However, service in the National

Guard offers several unique challenges not faced by Active Component service members. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) identify current suicide prevention training efforts to include delivery format and frequency;

(2) identify any gaps in suicide prevention training prevention and services;

(3) identify States that do not offer virtual suicide prevention services;

(4) provide the measures of effectiveness for suicide prevention training; and

(5) any other matters the Chief considers relevant.

The Feminine Hygiene Product Expansion Initiative

The RAND Corporation's "Women's Reproductive Health Survey (WRHS) of Active-Duty Service Women (ADSW)" found that over 44.2% of women in the Department of Defense and 31.6% of women in the Coast Guard often or sometimes lacked access to feminine hygiene products. Additionally, women report lacking access to a private place to address feminine hygiene needs.

The RAND report recommended that the Department of Defense consider strategies for improved access to feminine hygiene supplies, facilities, and treatment for urinary or vaginal infections during training and deployment, particularly for ADSW in the Army and Marine Corps.

Understanding that feminine hygiene products are a necessary part of women's health, hygiene and well-being, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later January 1, 2025. The briefing shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Steps the DoD has taken to improve access to feminine hygiene supplies, facilities, and treatment for Active-Duty Service Members.

(2) Hurdles preventing the successful implementation of previously mentioned programs.

(3) What additional resources or policies would support DoD's implementation of suggested programs.

Traumatic Brain Injury Care in Response to Department of Defense Inspector General Report

The committee is concerned about the findings from the Department of Defense Inspector General's report, Evaluation of the Department of Defense's Management of Traumatic Brain Injury, DODIG Report 2023-059. The committee understands that from 2000 to 2022, approximately 458,894 service members were diagnosed with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) during training or in combat. The committee is also concerned about the implementation of TBI programs and

tracking across the Military Health System (MHS). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on the status of the Department's implementation of recommendations from DODIG Report 2023-059, to include:

(1) the update and review of policy;

(2) the establishment of an oversight plan for the management of TBI care within the MHS;

(3) the establishment of a traumatic brain injury program of record for TBI care within the MHS; and

(4) the establishment of a process by which MHS providers can access, create, and update service member profiles, regardless of the service component.

Traumatic Brain Injury Preventative Devices

The committee remains concerned about the near- and long-term effects that mild traumatic brain injuries have on warfighters' health and subsequent unit readiness. Since 2019, the committee has repeatedly directed the Department of the Army to investigate non-helmet technologies that aid in the protection of the brain from head impacts during training and combat operations. Additionally, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021 (division C of Public Law 116-260), the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of Public Law 117-103), and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328) have appropriated approximately $13.0 million total in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation funding for the evaluation and implementation of U.S. Food and Drug Administration cleared devices that meet this intent. The committee is grateful for the work accomplished to date and requests the Department of the Army move forward immediately into training use. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on specific training and operational use details and observations of the device, and the Department's plans for ongoing implementation.

TRICARE Dialysis Reimbursement Rate

The committee understands the TRICARE program covers dialysis and hemodialysis and services for end-state renal disease (ESRD). The kidneys of ESRD patients have stopped functioning well enough to keep them alive, necessitating either three-times-weekly dialysis treatments to filter their blood or a kidney transplant. The committee commends the Department of Defense for increasing care charges covered at dialysis clinics to include nursing care. These changes are particularly important as kidney problems are one of the many lingering complications of COVID-19.

Valley Fever Impacts on Military

The committee is aware that the fungal condition Coccidioidomycosis, also known as Valley fever, has demonstrated a notable expansion in geographic range in recent years. The affected states now represent some 90 military installations, and health experts project the potential for the virus to spread to nearly half of the continental United States by 2065. The last comprehensive study of Coccidioidomycosis' impact on military readiness was conducted during World War II, before the dynamic expansion of the impact range. Because a percentage of cases result in serious long-term complications, it is important that the Department of Defense obtain an updated understanding of current risks and options for mitigation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than April 1, 2024. The report should include the following information from the past 20-year period:

(1) The prevalence of Coccidioidomycosis cases, broken out by state for CONUS;

(2) cases reported OCONUS;

(3) the prevalence of Coccidioidomycosis tests provided for service members and military working dogs, broken out by state for CONUS;

(4) an accounting of the severity of reported human cases, including the prevalence of cases with complications;

(5) types of care provided by the military in response to these cases;

(6) known disruptions to training, deployment, or other activity;

(7) the relative trend in overall case numbers over the past 20 years;

(8) any information the Department has regarding air sampling; and

(9) gaps in the Department's understanding of risks associated with the condition or expanded region with risk of exposure.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE AND OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS

Section 701—TRICARE Dental Plan for the Selected Reserve

This section would waive fees and copays on the TRICARE Dental Program for all members of the Selected Reserve.

Section 702—Extension of Period of Eligibility for Health Benefits under TRICARE Reserve Select for Survivors of a Member of the Selected Reserve

This section would amend section 1076d(c) of title 10, United States Code, to extend TRICARE benefits to 3 years for family members of Guard and Reserve personnel killed while on orders for less than 30 days.

Section 703—Clarification of Applicability of Required Mental Health Self-Initiated Referral Process for Members of the Selected Reserve

This section would clarify the applicability of required mental health self-initiated referral process per section 1090b(e) of title 10, United States Code ["Brandon Act"], to exempt the Individual Ready Reserve.

Section 704—Non-Medical Counseling Services for Military Families

This section would authorize license portability for mental health professionals who provide non-medical counseling services.

Section 705—Doulas: Certification Assistance for Military Spouses; Expansion of Demonstration Project

This section would amend the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) to expand the Extramedical Maternal Health Providers Demonstration Project to include doula care in both certification assistance for military spouses and expansion of the demonstration project.

Section 706—Medical Testing and Related Services for Firefighters of Department of Defense

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide its firefighters with medical testing and related services to detect, document, and prevent certain cancers. Department firefighters may opt out.

Section 707—Temporary Requirement for Contraception Coverage Parity under the TRICARE Program

This section would eliminate cost-sharing for any eligible TRICARE beneficiary for contraceptives acquired through retail pharmacies and the national mail-order pharmacy for 1 calendar year.

Section 708—Naloxone and Fentanyl: Regulations; Report

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish policy and guidelines for the distribution of naloxone and for the reporting of fentanyl abuse across the military departments.

Section 709—Rates of Reimbursement for Providers of Applied Behavior Analysis

This section would set a floor for applied behavior analysis payment rates under the Autism Care Demonstration.

Section 710—Department of Defense Pilot Program on Health Effects of Medical Marijuana Use by Veterans

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to implement a pilot program to address the health effects of medical marijuana use by covered beneficiaries.

Section 711—Pilot Program on Cryopreservation and Storage of Gametes of Certain Members of the Armed Forces

This section would create a 1-year pilot program to reimburse Active Duty service members working in hazardous or isolated conditions for fees associated with the costs of retrieving, shipping, and/or storing gametes at private facilities.

Section 712—Psychological Evaluations for Certain Members of the Armed Forces Who Served in Kabul

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide an initial mental health counseling evaluation to each member of the Armed Forces who served at Hamid Karzai International Airport during the Afghanistan noncombatant evacuation between August 15 and August 29, 2021.

Section 713—Authority to Expand the TRICARE Competitive Plans Demonstration Project

This section would expand the number of Competitive Plans Demonstration Projects administered by the Defense Health Agency.

SUBTITLE B—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Section 721—Clarification of Grade of Surgeon General of the Navy

This section would set the grade of the Surgeon General of the Navy at O-9.

Section 722—Clarification of Responsibilities regarding the Integrated Disability Evaluation System

This section would require enhanced operational and administrative control of service members going through the Medical Evaluation Board process.

Section 723—Sharing of Medical Data regarding Members of the Coast Guard

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to develop a process to coordinate sharing of information

regarding access to military treatment facilities for members of the Coast Guard and their beneficiaries.

Section 724—Organizational Framework of the Military Health System to Support the Medical Requirements of the Combatant Commands

This section would give the Defense Health Agency the authority to reorganize and redistribute span of control in order to more effectively manage direct reports.

Section 725—Mandatory Training on Health Effects of Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide training to medical providers on the health effects of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Section 726—Establishment of Military Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Vulnerability Working Group

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a military pharmaceutical and medical device vulnerability working group.

Section 727—Establishment of Medical and Surgical Consumables Standardization Working Group

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a medical logistics standardization working group.

Section 728—Pilot Program on Remote Health Monitoring Technologies

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement a pilot program to furnish certain members of the Armed Forces with technologies that can monitor health remotely.

Section 729—Task Force of Department of Defense on Mental Health

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a task force to examine matters relating to the mental health of members of the Armed Forces and a plan to implement the recommendations of the task force.

Section 730—Disclosures by Entities Receiving Grants the Secretary of Defense for Biomedical Research

This section would mandate transparency requirements for any entity receiving grants from the Department of Defense for biomedical research.

SUBTITLE C—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 741—Amendments to Report on Behavioral Health Workforce of the Department of Defense

This section would modify the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263; 10 U.S.C. 737) by adding additional data points for study on staffing medical treatment facilities with respect to behavioral health specialists.

Section 742—Comprehensive Strategy on Force Resilience of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to publish a comprehensive strategy on force resilience that provides a proactive, intentional approach to holistic health within the Total Force Fitness framework.

Section 743—Study on Non-Clinical Mental Health Services of the Department of Defense

This section would require a study on non-clinical mental health providers and services.

Section 744—Clinical Study on Treatment of Certain Members with Certain Conditions Using Certain Psychedelic Substances

This section would require a report based on a clinical study of members using covered psychedelic substances.

Section 745—Study on Opioid Alternatives

This section would require a study in military treatment facilities on the efficacy of opioid alternatives for pain management and a report on the study.

Section 746—Report on Overdoses by Members of Certain Armed Forces

This section would require an annual report on overdoses among service members.

Section 747—Feasibility Report regarding DHA Employment of Certain Mental Health Providers Awaiting Licensure

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to report to the committee on the feasibility of utilization within the Defense Health Agency of certain mental health providers awaiting licensure.

Section 748—Study on Health Care Available to Individuals Supporting the Missions of United States Forces, Japan, and Joint Region Marianas

This section would require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to conduct a study on medical manning requirements and access to health care requirements in the U.S. Forces Japan and Joint Region Marianas areas of responsibilities.

Section 749—United States-Israel PTSD Collaborative Research

This section would establish a grant program to increase collaborative research between the United States and Israel on post-traumatic stress disorder.

Section 750—Feasibility Study on Creation of Centers of Excellence in Ukraine for Treatment of Traumatic Brain Injuries and Traumatic Extremity Injuries

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study on a partnership with the Government of Ukraine to establish Centers of Excellence for the treatment of traumatic brain injury and traumatic extremity injury in Ukraine.

Section 751—Testosterone Levels among Members of Special Forces of the Army: Study; Report

This section would direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to conduct a 5-year study on the impact of trainings and deployments on special forces' testosterone levels, and the potential repercussions to readiness and long-term health.

Section 752—GAO Report on TRICARE Payments to Behavioral Health Professionals

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on TRICARE payments to behavioral health professionals.

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

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access to Carbon Fiber

The committee notes the importance of ensuring the Department of Defense has access to and qualification of the highest performing and most advanced raw materials available, produced in the United States, for application on key weapons systems, munitions, rotorcraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, fixed wing platforms, and other national security programs. The inclusion of the highest performing and most technologically advanced domestically produced carbon fiber available in defense platforms supports the United States national security objective to modernize and strengthen the U.S. military, maintain the United States competitive edge against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and near-peer competitors, and ensure supply chain resilience through domestic manufacturing of critical materials. Further, the committee encourages the Department to invest in sustained domestic production to ensure sufficient supply as the Department's demand for these materials increase and the CCP endeavors to capture additional market share.

Acquisition of Titanium

The committee understands that Defense Logistics Agency-Strategic Materials (DLA-SM) office has identified titanium as a priority national defense stockpile (NDS) material. Titanium is a high-strength, corrosion-resistant metal with properties that make it critical for use in aerospace applications, including structural components of military aviation platforms. The U.S. titanium industry has historically been reliant on imports of titanium sponge, a key feedstock used in the titanium production process. More than 90 percent of titanium sponge is sourced from Japan, a U.S. ally. The committee is aware that the last remaining titanium sponge manufacturing facility in the United States closed indefinitely in 2020.

The committee understands that DLA-SM has received authority and resources for a planned acquisition of titanium for the NDS. The committee supports efforts to stockpile titanium ingot as a cost-effective method to increase assured access to domestic supplies. A reserve supply will provide availability to meet national security needs, even in the event of a market disruption, and will bolster domestic titanium industry capabilities in the near term. Therefore, the committee directs the National Defense Stockpile Manager to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on progress toward the acquisition of titanium.

Advanced Domestic Defense Capabilities

The committee understands the urgent need to diversify the United States defense industrial base to advance domestic capability, production, modernization, and resilience. Public-private partnership programs can accelerate the scaling, production, and acquisition of advanced capabilities for national security by creating incentives for investment in domestic small businesses or nontraditional

businesses to create a robust and resilient defense industrial base. The committee encourages public-private partnerships that bolster the defense industrial base by acquiring and deploying advanced capabilities necessary to field Department of Defense modernization programs and priorities, strengthen domestic defense supply chain resilience and capacity by investing in innovative defense companies, and leverage private equity capital to accelerate domestic defense scaling, production, and manufacturing.

Alternate Extraction and Processing Methods of Rare Earth Elements and Critical Minerals

The Committee recognizes the importance of rare earth element and critical mineral production and supply to U.S. national security interests. The Committee understands the risks that continued reliance on foreign nations for rare earth elements and critical minerals has on the defense industrial supply chains. The Committee is aware of advances in biological methods to extract and process rare earth elements and critical minerals essential to supporting the domestic supply chain and the defense industrial base.

The Committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to pursue domestic partnerships and invest in research activities including studies focused on the use of biology to develop scalable and economically viable methodologies to optimize the extraction and processing of rare earth elements and critical minerals. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 31, 2024, on the status of the Department's efforts to support alternative methods of extracting rare earth elements.

Alternative Corrosion Control Technologies

The committee is concerned that despite significant corrosion control efforts, persistent fleet-wide aircraft availability challenges limit the readiness of military fighter aircraft. Among these readiness challenges, the committee is aware that Air Force and Navy aircraft that utilize carbon-fiber composite skins joined to aluminum alloy substructures are inherently susceptible to galvanic corrosion. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on alternative corrosion control technologies to improve fighter aircraft availability. This briefing shall include:

(1) identification of cost-effective technologies for addressing galvanic corrosion and alternative processes for maintaining aircraft, including new methods for cold working corroded fastener holes;

(2) an assessment of alternative corrosion control technologies and options to incorporate them into the sustainment of fighter aircraft;

(3) an evaluation of the cost of these alternative technologies relative to current practices and their potential impact on aircraft availability rates for F-22, F-35, and F-18E/F/G aircraft; and

(4) an evaluation on whether the use of these modern technologies can extend the airframe service life of existing fighter aircraft.

Aluminum-Scandium Master Alloy Production

The committee recognizes that China is a major producer of high-purity scandium oxide, which has many powerful applications in defense technologies, including strengthening and light-weighting defense and commercial aviation systems. As scandium oxide production is established in the United States, a missing supply chain component is the conversion of scandium from its oxide form to aluminum-scandium (AlSc) master alloy. This process step is required for utilization of U.S.-mined scandium by many defense applications. At present, production capacity of AlSc master alloy is limited to one facility in the United States. The committee recognizes that the United States may soon become a major producer of high-purity scandium oxide by virtue of a proposed mine and mineral processing project in Nebraska. The committee recognizes the defense-wide importance of a vertical domestic supply chain for both scandium oxide and AlSc master alloy and the critical importance of both materials for the production of air-, land-, and sea-based combat systems.

Aluminum-Scandium Master Alloy Production

The committee is aware that the rare earth element scandium has important defense and aviation applications when converted from its mined oxide form to an aluminum-scandium (AlSc) master alloy. The committee understands that the global production of scandium is currently dominated by China and Russia but that the United States is poised to become one of the world's largest producers of high-purity scandium oxide due to proposed private-sector domestic mine and mineral processing projects. Therefore the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 29, 2023 describing the critical defense applications for AlSc master alloy, a list of specific defense programs that require access to AlSc master alloy, and recommendations to improve defense innovation and industrial base access to scandium oxide and AlSc master alloy.

APEX Accelerators

The committee supports the transition of APEX Accelerators (previously named the Procurement Technical Assistance Program) to the Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) in compliance with section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). The committee believes that increasing small business participation in defense acquisitions is essential for

national security purposes and APEX Accelerators play a critical role in strengthening the defense industrial base by accelerating innovation, fostering ingenuity, and establishing resilient and diverse supply chains.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023 on the following:

(1) progress and milestones of the implementation and transition plan;

(2) what performance-based metrics OSBP will use to cultivate the defense industrial base; and

(3) how OSBP plans to use APEX Accelerators to improve outreach, communication, and training with small businesses.

Artificial Intelligence Facilitated Supply Chain Visibility

The committee recognizes the need to secure supply chains supporting our defense industrial base. Further, the committee understands that supply chain visibility is a critical first step to identifying vulnerabilities and developing alternate and secure sources of strategic goods, components, and materials. The committee notes that supply chain visibility also promotes readiness and optimizes decision-making by improving end-to-end logistics processes and data integration. The committee notes that high fidelity supply chain visibility will result in increased strategic flexibility, supply chain security and resilience, production capacity margin, and elimination of single point failures.

Further, the committee recognizes that supply chain visibility has become increasingly difficult in a globalized market, with vendors drawing on materials and components from across the globe to fulfill Department of Defense requirements. Given supply chain tracking and risk management requirements established in sections 857, 860, and 5949 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) and in other legislation, the committee recognizes supply chain visibility as a current requirement, and notes that it is a requirement that is likely to increase in the future.

The committee commends the Naval Supply Systems Command for its efforts to improve supply chain visibility within the Navy using its Naval Sustainment System-Supply best practices. However, the committee notes the need for a Department of Defense-led effort to address this issue across the defense industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, into the feasibility of leveraging artificial intelligence and industry best practices to develop a Department of Defense-wide, continuously monitored, multi-tiered supply chain visibility system capable of rapidly identifying and mitigating supply chain risks with the intent of maximizing efficiency and minimizing risk of interruption. The report should include at a minimum:

(1) the feasibility and fiscal cost of implementing such a system;

(2) whether an appropriate system is commercially available; and

(3) the scope and extent of any strategic benefits from such a system, specifically efficiency and assurance against interruption and compromise.

Assessment of Additive Manufacturing for Legacy Weapons Systems

Supply chains continue to suffer from increased strain and demand, and the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not immune from supply chain challenges, especially as it pertains to legacy weapons systems. The committee is aware that certain recent advances in additive manufacturing technologies may enable the Department to supplement the supply of items, components, and parts of many of these legacy weapons systems. The committee supports assessing the potential capacity for additive manufacturing technologies to relieve logistical stresses on the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2024, on the Department's additive manufacturing technologies for legacy weapons systems and the equipment, materials, and other requirements for such technologies. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of current partnerships between the Department and other government entities, academic institutions, and small businesses with regards to additive manufacturing;

(2) an analysis of the scheduling lead time, fabrication cost, and capacity of each facility of the Department for work done regarding components and parts for legacy weapons systems;

(3) a review of commercially available additive manufacturing technologies that could improve the reliability, availability, and maintainability of legacy weapons systems;

(4) a strategy for the increase in use of commercially available additive manufacturing technologies by the Department to supplement the supply of items, components, and parts required to maintain legacy weapons systems and related equipment; and

(5) an assessment of challenges related to partnering with private entities and small businesses with regards to additive manufacturing for legacy weapons systems.

Briefing on the Resiliency of the United States' Nuclear-Grade Graphite Supply Chain

The committee is concerned with the current vulnerabilities in our nuclear-grade graphite supply chain due to the lack of sourcing and mining nuclear-grade graphite in North America. Nuclear-grade graphite has vital national security applications including in large-capacity batteries, reactors, and hypersonic missiles. The committee is concerned with supply chain vulnerabilities and the import of natural nuclear-grade graphite or using man-made synthetic graphite, which has a dramatically lower utilization lifespan and decreased durability when compared to

naturally occurring nuclear grade graphite. It is critical that the Department of Defense examine ways to make it easier to on or nearshore the mining, processing, and manufacturing or nuclear-grade graphite.

The committee directs Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Office of Industrial Policy, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on how the United States can secure our nuclear-grade graphite
supply chain. The briefing must include:

1) the current vulnerabilities of the United States' nuclear-grade graphite supply chain;

2) how a multiyear procurement authority for nuclear-grade graphite could help the Department secure this supply chain; and

3) commercial partnerships established in North America that could be leveraged to enhance the nuclear-grade graphite supply chain.

Capability Portfolio Model Budget Pilots

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense often struggles to insert new technology into existing programs to effectively respond to dynamic adversary threats and capitalize on technological opportunities. Further, the committee also finds that long timelines for defense contracts and funding, program constraints, and a disconnected ecosystem make it challenging for companies to transition research and prototyping contracts to production contracts. The Department currently defines requirements, secures budgets, and acquires capabilities across hundreds of individual programs. This impedes interoperability and the Department's ability to respond rapidly to changes in operations, threats, and technologies.

The committee believes that through a modernized portfolio acquisition model, Portfolio Acquisition Executives could share portfolio priorities, needs, challenges, and opportunities more efficiently with industry, and could more effectively identify leading technologies, solutions, and companies that can address priority portfolio needs and improve mission impact measures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on recommendations for integrated capability portfolios across the military departments. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) a recommendation from component acquisition executives from the military departments, Special Operations Command, and a defense agency, for a Program Executive Officer portfolio from each entity that would be able to operate a new capability portfolio model budget created by the consolidation of up to 20 percent of the smallest budget line items within the selected portfolios;

(2) an identification of the budget lines that can be logically consolidated to achieve efficiencies for each selected portfolio;

(3) a case study for each capability portfolio recommendation discussing the potential benefits of implementing the new portfolio acquisition model in terms of maximizing mission impact, organizational agility, and acquisition efficiencies;

(4) and a summary of the funding, staffing, analytic tools, and associated strategies that might be required to execute each capability portfolio over the Future Years Defense Program.

Co-Production of Asymmetric Defense Capabilities with Taiwan

The committee is aware that Taiwan currently faces long lead times for delivery of defense articles purchased from the United States. The delays are largely due to limitations in the U.S. defense industrial base (DIB), including consolidation, cold lines, supply chain issues, staff shortages, a cumbersome foreign military sales process, and shipping delays due to COVID-19. Facilitating joint weapons production between the United States and Taiwan in the region could reduce strain on the U.S. defense industrial base, expedite the time to initial operating capability, and build the capacity of Taiwan to replenish its own stocks in a crisis. The negative impact on the domestic defense industrial base due to transfer of work overseas is a valid concern, but the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) provided significant support to the DIB to produce asymmetric munitions, and there are many capabilities for which the DIB is at maximum capacity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on the benefits and challenges of co-production of weapons and munitions for Taiwan.

Critical and Strategic Minerals and Materials Sourcing from Seafloor Resources

The committee notes that the United States relies significantly on foreign nations, many of them unfriendly and with nonexistent labor and environmental standards, to meet much of the United States' present critical mineral demands. As reported by the U.S. Geological Survey, the United States imported more than 50 percent of its supply of at least 47 minerals commodities in 2021, including 100 percent of the supply of 17 mineral commodities. The concentration of where that supply comes from makes the foreign dependence even more concerning. China dominates the international critical mineral supply chain on land and is now ramping up focus on seafloor resources known to be the largest estimated source of metals like cobalt and nickel, presenting a national security vulnerability for the United States and harsh economic realities for American manufacturers. With demand for certain minerals expected to grow over the next two decades, United States' reliance on China and other non-allied nations to satisfy this demand may increase without action.

While it continues to believe in the importance of establishing a secure supply chain of critical and strategic minerals and materials, the committee understands that to meet national security requirements the United States must

have the ability to source critical minerals in innovative arenas to decrease reliance on sources from foreign adversaries.

In recent years, China has taken aggressive and brazen steps to secure and process seabed resources of polymetallic nodules into strategic planning for national security. Currently, Chinese companies hold five out of 31 International Seabed Authority contracts for exploration and development- more than any other country. The committee notes that the United States has none, though there remains an opportunity to evaluate domestic processing and refining of seafloor resources from the contracts held by allied parties and domestic partners in international waters. In addition, China is investing heavily in deep-sea mining technology including remotely operated vehicles, vessels, and sonar scanning systems. To counter China's growing hold on the global supply chain, it is essential that the United States secures its own innovative supply of critical and strategic minerals and materials, including polymetallic nodules, to decrease reliance on sources from foreign adversaries.

The Congress has acted to provide substantial new authorities and federal assistance to boost domestic mineral supplies. Yet, given the severity of this challenge, those steps alone will not be sufficient. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy shall, by March 1, 2024, submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee assessing the processing of seabed resources of polymetallic nodules domestically. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a review of current resources and controlling parties in securing seabed resources of polymetallic nodules;

(2) an assessment of current domestic deep-sea mining and material processing capabilities; and

(3) a roadmap recommending how the United States can have the ability to source and/or process critical minerals in innovative arenas, such as deep-sea mining, to decrease reliance on sources from foreign adversaries and bolster domestic competencies.

Demand for Metals in Additive Manufacturing

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring a robust supply chain for the metal powder and wire feedstock materials required to manufacture components for defense weapons systems. These materials are critical to both the processes used to manufacture the components and the performance of the weapons systems themselves. Recent advances in additive manufacturing are enabling the Department of Defense and the defense prime contractors to think differently about how they use this enabling technology to produce and sustain weapons systems. Considering recent global supply chain issues and competition within the marketplace for existing and emerging materials, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than September 30, 2024, regarding the Department's and Defense

Industrial Base's 5-year projected demand, by alloy, for metal powder and metal wire feedstock for Defense-related additive and nonadditive manufacturing applications.

Department of Defense Microchip Security

The committee notes that every semiconductor begins as a software program before it is fabricated, mostly in East Asia, into a chip. That software process is inherently vulnerable and a potential long-term threat to U.S. national security. Consequently, the U.S. defense industrial base has vulnerabilities that could be exploited.

The committee contends that sophisticated, hostile foreign powers could insert undetected vulnerabilities, could insert malicious logic into, or exploit undetected vulnerabilities within the U.S. defense semiconductor supply chain during the software design phase putting at risk the operations and readiness of key U.S. military weapons and communications systems including submarines, ships, tanks, planes, drones, and satellites.

The committee further notes that on July 14, 2022, the National Security Agency's Joint Federation Assurance Center Hardware Assurance Lab published a report on "DoD Microelectronics: Levels of Assurance Definitions and Applications" as stated: "to characterize the threats and risks to custom microelectronic components used in Department of Defense (DoD) systems." Recognizing the threat, the guidance endeavors to assist programs with a better understanding of their system and components to effectively mitigate against threats.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, providing an assessment of the Department's plans to ensure and demonstrate to Congress the security of the Department of Defense's semiconductor supply chain during the software design phase.

The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of the security risk of threats and vulnerabilities to the Department of Defense
in the software design component of semiconductor manufacturing acquisition;

(2) an operational proposal for every new silicon device acquired by the Department of Defense, beginning in Fiscal Year 2026, to undergo rigorous pre-production testing to detect the existence of and prevent the exploitation of design vulnerabilities;

(3) an operational proposal to have merchants and vendors of semiconductor chips, as well as classified internal development initiatives, to the Department of Defense declare that they have used comprehensive functional, structural, and behavioral analyses specifically designed to expose points of access that could be exploited for unauthorized manipulation prior to commitment to silicon (so-called "tape out") by Fiscal Year 2026;

(4) assessment of what resources would be required to execute points 2 and 3 above;

(5) assessment of risk to continuity of operations and execution of national following a semiconductor supply chain attack at the software design level, and to what extent mitigations have been put in place to address those risks.

Department of Defense STEM Pathways

The committee is encouraged by recent Department of Defense efforts to consider new science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) ecosystem efforts such as supporting the 2022 Systems Engineering Research Center Workshop on DOD-Defense Industry Collaboration in STEM Education and Workforce Development. The committee strongly supports efforts to build on the recommendations from this report and promote deeper collaboration among the Department and the Defense Industrial Base to build better primary and secondary education and outreach efforts for creating diverse pathways into the national security ecosystem. As the Department carries out these activities, it should ensure a focus on programmatic and curricular innovation such as the development of innovative STEM curriculum related to emerging technology priorities, new education technologies or adaption of technologies for use in Defense-related education efforts and enhancing teacher preparation efforts in geographies with military-connected families. The committee also encourages the Department to consider partnering with the National Science Foundation as it pursues this effort. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2024, on how the Department plans to implement the aforementioned report's recommendations and work with the Defense Industrial Base to build better primary and secondary STEM education and outreach efforts for creating diverse pathways into the national security ecosystem.

Division of Hardware and Software Contracts

The committee recognizes innovative software as essential to the lethality and overall capability of ground combat vehicles required to meet the changing operational landscapes and threats of a multi-domain operations environment. Often, hardware and software for ground combat vehicles is developed in tandem in the early stage of production.

The committee is interested in the potential benefits of splitting the development of hardware and software during the early stages of weapons contracts. These potential benefits include the flexibility to adjust hardware or software requirements without impacting the other, the ability to assist the Army in staying agile and maintaining an open system architecture, and potential cost savings by avoiding vendor lock-in.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, which should include:

(1) existing authorities on the division of hardware and software contracts;

(2) the viability and potential benefits to the Army; and

(3) the impact on maintaining overmatch by the division of hardware and software contracts for ground combat vehicles, including the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle.

Domestic Graphite Extraction and Processing Facilities

The committee understands that graphite is a critical mineral needed for military systems and strategic infrastructure, including handheld systems, battery materials, electric grids, and protective armor, among others. The United States has the potential to produce graphite domestically, but remains reliant on imports of upstream products to satisfy domestic consumption. Chinese firms account for the vast majority of global natural graphite output, creating significant supply chain risks for graphite. Existing domestic resources of natural graphite, including those that were previously used to support defense programs, offer the quickest and most cost-effective route to closing this supply chain gap.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to provide a briefing not later than December 31, 2023, on public and private sector activities to establish graphite mining and processing capabilities in the United States. Specifically, the briefing shall highlight:

(1) programs of record within the Department of Defense that rely on secure and stable supplies of graphite;

(2) perceived supply vulnerabilities associated with U.S. imports of graphite;

(3) efforts by strategic adversaries to undermine efforts to develop graphite extraction and processing capabilities in the United States, including the acquisition of graphite from recycled and reused minerals and metals; and

(4) efforts to mitigate short-term supply disruptions, including whether flake and amorphous graphite should be introduced in planned acquisitions and disposals by the National Defense Stockpile.

Early Stage Firm Pathway to Production Enhancement

The committee acknowledges the delta between accelerated or targeted acquisition programs for early-stage defense contractors and programs of record. Demand signals or signals of validation from the Department of Defense to industry are an essential communique. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that

provides recommendations on how the Department can better assist participants in programs such as Agility Prime, Small Business Innovation and Research, and similar research, development, test, and evaluation programs, in bridging the gap between graduating from their requisite program and being incorporated into larger-scale Department acquisition frameworks. Specifically, the briefing should address how the Department can leverage non-committal signals of validation, such as letters of support and other mechanisms, to indicate the Department's interest in capabilities produced by firms in the early stages of development that fulfill needs that have not been met by other products.

Economic Impacts on Defense Textile Industrial Base

The committee remains concerned about current economic factors impacting the capacity of the textile industry to meet Department of Defense (DOD) requirements. A variety of economic factors continue to disrupt the textile industrial base including, but not limited to, labor shortages, contract forecasting, and lack of investment in manufacturing capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on its assessment of economic factors and recommendations to ensure a robust and healthy textile industrial base that can support long-term DOD and warfighter requirements. The report shall address the following:

(1) impact on inflation and efforts to implement economic price adjustment clauses in contracts and subcontracts throughout the textile supply chain;

(2) recommendations for additional economic price adjustment clauses that provide flexibility to inflationary pressures;

(3) the department's efforts to adequately forecast needs to industry including concerns with the wide range of minimum and maximum volumes for contracts and options years;

(4) review defense-related domestic manufacturing workforce levels over 30 years, its current condition, and future projections;

(5) ability of the textile industrial base to increase production during a national emergency; and

(6) other matters as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Existing Contracts with United States Export Control Violators

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to compile a list of companies which have been found in violation of the United States Export Control Act and currently have contracts with the Department and report to the House Armed Services Committee by January 5, 2024.

The report, at a minimum, shall

(1) identify the country in which the violation occurred,

(2) the current standing of the fine repayment status of the company,

(3) what actions, if any, did the Department of Defense take against the company,

(4) report if the company currently has additional contracts with the Department of Defense, and if so, state why the Department of Defense has continued contracts with a company found in violation of the United States Export Control Act,

(5) and identify if alternative companies are available to fulfill those contracts.

Extraction and Processing Methods of Rare Earth Elements and Critical Minerals

The committee recognizes the importance of rare earth element and critical mineral production and supply to United States national security interests. The committee understands the risks that continued reliance on foreign nations for rare earth elements and critical minerals has on the defense industrial supply chains. The committee is aware of advances in biological methods to extract and process rare earth elements and critical minerals essential to supporting the domestic supply chain and the defense industrial base. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to pursue domestic partnerships and invest in research activities, including studies focused on the use of biology to develop scalable and economically viable methodologies to optimize the extraction and processing of rare earth elements and critical minerals.

Glass Fiber-Based Structural Composites Supply Chain Assessment

The committee is aware of the importance of glass fiber-based structural composite laminates in providing light weight ballistic resistant armor systems for wheeled and tracked combat vehicles, ships, and fixed-wing and rotating-wing aircraft. The committee notes recent investments by the Chinese in both incremental capacity and new technologies in the areas of:

(1) high-performance glass fiber production;

(2) advanced glass fiber weaving; and

(3) polymer resin impregnation (prepregging) of the woven glass fiber products.

The committee further notes the importance of maintaining a competitive edge in the technology and security of supply in order to ensure warfighter advantage on the battlefield. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the service secretaries, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, which should include the Department's current strategy for glass fiber-based structural composites research, development, and production. This briefing should also include an assessment of the existing domestic glass fiber-based structural composites supply chain.

Home Textile Goods

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2024, on the feasibility of requiring that the following textile goods used on military installations be procured from domestic sources with exceptions for items that are required for combat operations:

1) food;

2) clothing and the materials and components thereof, other than sensors, electronics, or other items added to, and not normally associated with, clothing;

3) tents, tarpaulins, or covers;

4) any item of individual equipment manufactured from or containing such fibers, yarns, fabrics, or materials.

5) cotton and other natural fiber products, woven silk or woven silk blends, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, synthetic fabric or coated synthetic fabric (including all textile fibers and yarns that are for use in such fabrics), canvas products, or wool (whether in the form of fiber or yarn or contained in fabrics, materials, or manufactured articles); o

6) any item of individual equipment manufactured from or containing such fibers, yarns, fabrics, or materials.

Improve the Timeliness of Department of Defense Capability Fielding Necessary for Success in Strategic Conflict

The committee is concerned that the time to develop and field new Department of Defense systems has increased dramatically since the 1970s to the detriment of U.S. national security. The committee is also concerned that the United States has failed to keep pace with China's ability to rapidly develop and field advanced military capabilities. The committee observes that longer development times lead to obsolete technology in fielded equipment, increases overall program costs through additional manhours, aggravates a need to gold-plate equipment requirements to meet uncertain threat assessments and requirements many years into the future, and ultimately increases the likelihood that an acquisition will fail due to increased dependence on uncertain predictions.

The average time from first contract award to Initial Operational Capability for the United States averaged five years in 1970 and has grown to over twenty years for some systems like the F-35. The committee notes that the greatest contributors to the increase in fielding times are the time from identification of need or capability until contract award which has increased from one year through the 1970s to in some cases more than eight years today; and test and evaluation times which have increased 1000% since 1974. Recent examples such as the Department of Defense's nine years to decide on requirements for a replacement to the Beretta M9/11 pistol, an additional two years to release a Request for Proposal and another 17 months to award the contract resulting in a decision time of over 12 years for a simple handgun program, demonstrates a clear paralysis by analysis that cost valuable taxpayer dollars in the form of Department of Defense manhours.

The committee observes that numerous studies have been commissioned by the Department of Defense to address the antiquated acquisition process. While some incremental progress has been made, the Department has not developed the widespread change that is needed to address strategic competition.

The committee further observes that the B-21 program has been touted as an acquisition improvement using rapid processes yet it was built on five years of studies under the Next-Generation Bomber program; required four years to define requirements and award a contract with an additional seven years having elapsed with no flight of the weapon system yet having taken place. The committee is concerned by the trend of ever-increasing acquisition times and agrees with the National Defense Strategy that business as usual at the Department is not acceptable to meet the current threat environment. Department of Defense policies must be adapted to support more rapid decision making, test and evaluation, and, most importantly, faster delivery times.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on a strategy to accelerate the Department of Defense's acquisition process by decreasing the time prior to contract award and accelerating test and evaluation. This report shall include:

(1) A strategy and accompanying implementation plan to accelerate activities prior to first contract award to include requirements generation, requests for proposals, and contracting for programs of record which targets no longer than two years. This strategy should include specific recommendations to improve the agility of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process.

(2) A strategy and accompanying implementation plan with timelines to accelerate test and evaluation. This strategy and implementation plan shall consider:

a. Increased integration of Developmental and Operational Test to leverage efficiencies, responsiveness, and flexibility in test execution; to include consideration of co-locating operational and developmental test units, the creation of integrated test units, test asset(s) sharing, and other forms of resource sharing.

b. Incentives to motivate and prioritize efficient and timely execution of test and evaluation while ensuring technical rigor.

c. Methods to increase operator interactions and feedback with the respective system program office.

d. Acquisition, test, evaluation, and logistics efficiencies to be achieved through the use of common hardware components and software across multiple weapon systems and across military services.

e. Testing efficiencies through the use of observed contractor testing, joint contractor/government testing, or testing across weapon systems.

f. A structure to effectively codify lessons from recent major acquisitions programs such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and Littoral Combat Ship; and update policy to incorporate such lessons on a routine basis.

g. A process to effectively capture and distribute lessons from recent major acquisitions programs across all services to personnel participating in acquisitions activities.

h. Investments in test and evaluation infrastructure that would yield positive returns on investment for Department of Defense acquisitions programs.

i. Leveraging increased competitive forces such as carrying multiple vendors through an initial complement of government led Engineering and Manufacturing Development testing to improve acquisition performance and schedule.

(3) The rationale for decisions made with respect to strategies considered and not planned for implementation.

(4) A list of any additional resources or authorities required to improve acquisition times.

Inclusion of Other Transaction Past Performance in Certain Department of Defense Systems

The committee emphasizes the importance of maximizing practicable opportunities for small businesses in federal contracting and including contractor performance assessments as a key factor in the Department's source selection decisions. Small businesses, non-traditional entities, and new entrants to Department of Defense contracting are agile, often ingenuitive, and can deliver new and innovative technologies quickly. The Department often leverages this category of contractor through Other Transaction Authority (OTA) awards which are not subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). Exemption from FAR enables acceleration of capability fielding for the warfighter. However, the Department does not provide small businesses with a contractor performance assessment for OTA contracts, since the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) is reliant on FAR requirements for its assessments. A consequence for new entrants that successfully execute an OTA is not receiving a demonstrated performance assessment that is required for program of record contracts. The committee appreciates the value of rapid fielding of OTAs and is interested in applying performance assessments to OTA contractors without applying FAR requirements or impairing the agility of OTAs. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the feasibility of applying performance assessments to OTAs. The report should include assessments of the following:

(1) the feasibility of applying FAR regulations required for CPARS to OTAs;

(2) the feasibility of applying FAR regulations required for CPARS to OTAs on an optional basis for the contractor;

(3) the Department's ability to provide its own performance assessments for OTAs without adding FAR requirements;

(4) the impact on speed and agility of OTA contracts if a Department performance assessment was required or optional; and

(5) the impact on the ability of OTA contractors without a CPARS score to compete for programs of record.

Inefficiencies in Small Administrative Computer and Printer Purchases

The Committee appreciates the Department's, efforts to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the procurement process. However, the Committee is concerned that some of these efforts, especially is small equipment purchases, such as office supplies, computer and printer equipment, have become overly burdensome and resulted in unnecessary delays, and increased costs, in procuring these important materials and causing inefficiencies to unit administrative functions.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, no later than March 1, 2024, identifying inefficiencies in the small equipment purchases process and provide recommendations on how the process can be improved upon, while mitigating waste, fraud, and abuse. The report shall consist of small equipment purchases, to include computers and printers, the current average age of computers and printers at administrative offices at Department installations, the average time a request to replace those items is processed, a sample cost comparison of procurement under the current system compared to retail costs in the local community of those installations, and an assessment of any gaps or inefficiencies that may cause delays in procuring such equipment.

Input and Analysis Provided to the Federal Trade Commission

The committee acknowledges that the United States military and the nation's allies rely on the businesses within the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) to develop and manufacture cutting-edge weapons systems and adapt commercially available products for unique defense uses. The Department of Defense has traditionally played an essential role in advising regulatory agencies in matters involving the merger or acquisition of companies that are a part of Defense Industrial Base. The committee also notes that the Department once held a primary role in determining if proposed merger and acquisition activities within the Defense Industrial Base would enhance competition or provide efficiencies that, in turn, could benefit the United States government.

The committee strongly believes that when companies within the Defense Industrial Base are evaluated by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in proposed merger and acquisition transactions that the Department should provide the predominant voice in determining whether a merger or acquisition is in the best interests of the nation and U.S. national security.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on the analysis and inputs provided to

Federal Trade Commission on all merger and acquisition activities relating to the Defense Industrial Base since 2019.

Investigating Delays in Payments to Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

The committee recognizes the challenges associated with the Department of Defense's vast acquisition and procurement processes and has attempted to address them in the past. The committee is aware that mid-tier suppliers – those who are large enough to have relationships directly with the Department, but who do not typically own the prime contracts – often take on up-front financial risk for the Department in order to accelerate contract fulfillment dates and/or address capability readiness delays in order to support the warfighter and bolster national security. The committee notes that the Department can be late in making payments back to those contractors, creating cash flow pressures on those companies' balance sheets. The committee stresses the importance of maintaining a healthy industrial base that includes small, medium, and large businesses to assist the Department in providing for national security. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024 on delayed payments to contractors, particularly small and medium sized businesses. The briefing should include (1) data on the scope of the issue across the services and (2) suggested statutory and/or policy changes needed in order to ensure small and medium sized contractors receive payments as quickly as possible.

Large Medium-Speed Diesel Engines for Auxiliary Ships Briefing

The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116-92, Section 853) included a provision that required large medium-speed diesel engines for most auxiliary ships to be procured within the National Technology and Industrial Base (NTIB). The conferees included this provision based on a report from the Department of the Navy that stated, given the large number of such engines in the Navy fleet and the limited demand for such engines in the commercial sector, loss of this manufacturing and sustainment capability could result in a "significant national security risk."

The committee is aware that a proposed rule was published in September 2020 to ensure that an exception contained in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations allowing commercial items to be exempt from this requirement (DFARS 212.504) would not apply to these engines. However, the committee is also aware that this rule has never been finalized and is concerned with the lack of urgency in implementing Congressional intent in this matter. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing report to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on the status of this rule and the expected finalization. In the interim, the committee fully expects the Secretary of the Navy to fulfill congressional intent by ensuring that large medium-speed diesel engines for auxiliary ships are procured within the NTIB, subject to 10 USC 4864(a)(3).

Microelectronics Security of Supply

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is charged with implementing parts of section 841 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) and section 851 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) not later than January 1, 2026, in order to provide additional security to U.S. microelectronics supply chains by 2027. The committee is aware that rulemakings surrounding electronics security can be time-consuming and complex.

The committee therefore encourages the Department to expedite this rulemaking in order to receive industry input from suppliers and consumers of printed circuit boards and substrates. The committee further directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2023, on the following information:

(1) the expected timeline for promulgations of rules to implement section 4873 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) outreach plans to nongovernmental organizations, including private industry and trade associations, in order to build a knowledge base about existing supply chains, security vulnerabilities, and developing capabilities;

(3) plans for the Department of Defense to directly incentivize the domestic production of printed circuit boards and substrates, either through direct investment or through other authorities; and

(4) discussions between the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce regarding investments into domestic capabilities to produce printed circuit boards and substrates.

Modernizing the Department of Defense Requirements Process

The committee is concerned by the lack of modernization and streamlining efforts of requirements processes within the Department of Defense. The timelines by which the Department updates requirements are lengthy and too often deliver systems and platforms based on outdated and obsolete requirements. Extended requirements timelines also contribute to a disconnect between the Department and the commercial sector. The committee believes the Secretary of Defense, through the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in cooperation with the military departments and combatant commands, should modernize the Department's requirements processes, to include the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development system, to align with modern warfare, technologies, and system development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2024, on options to reform the Department's requirements processes and present a final report in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of this briefing. At a minimum, the final report should include recommendations to improve:

(1) the Department's requirements documents, reviews, and approval processes, especially for programs below the major defense acquisition program criteria under section 4201 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) requirements management practices from a first principles perspective based on mission outcomes and assessed threats;

(3) potentials for military departments to to develop an enduring set of requirements for each of their capabilities portfolios;

(4) processes to rapidly validate the military utility of commercial solutions to meet capability needs or opportunities;

(5) opportunities for collaboration with industry, traditional and nontraditional defense companies, and the departments science and technology community; and

(6) formal career paths, training, and structures for requirements management professionals.

National Security Threats Related to Chinese Commercial Autonomous Ground Vehicles Operating in the United States

The committee is concerned with the Chinese Communist Party's ("CCP") national strategy of military-civil fusion and how it blurs the line on the use of new and emerging technologies for civil, commercial, and military purposes. The fielding and deployment of Chinese commercial autonomous ground vehicles in the continental United States raises concerns regarding what kind of data these vehicles are collecting, how the companies are using the data, and with whom the Chinese companies are sharing the data. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions and Sustainment and other U.S. Government agencies as appropriate, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2024, on the national security threats associated with Chinese autonomous ground vehicles operating in the United States, especially those with access to or operating in the vicinity of Department of Defense military bases and installations and other sensitive U.S. government facilities, and potentially sharing geospatial and other data with the CCP. The briefing should include the type of data that can be collected, the dual-use implications of autonomous ground vehicle technologies and their enabling factors, and how the CCP or People's Liberation Army could potentially use the data it collects in the United States to support its military operational planning.

Nickel Zinc Battery - Supply Chain Resiliency Report

The committee has supported the Navy's need to develop the Nickel Zinc (NiZn) battery chemistry for its VA-Class submarines (VCS). The committee continues to recognize that the development has demonstrated promise for improving diminished VCS readiness rates currently being taken out of service to replace underperforming batteries. The committee also recognizes that NiZn

chemistry represents a technology that can be domestically onshored and can bypass Chinese supply chains. To prevent any additional VCS readiness delays, the committee also recognizes the need for investments in fiscal year 2024 in the domestic NiZn battery production base to ensure full rate production capacity will be achieved upon the Navy's planned completion of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation at the end of fiscal year 2024.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, on the need for investment in Nickel Zinc battery production base. The report should include the following information:

(1) The Navy's need to develop the Nickel Zinc battery chemistry for its VA-Class submarines;

(2) Importance of domestic Nickel Zinc battery chemistry and its role in reducing the United States' reliance on Chinese supply chains;

(3) The need for the Navy to ensure full rate production capacity will be achieved upon Navy's planned completion of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation at the end of fiscal year 2024.

Non-Telecommunications Contract Waivers for Section 889, Public Law 115-232

The committee notes that Section 889 of the Fiscal Year 2019 NDAA (Public Law 115-232) is a critical protection for the Department of Defense and other federal agencies from the People's Republic of China.

The Committee has come to understand that Section 889 is being applied to Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) facilities for tickets for servicemembers. Some MWR facilities purchase single-game or season tickets to professional sporting events and sell them at ticket value to service members. Often, this is facilitated through a contract between the MWR facility and the sports league. The committee understands many professional sports leagues are not Section 889 compliant. Thus, MWR facilities are being denied the ability to purchase or sign contracts for tickets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2023, on the following:

(1) Current interpretation of Section 889 as it relates to MWR ticket purchases and ticket donations for sporting events.

(2) Section 889 waiver requirements for MWR ticket purchases and donations for sporting events.

(3) The definition of "contract" under Section 889 and its applicability to MWR ticket purchases or donations for sporting events.

(4) Consideration of exclusions and expedited waiver requirements for Section 889 for MWR ticket purchases or donations for sporting events.

Plan to Modernize Network Used for Transmission of Classified Information

The Committee understands the importance of a modern network for Department of Defense transmission of classified information Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024 on modernizing the network of the Department of Defense used for the transmission of classified information from the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network of the Department (commonly referred to as "SIPRNet") to a secure, next generation successor network that, to the extent practicable, leverages quantum.

The report should include a plan for the potential implementation of a program and include the following:

(1) a timeline for the deployment of the next generation network;

(2) feasibility of utilizing a single telecommunications carrier that does not aggregate its network, that only uses Trade Agreements Act-compliant electronics in its network, and provides end-to end fiber optics that are owned by the carrier or for which the carrier has indefeasible rights of use;

(3) feasibility of utilizing data transmission threshold increments from gigabytes to one terabyte;

(4) capability of providing elastic sessions in which services may be activated and decommissioned on demand; and

(5) A list of potential fielding locations for a next generation network, taking into consideration the following factors: proximity to the largest Internet exchange point available in the United States; proximity to military installations involved in research that requires the secure transmission of classified information; and proximity to institutions of higher education working in partnership with the Department of Defense on quantum computing research.

Proliferation of Chinese Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Technology in the United States

The committee remains concerned with the proliferation of Chinese technology in the United States that gathers critical information on U.S. geography, vehicle traffic, human patterns, and behaviors. Specifically, light detection and ranging (LIDAR) technology, a remote sensing method that uses a pulsed laser to map its environment, is integral to developing computer vision that will serve as the "eyes" of new technology with automated military applications. LIDAR is also a key component in applications automating and surveilling America's critical infrastructure, such as drones, autonomous vehicles, traffic intersections, container terminals, and airports. As a result, LIDAR facilitates the gathering of enormous amounts of information on the areas in which it operates. The committee is aware that Chinese LIDAR companies have been partnering with the Chinese Government and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) for years to enable computer vision for military vehicles and systems, receiving research support and considerable government funding. The committee is concerned that Chinese LIDAR companies have flooded the U.S. market with heavily subsidized Chinese LIDAR,

capable of collecting information in many sectors of the economy. In addition, the committee notes that Chinese LIDAR companies have gone public on the United States stock exchanges, allowing U.S. investors to unknowingly provide financial support to Chinese LIDAR companies that are part of the Chinese military industrial complex. Therefore, the committee directs that, no later than March 1, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services for the House of Representatives, a report on the following matters:

(1) the extent to which Chinese LIDAR has been and is being used on Department of Defense vehicles and systems;

(2) an estimate of the extent to which Chinese LIDAR is being used by defense contractors in the fulfillment of defense contracts;

(3) an analysis of the national security vulnerabilities associated with using Chinese LIDAR in defense, critical infrastructure, and other applications;

(4) an analysis of the actions being taken by the Department of Defense to identify and list Chinese LIDAR companies with a military-civil nexus on the list maintained by the Department under section 1260h of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021;

(5) the feasibility and viability of directing the Defense Innovation Unit to develop a list of US domestic manufacturers of LIDAR, similar to the Blue sUAS list; and

(6) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Report Best Value Contracting Procedures for Contracts and Delivery Orders of Body Armor

The committee recognizes the importance of obtaining high-quality personal protective equipment and avoiding the use of Lowest Price Technically Acceptable (LPTA) contracting for the procurement of body armor.

It was the intent of Congress, and policy of the United States government, under Section 880 of the FY2019 National Defense Authorization Act, "to avoid using lowest price technically acceptable source selection criteria in circumstances that would deny the Government the benefits of cost and technical tradeoffs in the source selection process." Among the products listed is personal protective equipment.

However, the committee is concerned that the Defense Logistics Agency is circumventing the policy goal of avoiding lowest priced technically acceptable contracts by use of "fair opportunity to compete" contracts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of the Defense Logistics Agency, no later than November 1, 2023, to submit a report to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, that includes: (1) an assessment and verification whether procedures are in place to award task and delivery orders for products and services listed under Section 880 (C) of the FY2019 National Defense Authorization Act using best value contracting procedures. (2) an assessment and verification that DLA procurement professionals and counsels have been trained on

the statutory requirements for using best value contracting procedures at the task and delivery order level.

Report on DoD Efforts to Strengthen NATO's Semiconductor Supply Chain Resiliency

The committee recognizes that semiconductors are essential components in the electronic devices that Americans use every day. The committee also recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted weaknesses in our nation's reliance on supply chains abroad, which could further be exacerbated by potential conflict, especially in the Indo-Pacific. The committee applauds the work and contributions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to European and global security and recognizes its unique role in serving as a convening space for allies and partners to discuss challenges, including those from strategic competitors that seek to disrupt semiconductor supply chains.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024 on Department of Defense efforts to strengthen NATO's semiconductor supply chain resiliency. The report shall include (1) current DoD initiatives with NATO regarding semiconductors; (2) opportunities to expand this work within NATO; (3) challenges and/or barriers to allies developing greater resilience in semiconductor supply chains; (4) an assessment of US-based institutions that can provide lessons learned for NATO through a competitive process; and (5) existing arrangements and new opportunities for strengthening cooperation between the Department of Defense and other federal agencies in helping allies increase semiconductor supply chain resiliency.

Report on Implementation of the National Industrial Security Program

The committee recognizes that the National Industrial Security Program (NISP) was established to ensure that cleared U.S. defense industry safeguards the classified information in their possession while performing work on contracts, programs, bids, or research and development efforts. The committee is aware that the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency is responsible for administering the NISP on behalf of the Department of Defense and 34 other federal agencies. However, the committee is concerned that gaps may exist in the implementation of the NISP uniformly across the DOD. Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2024, a report on the administration of the National Industrial Security Program of the Department of Defense. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) An overview of the training, compliance, oversight, threat reporting, information sharing, and risk assessments with respect to the National Industrial

Security Program for employees and contractors of the Department and for private industry professionals;

(2) An assessment of component roles within the defense security enterprise relating to the following:

(a). The National Industrial Security Program

(b). Supply chain risks to classified information within the broader defense industrial base.

(3) A documentation and assessment of the resources available under the National Industrial Security Program

(4) An assessment of the management and implementation of the activities, roles, and resources described in (1) through (3), including any recommendations by the Comptroller General for improvements or corrective actions.

Report on Potential Application of Domestic Sourcing Requirements for Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate

The committee recognizes the national security importance of securing supply chains for key pharmaceutical products. The committee is aware that there is no domestic manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) in the United States while the People's Republic of China has actively sought to obtain a dominant global market share in API production. The committee is also aware that U.S. domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing has drastically declined in recent years due in part to offshoring and increased foreign competition, which has increased the vulnerability of the Department of Defense's supply of key pharmaceutical products. The committee notes the recently increased U.S. domestic production of Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate and directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024 on establishing domestic sourcing requirements for Department of Defense Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate procurement under Section 4863 of title 10, United States Code. The report shall include, at a minimum:

1) an analysis of current domestic production of Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate and whether it is sufficient to meet Department's annual demand as well as that of the U.S. strategic stockpile.

2) an estimate on how long current Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate stocks would last the Department should foreign produced Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate no longer be available.

3) the estimated costs and considerations of procuring Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin Clavulanate while complying with domestic sourcing requirements under the Berry Amendment.

4) the criticality of such items to a military unit's mission accomplishment.

5) any other information deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

Report on Secure Spaces for Small Businesses

For contractors to work on classified contracts, they must have access to sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs). The committee recognizes that the construction of a SCIF is costly, time intensive, and often prohibitive for small and emerging technology companies. The committee also recognizes that SCIF accessibility can be a barrier to entry for small businesses who seek business with the Department of Defense. Small businesses are agile and can rapidly prototype technology, providing emerging technology products and services to the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that includes:

(1) options for, feasibility of, and security risks of granting access to already existing government-owned SCIF space to small companies that have been issued a Facility Clearance and selected for work requiring performance in secured facilities is granted; and

(2) options for, feasibility of, and security risks to communities with military installations and government programs to apply for government-funded SCIF space to be developed in an already-cleared location.

(3) A process to expedite completion and certification or denial of DD254 Contract Security Classification specification documentation; and

(4) Appointment of responsibility to the respective commercial innovation organizations within the services to ensure timely and responsive onboarding and work start of commercial companies to include management of security approval, network, and secure facilities access.

Report on Supply Chains within the Department of Defense Major Weapon System Acquisition Programs

Section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) established a legal framework and provided new contracting authority for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of each Military Department regarding the management of supply chain risk in defense contracts for the acquisition of certain national security systems and related covered items of supply. Covered items of supply are defined in that Section as an item of information and communications technology that is purchased for inclusion in a covered national security acquisition, the loss of integrity of which could result in a supply chain risk for the covered system. The Department of Defense implemented this legislation through a Memorandum from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to Senior Pentagon Leadership, Commanders of the Combatant Commands, and Defense Agency and Department of Defense Field Activity Directors as well as updating the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement which in turn applies to all relevant Department of Defense contracts.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services

no later than March 1, 2024, on expanding this legislative, management, and contracting framework more broadly to all supply chains within the Department of Defense major weapon system acquisition programs starting in fiscal year 2025. The Secretary's report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) Whether the legal framework enacted by Congress in Section 881 of Public Law 115-232 can be expanded in full or in part (or otherwise replicated in full or in part in a different manner) beyond information and communications technology more broadly to all supply chains within Department of Defense major weapon system acquisition programs;

(2) The Secretary's perspectives, recommendations, and major considerations for Congress on how this can best be done in future legislation;

(3) The Department's recommendations for and/or wording of future Congressional legislation to accomplish this objective;

(4) Detailed information on the Department's implementation of Section 889 of Public Law 115-232 (regarding the prohibition on the use of telecommunications and video surveillance services and equipment from five Chinese companies in Department of Defense contracts) including summary information on the pervasiveness of Chinese intrusion into the Department of Defense supplier base, what actions were taken affecting Department of Defense contracts as part of the identification for mitigation or remediation, and information on how many tiers of the supplier base Department of Defense requires its contractors to examine to ensure strict
compliance with the legislation; and

(5) Any other pertinent information.

Report on the Impact of Small Businesses through Authorization to Operate Processes

The United States government must have a way to assess the security and suitability of a vendor's product or service before it is deployed to government systems. However, the length of time to complete that process is prohibitive for small businesses and new companies entering the defense market; and, importantly, it also means that the Department of Defense receives emerging technology for its operational mission sets at a slower pace.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the House Armed Services Committee, by June 1, 2024, a report detailing the unique costs and potential burdens incurred by emerging technology companies as companies are required to obtain authorizations to operate as they move through the different Department of Defense impact levels. The report shall include:

1. small businesses with emerging technology that had active contracts with the Department of Defense between 2020 to 2022,

2. an assessment of how long it takes for small businesses to move from one impact level to another, and;

3. the associated costs and potential burdens incurred by the government sponsor to include mission impact where deployment of new and advanced technologies are delayed.

The Committee also recognizes that the issue of reciprocity for authorizations to operate is a complex issue that spans multiple congressional committees and there are ongoing reports looking at the issue. Indications prove that the current authorization to operate process needs to be holistically evaluated, particularly if the processes required by the Department of Defense in addition to the FedRamp processes are discouraging small businesses and other new entrants from performing work for the government.

Report on the Resiliency of the Defense Industrial Base for Solid Rocket Propulsion Systems

The committee recognizes the importance of improving the supply chain for precision-guided munitions, space launch vehicles, national security satellites, and other systems critical to the national defense of the United States. As such, the committee supports the Department of Defense's interest in ensuring the defense industrial base remains at the leading edge in the manufacturing process for complex rocket propulsion systems and applauds the Department's prioritization of these efforts. However, the committee notes that more can be done to ensure the supply chain for solid rocket propulsion systems remains resilient.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of the Manufacturing, Capability Expansion, and Investment Prioritization Directorate to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than December 31, 2023. on the following:

(1) Requirements and plans for the Department of Defense's future efforts to maintain and provide resiliency for the defense industrial base with respect to complex solid rocket propulsion systems;

(2) An assessment of the prudence and feasibility of utilizing Title III of the Defense Production Act or similar authorities to support an independent solid rocket motor production facility making use of underutilized State or Federal facilities with prior or current use in manufacturing or demilitarizing energetics; and

(3) An assessment of the benefits, flexibilities, and agility a small business could provide in operating an independent solid rocket motor production facility as described in subsection (2).

Report on Vulnerabilities in Chemical and Basic Material Supply Chains

The committee remains concerned that certain chemical and other basic material supply chains supporting the Department of Defense are dominated by foreign sources, most significantly China and Russia, which presents significant strategic risks unless they are fully mitigated. The committee urges the

Department to identify vulnerable chemical and basic material supply chains and communicate those gaps to the biomanufacturing industrial base. Further, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report with a classified annex to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2023. At a minimum, the report shall include:

(1) a comprehensive strategic vulnerability assessment of the Department's supply chain for specialty chemicals (also known as effect chemicals), excluding the discussion of: fuel or fuel alternatives, including biofuels, and chemicals or chemical categories previously identified in recent Defense Production Act Title III funding efforts related to critical chemicals production, unless relevant to vulnerabilities in specialty chemical supply chains;

(2) a list of the Department's top five most supply chain-vulnerable specialty chemical categories, including an identification of the specific chemicals in each category and volumes of those chemicals which were consumed by the Department in the last three fiscal years;

(3) a discussion of the following supply-chain vulnerable specialty chemical categories: construction chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, specialty polymers, and biocides; and

(4) the identification of capability and supply chain gaps, including future concerns which inhibit the domestic manufacturing of the Department's needed specialty chemicals.

Report to Improve Contracting Officer Knowledge of SBIR Phase III Direct Award

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition and Sustainment to submit to the House Armed Services Committee a report, by June 1, 2024 on the feasibility of establishing training curriculum to further educate acquisition professionals on the goals of the Small Business Innovation Research program, including supporting law and Department of Defense policy that encourages or allows use of Phase III direct awards, including how and when a contracting officer and agreements officers may issue a direct award under Phase III of the program. The report should also detail how the Department of Defense's acquisition workforce would benefit from additional training on the Small Business Innovation Research program, and the funding and plans required to implement this program.

Rhodium Sourcing

The committee recognizes the continued efforts of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation in acquiring large volumes of critical minerals around the globe, including rhodium. The committee is concerned that foreign sourcing of rhodium poses a risk to our defense-critical supply chains and military readiness. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed

Services, no later than March 1, 2024, on the sourcing of rhodium within the defense industrial base that includes:

(1) an assessment of the impact of price increases on the defense industrial base; and

(2) a strategic plan for protecting manufacturers of high-performance glass fiber-based structural composites located in the United States from a substantial change in the availability of rhodium.

Secure Supply Chains for Tungsten

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has taken several actions to reduce the risks of inorganic chemical and critical mineral supply from China, Russia, and other non-allied foreign nations. However, risks of supply disruptions remain salient for tungsten ores and concentrates. Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Defense Stockpile to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on the efforts of the Department of Defense to ensure that these materials are available to the National Defense Stockpile and to U.S. industry in quantities to maintain production, including the acquisition of tungsten from recycled and reused minerals and metals. The briefing shall include:

(1) the Department's plan to maintain sufficient tungsten ores and concentrates in the National Defense Stockpile while also ensuring adequate non-Chinese feedstocks for U.S. industry;

(2) a five-year plan detailing the Department's projected acquisitions and disposals of tungsten ores and concentrates in the National Defense Stockpile; and

(3) the Department's plans to support the maintenance of domestic tungsten production.

Secure Supply of Niobium Oxide

The committee has repeatedly recognized the importance of niobium oxides to national security. Niobium oxides are necessary for many of the propulsion systems on national security platforms. Despite this, the United States remains completely import-dependent for high-purity niobium oxide.

The committee therefore directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the Department's strategy to ensure a domestic source for niobium oxide. Such a briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the extent to which current sources of supply are owned, controlled, or otherwise under the influence of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) or companies owned, controlled, or under the influence of the CCP;

(2) an assessment of gaps in the niobium oxide supply chain associated with the dependency on foreign sources of niobium;

(3) a projection of niobium oxide supply levels to meet defense requirements over short-, medium-, and long-term demand scenarios;

(4) an assessment of the ability of the Department to meet niobium supply requirements through the use of industrial base investment accounts and authorities.

Securing Defense Supply Chains from the People's Republic of China for Critical Minerals

Whenever possible, the Department of Defense must ensure that defense supply chains are protected from a dangerous overreliance on the People's Republic of China for critical minerals and Rare Earth Elements. In July 2021, the House Armed Services Committee's Final Report of the Critical Supply Chain Task Force found that "a significant amount of material in the Defense Industrial Base is sole-sourced from the People's Republic of China," and concluded that a strategic framework should be implemented to illuminate defense supply chains. Further, the Task Force concluded that the Department should use new supply chain information to work with industry, allies, and partner nations to lessen overall reliance on the People's Republic of China. The committee notes positive efforts to review the vulnerabilities of U.S. critical minerals and material supply chains that have been undertaken since, including the Department's efforts in recent years to increase funding for the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program element that can be used to support the domestic production of key minerals and materials.

However, subsequent reports from the Department found that without additional efforts to improve supply chain visibility, the Department of Defense will be challenged to determine where defense programs are vulnerable to supply cutoffs from the People's Republic of China or develop potential responses to such supply chain shocks.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Policy, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 15, 2023, addressing the following:

(1) an overview of the reporting requirements currently placed on the Department's industry partners who serve as the prime contractor on a major defense acquisition program for identifying vulnerabilities within their supply chains related to critical minerals and rare earth elements sourced from or processed by the People's Republic of China;

(2) a feasibility and cost-benefit analysis of improving the data collected by the Department on supply chain vulnerabilities for the top three critical minerals and rare earth elements that the Department of Defense considers most at risk to supply chain manipulation or impact by the People's Republic of China;

(3) a summary of the Department's efforts to advance supply chain diversification for critical minerals and rare earth elements away from the People's Republic of China and an assessment of what further improvements could be made before 2027; and,

(4) an assessment of what elements would inform a successful partnership between the Department and industry to increase supply chain security and visibility for the top three critical minerals and rare earth elements that the Department identifies as being most vulnerable to supply chain shocks from the People's Republic of China before 2027.

Strategic Sources of Magnesium Metal for Defense Systems

The committee recognizes that magnesium metal is a critical material essential to many military systems and strategic commercial industries. China currently dominates magnesium metal production, accounting for over 88 percent of global output, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Increasing domestic magnesium production therefore eliminates foreign dependence on this critical resource. The committee is aware of domestic enterprises making significant strides in innovative production of magnesium using feedstock from brines processed through electrolysis. The committee urges the Department of Defense to incentivize further development of domestic magnesium production.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on public and private sector activities to develop carbon-neutral magnesium production capabilities in the United States, including the acquisition of magnesium from recycled and reused minerals and metals. Specifically, the briefing should include:

(1) the development status of domestic magnesium metal production capabilities, and Department of Defense efforts to support further domestic expansion;

(2) programs of record within the Department of Defense that rely on secure and stable supplies of magnesium metal; and

(3) efforts by strategic adversaries to undermine efforts to develop magnesium production capabilities in the United States.

Study into Boron Supply Chains

The committee is aware that boron and its derivative materials are essential to various critical components of materiel necessary for the Department of Defense. The committee is also aware that the United States is dependent on vulnerable supply chains and adversaries for a variety of these materials, including ferroboron and boron carbide, which are necessary to the production of permanent magnets and body armor, respectively. The committee is therefore concerned about the United States' reliance on foreign sources of boron and its derivative materials. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report on boron supply chains in the United States to the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 31, 2024. The report should include the following:

(1) An overview of the current sources for boron and its derivative materials in U.S.

(2) A review of potential vulnerabilities in current supply chains, particularly regarding imports.

(3) A review of domestic producers and processors and whether there is adequate supply chains to address current defense needs.

Study on Noncombat Department of Defense Needs

In 2022, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the Office of the Secretary of Defense had not monitored the Defense Commissary Agency's and the military exchanges' compliance with policies for preventing the resale of goods produced with forced labor. GAO also found that the military exchanges had not consistently implemented all requirements related to resale goods that may have been produced by forced labor. The committee notes that concerns regarding the use of forced labor linked to China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region have prompted the U.S. Government to take steps to restrict or prevent the importation of goods from that region. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense could be procuring other noncombat goods — noncombat goods other than those procured for the purposes of the defense resale system — that have their manufacturing origin in China.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an evaluation of the Department of Defense's processes for identifying whether the other noncombat goods it procures might have been manufactured in China. Specifically, this evaluation should include an examination of the extent to which:

(1) the Department tracks information about the manufacturing origin of the noncombat goods it procures, other than goods procured for the defense resale system;

(2) the Department conducts risk assessments and considers alternative manufacturing sources for these noncombat goods when there are potential concerns regarding their manufacturing origin; and

(3) the Department has examined the feasibility and advisability of transitioning the manufacturing of these noncombat goods to United States-based manufacturers when there are such concerns.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Trusted Foundry Program

The committee has long recognized the need for secure, trusted supply chains for defense and intelligence microelectronic components. The Defense Microelectronics Activity's Trusted Foundry program has been tasked with

accrediting suppliers in the microelectronics value chain as Trusted, providing the U.S. Government with an assured path for microelectronics acquisition. The program has a long history of providing a cost-effective means to assure the integrity and confidentiality of integrated circuits during design and manufacturing while providing the U.S. Government with access to state-of-the-practice and state-of-the-art microelectronics technologies for both Trusted and non-sensitive applications.

However, the committee is aware that the requirement for sourcing microelectronics from accredited Trusted suppliers is often waived for reasons such as cost. Threats to the United States defense and intelligence infrastructure posed by cyber threats to microelectronics such as intellectual property theft, and the risk of overproduction parts falling in adversaries' hands, continues to increase. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, detailing the criteria and rationale used on each waiver for Trusted microelectronics acquisitions requirements in fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

Utilization of Middle Tier of Acquisitions and Other Transaction Authority Across Services

Data is sparse on service-to-service trends and utilization of products and services provided by Other Transaction Authority (OTA) contracts. Existing data is promulgated by Federal Procurement Data System (sam.gov) and usaspending.gov. The level of granularity is insufficient to implement a first-use policy for OTAs and Middle Tier of Acquisitions (MTA).

The committee recognizes that OTAs and MTAs have proven to accelerate rapid fielding of capability for the warfighters, but their production utility has yet to be fully studied and subsequently the power of that tool has yet to be fully acknowledged and normalized by Congress and the Department. Production and understanding of OTA and MTA data will inform Congress on what is being fielded at a speed of relevance through both authorities at the Department. Most critical to this are:

(1) the production based demonstrating what is actually being purchased; and

(2) the technology-focused enterprises to ensure the data isn't skewed by contracts that are used for food or landscaping, for example.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, that measures and quantifies the use of production OTAs and MTAs across the Department and the Armed Forces with non-traditional, technology-focused vendors. The report should include:

(1) data on the production OTA and MTA contracts across the Department by service and by product-type;

(2) what products and services the Department is procuring using OTAs and MTAs;

(3) composition of the entities the Department is contract with using OTAs and MTAs, including size (revenue and employees), type (filing status), geography, and industry;

(4) data on the trends in defense OTA and MTA obligations by service and buyer for the past 5 years;

(5) data on the competition for production OTA and MTA contracts for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2018; and

(6) data on trends in OTA and MTA production contracts transitions to programs of record.

Women-Owned Small Businesses Contracting with the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes that the Women-Owned Small Business Contracting Program aids the Federal agencies in meeting the statutory goal of awarding five percent of all prime Federal contracts to women-owned small businesses. Contracts are reserved for specific industries where women-owned small businesses are substantially underrepresented, including numerous that are key to U.S. national security interests.

The committee further appreciates the Small Business Administration's recent work to improve the performance of the Women-Owned Small Business Contracting Program, including implementing efficiencies to improve the user experience, reduce processing times, and promote outreach and marketing to provide women business owners with the education and resources to compete for set-aside awards under the program.

The committee is concerned, however, that the Federal Government has only met the statutory goal twice in history. The committee is also concerned that there continues to be a backlog of applications and little visibility into how many firms are being certified by any of the four national certifying entities approved by the Small Business Administration.

The committee directs the Director of the Department of Defense Office of Small Business Programs to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1, 2024, on the concerns of women-owned and -controlled small businesses. This report shall include, for the fiscal year preceding the date of the report, the following:

(1) the number of Department applications for certification as a concern of women-owned and -controlled small business that have sufficient information for the Administrator to make a certification determination. This information should be disaggregated by the number of applications certified, the number of applications denied, and the number of applications for which a determination has not been made;

(2) the number of concerns certified as concerns of women-owned and -controlled small businesses by a national certifying entity approved by the Administrator;

(3) the amount of fees, if any, charged by each national certifying entity for such certification; and

(4) the total dollar amount and total percentage of Department prime contracts awarded to concerns of women-owned and -controlled small businesses, pursuant to item (2) of this list.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Section 801—Commercial Nature Determination Memo Available to Contractor

This section would amend section 3456 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to share the determination of commerciality made by contracting officers upon the request of the contractor.

Section 802—Prohibition on the Transfer of Certain Data on Employees of the Department of Defense to Third Parties

This section would prevent the sale, license, or transfer to a third party of individually-identifiable information on Department of Defense employees generated during the course of a Department of Defense contract.

Section 803—Principal Technology Transition Advisor

This section would require each military department to designate a senior civilian official to serve as an advisor to help transition technology from the science and technology ecosystem to programs of record within the services.

Section 804—Pilot Program on Payment of Costs for Denied Government Accountability Office Bid Protests

This section would reestablish a loser pays pilot program to award reimbursement to the Department of Defense for costs incurred from contract award protests denied by the Government Accountability Office. This structure was authorized in section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) but was repealed before implementation.

Section 805—Pilot Program for Prototype Projects for Anything-As-A-Service

This section would create an Anything-as-a-Service pilot program to promote continuous competition and better business practices at the Department of Defense.

Section 806—Low-Methane Intensity Natural Gas Pilot Program

This section would authorize the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to establish a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of Department of Defense installations using certified low-methane intensity natural gas.

Section 807—Prohibition on Contracting with Persons That Have Business Operations with the Government of the Russian Federation or the Russian Energy Sector

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from contracting with any company that has business with the Putin regime or any natural gas, oil, and coal company operating in Russia.

Section 808—Organizational Conflict of Interests Relating to National Security and Foreign Policy

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from engaging in consulting contracts with firms that have in the last five years provided consulting services to the Chinese Government, the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army, or other covered entities.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 822—Modification to Truthful Cost or Pricing Data Submissions and Report

This section would require the public listing of companies that refuse to provide certified cost and pricing data.

Section 823—Competition Requirements for Purchases from Federal Prison Industries

This section would amend competition requirements for federal prison industries.

Section 824—Modification of Approval Authority for High Dollar Other Transactions for Prototypes

This section would resolve an internal inconsistency for the approval of large dollar Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs) for prototype projects and follow-on production OTAs or contracts under the authority of section 4022 of title 10, United States Code.

Currently, when a follow-on production OTA or contract is awarded, the prototype project is already completed but the follow-on OTA or contract has yet to be performed. As such, the existing requirement that the prototype project completion will be met, for these follow-on production OTAs or contracts, is redundant and removed by this provision.

Section 825—Clarification of Authority of the Department of Defense to Carry Out Certain Prototype Projects

This section would clarify the authority of the Department of Defense to carry out certain prototype projects by amending section 4022(i) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 826—Acquisition of Sensitive Materials Prohibition Exception Amendment

This section would create an exception to the prohibition on the acquisition of sensitive materials.

Section 827—Modification to Acquisition Authority of the Senior Official with Principal Responsibility for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

This section would amend section 808 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) (10 U.S.C. 4001 note) and extend the acquisition authority of the Senior Official with Principal Responsibility for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning to fiscal year 2029. This section would also increase the ceiling for authority to $125,000,000 from $75,000,000.

Section 828—Amend Prohibition on Contracting with Entities Operating Certain Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would amend the prohibition on contracting with entities operating certain unmanned aircraft systems.

Section 829—Avoidance of Use of Lowest Price Technically Acceptable Source Selection Process for Certain Logistics Services

This section would require the Department of Defense, typically acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, to avoid Lowest Price Technically Acceptable source selection criteria to the maximum extent possible for fuel and fuel-related services, if such services are or reasonably could be controlled by an adversary.

Specifically, this section would add fuel and fuel-related services to the list of services to be avoided to the maximum extent possible under section 813(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328).

Section 830—Modification and Extension of Temporary Authority to Modify Certain Contracts and Options Based on the Impacts of Inflation

This section would extend authority to modify certain contracts based on inflation impact.

Section 831—Modification of Contracts and Options to Provide Economic Price Adjustments

This section would modify contract options for economic price adjustment.

Section 833—Pilot Program on the Use of Acquisition Authority for Office of Naval Research to Aid in Technology Transition

This section would create a pilot program to allow the Office of Naval Research to use acquisition authority to aid in the transition of technology from the science and technology ecosystem to acquisition activities and operational use.

Section 832—Prohibition on Computers or Printers Acquisitions Involving Entities Owned or Controlled by China

This section would prohibit computers or printers acquisition involving entities controlled by China.

SUBTITLE C—DOMESTIC SOURCING REQUIREMENTS

Section 841—Require Full Domestic Production of Flags of the United States Acquired by the Department of Defense

This section would amend section 4862 of title 10, United States Code, to require full domestic production of U.S. flags acquired by the Department of Defense.

Section 842—Inclusion of Titanium Powder in Definition of Specialty Metals Exempted from Certain Domestic Sourcing Requirements

This section would add titanium powder to the definition of specialty metals provision of the Berry Amendment to secure the Department's titanium powder supply chain.

Section 843—Amend Requirement to Buy Certain Metals from American Sources

This section would amend section 4863 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure specialty metals are being sourced domestically and/or from allied countries.

Section 844—Modification to Miscellaneous Limitations on the Procurement of Goods Other Than United States Goods

This section would amend language from James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) by specifically adding propulsion system components and power generation systems to be procured and manufactured by the National Technology and Industrial Base.

Section 845—Procurement of Covered Hearing Protection Devices

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the head of the Hearing Center of Excellence, to enter into one or more contracts to procure covered hearing protection devices for all members of the Armed Forces.

SUBTITLE D—PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROGRAM FOR ACCELERATING ACQUISITION

Section 851—Pilot Program for Recurring Awards for Production, Investment, and Deployment Through Competitions

This section would establish a pilot program to acquire, through repeated competition, attritable systems that solve urgent operational needs in order to incentivize sustainable production, rapid deployment, and iterative improvements.

Section 852—Demonstration and Prototyping Program to Advance International Product Support Capabilities in a Contested Logistics Environment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a contested logistics demonstration and prototyping program to identify, develop, exercise, and field capabilities for product support in order to reduce or mitigate the risks associated with operations in a contested logistics environment. The purpose of the program is to explore flexible approaches to contracting and use of partnership agreements, in addition to establishing and growing product support capability in order to enable effective, efficient, and timely satisfaction of combatant command requirements prior to conflict.

Section 853—Defense Industrial Base Advanced Capabilities Pilot Program

This section would establish a public-private partnership pilot program to accelerate the scaling, production, and acquisition of advanced capabilities for national security.

SUBTITLE E—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

Section 861—Additional National Security Objectives for the National Technology and Industrial Base

This section would update section 4811(a) of title 10, United States Code, to identify defense services, supplies, or materials critical to meeting defense requirements in the event of a crisis or conflict where the Department of Defense relies on a potential adversary.

Section 862—Use of Industrial Base Fund for Support for the Workforce for Large Surface Combatants

This section would amend section 4817(d) of title 10, United States Code, to add a section that states the fund should be used to support the large surface combatant industrial base.

Section 863—Redesignation of Industrial Base Fund as Industrial Base and Operational Infrastructure Fund; Additional Uses

This section would redefine and expand the purposes of the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Fund.

Section 864—Modifications to the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program

This section would amend the Technical Assistance Program statute.

Section 865—Modification to Procurement Requirements Relating to Rare Earth Elements and Strategic and Critical Materials

This section would modify procurement requirements relating to rare earth elements and strategic and critical minerals to include a supply chain disclosure requirement for large-capacity batteries.

Section 866—Securing Maritime Data from China

This section would prohibit the Department from contracting with any entity that uses covered logistics software and prohibits covered port authorities from contracting with covered logistics software. This section would also require negotiations with allies and partners to ban such software, as covered by this section.

Section 867—Pilot Program for Analyzing and Continuous Monitoring of Key Supply Chains

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to analyze and continuously monitor key U.S. Indo-Pacific Command system supply chains with a pilot program.

Section 868—Study and Report on Country of Origin of End Items and Components Procured by Department Of Defense

This section would require a study and report by the Comptroller General of the United States to identify the degree to which the Department of Defense is dependent on entities located in foreign countries for the procurement of certain end items and components.

Section 869—Enhanced Domestic Content Requirement for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would increase domestic content requirements to support the defense industrial base and secure supply chains, and enhances trusted allies by exempting countries with a reciprocal defense procurement agreement with the Department or are in the National Technology and Industrial Base.

SUBTITLE F—SMALL BUSINESS MATTERS

Section 881—Entrepreneurial Innovation Project Designations

This section would amend chapter 303 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of each military department to identify promising research programs of the Small Business Innovation Research Program or Small Business Technology Transfer Program for inclusion in the future budgets and plans of the Department of Defense.

Section 882—Extension and Modification of Domestic Investment Pilot Program

This section would amend section 884 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) and extend the domestic investment pilot program under the Small Business Innovation Research program until September 30, 2027. The pilot program will be required to comply with the due diligence program required under subsection (vv) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(vv)).

Section 883—Study and Report on the Expansion of the Strategic Funding Increase Program of the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to direct a study from the Small Business Innovation Research programs of the Army, Navy, and Marine

Corps, on the feasibility of implementing a program similar to the Strategic Funding Increase Program of the Air Force.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 891—Employee-Owned Business Contracting Incentive Pilot Program Clarification and Extension

This section would amend section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) by extending the length of the Employee-owned Business Contracting Incentive pilot program by 3 years and increasing the number of available contracts from 9 to 25.

Section 892—Pilot Program on the Use of Budget Transfer Authority for Army Research to Aid in Technology Transition

This section would create a pilot program to allow the Army to use acquisition authority to aid in the transition of technology from the science and technology ecosystem to acquisition activities and operational use.

Section 893—Seaplane Procurement and Employment

This section will request an analysis by the Secretary of Defense no later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the feasibility of the Department of Defense procuring seaplanes and amphibious aircraft.

Section 894—Limitation on Availability of Funds Relating to Contracts with Contract Managers and Auditors

This section would require annual contract review of funds relating to cost overruns.

Section 895—Inspector General Report on Department of Defense Acquisition and Contract Administration

This section would require an Inspector General of the Department of Defense report on Department-wide acquisitions and contract management, including cost, price, and profit data.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 901—Under Secretary of Defense for Science and Innovation Integration

This section would rename the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to the Under Secretary of Defense for Science and Innovation Integration. It would expand the responsibilities for the position.

Section 902—Repeal of Position of Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation

This section would disestablish the Department of Defense's Office of Cost Estimate and Program Evaluation (CAPE) and authorizes the Secretary of Defense to determine where to devolve CAPE's responsibilities.

Section 903—Conforming Amendments to Carry Out Elimination of Position of Chief Management Officer

This section would strike references in statute to the Chief Management Officer position, which was eliminated by law in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).

Section 904—Elimination of the Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense

This section would eliminate the Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Section 921—Modification of Analysis Required for Reductions to Civilian Workforce under General Policy for Total Force Management

This section would amend section 12a(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the civilian workforce analysis be in writing and would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and report of written analyses related to the workforce analysis done by the Secretary of Defense.

Section 922—Additional Requirements under General Policy for Total Force Management

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop data analytics to identify quantitative and qualitative metrics of the sizing and

composition of the civilian workforce in the Department of Defense and provide a briefing on the developed analytics.

Section 923—Eligibility of Chief of the National Guard Bureau for Appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

This section would authorize the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to be eligible to be appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Section 924—Coast Guard Input to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council

This section would require the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to seek and consider the views of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Section 925—Codification of the Defense Innovation Unit and Establishment of the Nontraditional Innovation Fielding Enterprise

This section would codify the Defense Innovation Unit. It would also establish nontraditional innovation fielding enterprises (NIFE).

Section 926—Designation of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a Basic Branch of the Army

This section establishes the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a basic branch of the United States Army.

Section 927—Repeal of Authority to Appoint a Naval Research Advisory Committee

This section would repeal section 8024 of title 10, United States Code, the authority to appoint a Naval Research Advisory Committee.

Section 928—Eligibility of Members of Space Force for Instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School

This section would authorize the inclusion of members of the Space Force in the list of service members that can attend the Naval Postgraduate School.

Section 929—Membership of the Air Force Reserve Forces Policy Committee

This section would add nonvoting advisors to the Air Force Reserve Forces Policy Committee.

Section 930—Framework for Classification of Autonomous Capabilities

This section would require the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) of the Department of Defense to create a framework for the classification of autonomous capabilities to create a common understanding of autonomous capabilities. It would also require the CDAO to create a plan for integrating autonomous capabilities into systems of the Department.

Section 931—Comprehensive Assessment of Force Design Modernization Efforts of the Marine Corps

This section would require a review of U.S. Marine Corps force modernization efforts by a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) and an assessment by the Secretary of Defense on the results of the FFRDC review.

Section 932—Enhancing Department of Defense Coordination of Geoeconomic Affairs

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the planning, resourcing, and contributions of the Department of Defense to interagency efforts with respect to geoeconomic affairs and to submit a report regarding such review.

SUBTITLE C—SPACE NATIONAL GUARD

Section 951—Establishment of Space National Guard

This section would establish a Space National Guard comprised of National Guard forces in the States and U.S. territories in which the Space Force operates.

Section 952—No Effect on Military Installations

This section would clarify that nothing in this subtitle would require or authorize the relocation of any facility, infrastructure, or military installation of the Space National Guard or Air National Guard.

Section 953—Implementation of Space National Guard

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to implement the provisions of this subtitle not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 954—Conforming Amendments and Clarification of Authorities

This section would provide clarifications of authorities pertaining to the Space National Guard, as established by this subtitle, and conforming amendments to title 10, United States Code.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Joint Interagency Task Force South Capabilities

The committee remains focused on U.S. military posture and strategic competition in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility, as well as around the globe. Further, the committee remains committed to ensuring U.S. Southern Command, operating through Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S), has the appropriate assets to detect and monitor transnational criminal organizations' activities to exploit maritime and aerial shipment routes of narcotics and support interagency efforts to illuminate the illegal transport of precursor chemicals of fentanyl, bulk cash, persons, and weapons. The committee understands that JIATF-S is reliant on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets for detection and monitoring of a vast area of responsibility, including in the Pacific Ocean where fentanyl precursors are predominantly transported.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, that includes capabilities upgrades required to better enable JIATF-S to support the interdiction of narcotics, precursor chemicals of fentanyl, fentanyl, bulk cash, human trafficking, and weapons, including platforms, vessels, and equipment.

Ship Special Mission Support

The committee is aware that the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force – South (JIATF-South) currently employs one Ship Special Mission (SSM) operated under the Military Sealift Command's Special Mission Ship Program. The ship is currently deployed to the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific and is a contractor-owned and operated ship which acts as a forward staging base to support and extend the operational range of our partner countries assisting the counternarcotic/counter-transnational crime organization mission. The committee understands that another SSM could potentially help close capability gaps, allowing for more opportunities to intercept illicit drugs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. Southern Command and the Commander of JIATF-South, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than December 1, 2023, on the feasibility of adding additional SSMs to U.S. Southern

Command's area of responsibility, whether such additions would greatly increase the interdiction rates of vessels carrying illicit drugs, and the costs associated with contracting one or more ships.

OTHER MATTERS

Assessment of the Efficacy of U.S. Operations in the Information Environment

The committee notes the continuing emphasis on, and importance of, the Department of Defense's operations in the information environment (OIE). OIE are critical to the Department's ability to influence the decision-making of adversaries and it is therefore incumbent upon the Department to ensure OIE effectively contributes to overall mission objectives. The committee notes that Section 1749 of Public Law 116-283 directed the establishment of "a Department of Defense entity to develop, apply, and continually refine an assessment capability for defining and measuring the impact of Department of Defense information operations".

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Geographic Combatant Commanders; Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command; and Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 31, 2024, assessing the efficacy of military OIE. The briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) composition, duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the entity established by section 1749 of Public Law 116-283;

(2) an assessment by the entity of the effectiveness of OIE for each Combatant Command, including objectives and end states for existing operations with OIE lines of effort, and a description of assessment methodologies used to evaluate impact and effectiveness;

(3) a description of Department of Defense formal and informal coordination on OIE with the interagency, including coordination with the Department of State's public affairs and public diplomacy specialists; and

(4) any other matters the Secretary determines relevant.

Authorities of the Secretary of Defense Pursuant to section 501 of title 46, United States Code

The committee is aware that the Secretary of Defense failed to utilize authorities pursuant to section 501 of title 46, United States Code in response to Typhoon Mawar. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services, by December 1, 2023, outlining what factors were considered when deciding not to use authorities pursuant to section 501 of title 46, United States Code

Briefing on Cooperation between the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce

The Committee commends the Department of Defense's contributions to strategic competition, wherein all aspects of national power are fundamental to securing national objectives. The Committee notes that the Secretary of Defense, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, indicated that the Department works closely with the Department of Commerce, "to advance our technological advantages." The committee encourages this interagency cooperation, and it wishes to remain informed of how sustained cooperation between the Departments of Defense and Commerce may support U.S. foreign policy objectives in an era of strategic competition.

Therefore, the House Committee on Armed Services directs the Secretary of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, on cooperative efforts between the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. The briefing shall at least include:

1. An assessment of Department of Defense engagements in international events, at both the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary levels and below, including bilateral and multilateral engagements with foreign partners, which may benefit from Department of Commerce participation;

2. An assessment of Department of Commerce engagements in international events, including bilateral and multilateral engagements with foreign partners, in which the Department of Defense has a material interest;

3. An assessment of liaison activities between officials of the Departments of Defense and Commerce regarding current or future areas of cooperation, particularly in areas in which the United States is engaging in strategic competition or advancing technology;

4. An assessment of cooperative efforts between defense attachés and commercial attachés in U.S. Embassies and Missions; and

5. An assessment of how the Departments of Defense and Commerce may better provide material or technical assistance to each other regarding technological, scientific, or other non-military matters.

Comptroller General Review of Reliability of Data for Oversight of the Personnel Security Clearance Process

The Department of Defense is the largest provider of background investigations in the Federal Government, conducting more than 95 percent of the government's background investigations. In January 2018, the Government Accountability Office placed the government-wide personnel security clearance process on its High-Risk List because the process faced significant challenges. These challenges included delays in processing clearances, a lack of measures to assess quality in the investigation process, and information technology systems issues. As the Security Executive Agent, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) has significant responsibilities related to addressing these challenges to ensure the quality, timeliness, consistency, and integrity of the process. To carry out these

responsibilities, the DNI must have access to and use accurate, complete, and standardized data from the Department of Defense, intelligence community elements, and other executive branch agencies.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, on the reliability of the data the DNI has used to oversee key aspects of the personnel security clearance process, including timeliness. In particular, the Comptroller General should assess the extent that the Department of Defense, intelligence community elements, and other executive branch agencies have accurately and consistently collected and reported data to DNI on key aspects of the security clearance process, including timeliness in completing the security clearance process, reciprocity, and continuous vetting. The briefing should also assess the extent that the DNI has used a data-driven approach to inform its oversight of the security clearance process.

Comptroller General Review of Reserve Component Capabilities to Support Challenges from Near-Peer Adversaries

The shift in focus by the Department of Defense on strategic competition with near-peer adversaries such as Russia and China necessitates different capabilities than those required for counterinsurgency and regional stability operations of prior decades. The Reserve Components of the United States military services provide support and some unique capabilities for key mission areas that could be called upon in near-peer conflict scenarios. The Army and Air National Guard also prepare for other missions, such as support of law enforcement and emergency response within the United States.

In this context, the committee is concerned that as the Department of Defense prepares for near-peer conflict, the Reserve Components may not be able to train effectively for the broad range of missions and activities for which they are relied upon.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the capabilities provided by the Reserve Components to respond to near-peer conflict scenarios and their readiness to provide those capabilities should a conflict arise. The review should assess:

(1) the forces and capabilities of the Reserve Components that would be utilized in response to a conflict with a near-peer adversary;

(2) the unique or low-density forces of the Reserve Components that would be needed in a conflict with a near-peer adversary;

(3) the level of preparedness of these Reserve Component forces and how, if at all, this level of preparedness has changed to meet the needs of the National Defense Strategy;

(4) the extent that the Department of Defense and the military services have developed strategies and provided resources to prepare Reserve Component

forces to perform missions related to responding to conflict with near-peer adversaries; and

(5) 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 not later than April 1, 2024, on the initial findings, and submit a final report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services at a date mutually agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Defense Exchanges

The committee notes that pursuant to section 2481 of title 10, United States Code, the defense exchange system is intended to enhance the quality of life of members of the uniformed services and to support military readiness, recruitment, and retention. The committee further notes the changing demographic composition of the Armed Forces, as reported in the 2021 Department of Defense Demographics Report, with women accounting for 17.3 percent of the Active Duty force and 21.4 percent of the Reserve Component.

The committee understands the challenges supply and demand pose to a retail establishment's inventory metrics, to include military exchanges, and the impact these challenges have on the ability of service members to readily access required military clothing items. Despite these challenges, however, the committee is concerned with the disproportionate impact affecting female service members' ability to obtain military clothing; including the lack of sizing options at smaller installations that do not sell as many uniform items as their larger counterparts, or lack of service-specific items on exchanges located on joint installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the ability of female service members to access military clothing items at exchanges. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) proposed processes and methods to expand availability of female military clothing items at physical stores commensurate with supported population demographics; and

(2) if an exchange location cannot carry sufficient supply commensurate with the area's demographics, a plan for maintaining a full complement of sizes to allow female service members the ability to find the correct fit prior to ordering via the online exchange.

Deployment of Prepositioned Stocks in Europe

Prepositioned stocks are located at or near the points of planned future use, reducing the initial strategic lift required for power projection to enable the United States or partner forces before the theater matures. Prepositioned stocks allow U.S. forces to create tactical and technical overmatch in a geographic combatant command area of responsibility and to counter immediate threats.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense's prepositioned stock programs are not able to fully meet geographic combatant command needs due to constraints related to funding and prioritization, especially related to U.S. European Command. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on how the Department and the military services intend to accelerate fulfillment of existing prepositioned stocks in Europe and plans to identify additional locations for future prepositioned stocks, considering the continuing war in Ukraine and the need to support North Atlantic Treaty Organization members along the alliance's eastern edge.

Domestic Response Training Center

Disaster response missions, as defined in the National Response Framework (NRF), may include a mix of civilian agencies at the federal, state, and local levels, and military units with little practical experience working together. When the NRF is activated, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may request that the Department of Defense provide an appropriate level of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) capability that is to be carried out by the military services, including the Army. Installation commanders may also provide assistance to local first responders. FEMA is the primary agency coordinating the overall federal disaster response, including that provided by the military.

However, at present, the Army is ill-prepared to coordinate its disaster response with state and local civilian agencies and there is a large disparity in DSCA experience between Title 10 and Title 32 personnel. There are many valuable training courses, such as the U.S. Northern Command's Joint Task Force Commanders Training (JTFC), performed at multiple locations, agencies, and governments. However, there is no established collective training center to bring these diverse elements together and operate cohesively in a domestic disaster response. To fill that gap, the House Committee on Armed Services believes the Army should consider establishing a Domestic Response Training Center to provide collective training for these missions for itself and for National Guard and Reserve units, other Federal agencies, and State and local first responders. To provide maximum capability, the committee recommends that the Army consider creating the center and locating it at a Army Training and Doctrine Command installation that possesses branch schools relevant to domestic disaster response and encroachment free training areas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on current DSCA capabilities.

The report shall:

(1) assess the collective training requirements for domestic response;

(2) identify gaps in meeting those requirements;

(3) assess possible locations for a Domestic Response Training Center; and
(4) assess the need for such a center.

Feasibility Study on the development and future use of Mare Island Finger Piers

The committee is concerned about the navigability of Mare Island Strait, California and the operational usability of Finger Piers 2 and 3. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than July 30, 2024 on the Mare Island Strait and Finger Piers 2 and 3. The report should include the following:
(1) the expected costs of dredging the piers to a navigable depth of 30 feet;
(2) the future planned use of the Mare Island Finger Piers by the Department of Defense;
(3) the means by which a non-federal entity could gain use of the piers, either through land transfers, easements, or other dualuse agreements; and
(4)the costs anticipated with providing access to piers 2 and 3 to non-Department of Defense entities.

Foreign Ports Ship Repair

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2023, on shipbuilding and ship repair operations conducted in foreign ports. The report shall include:
(1) name and location of foreign shipyards utilized by the Department of the Navy;
(2) types of shipbuilding and ship repair activities utilized by the Department of the Navy, disaggregated by location and type of service;
(3) a discussion of why these activities were unable to be completed at domestic shipyards; and
(4) a discussion of how these activities may be beneficial for operations in a contested environment.

Gaps in Writings on Joint Chiefs of Staff History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is rich and complex, and that many areas may remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the Joint Staff History Office to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that lists any identified gaps in the existing canon of Joint Chiefs of Staff history to assist historians' efforts to document the past more holistically.

Gaps in Writings on Office of the Secretary of Defense History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the Office of the Secretary of Defense is rich and complex, and that many areas may remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the historians of the Office of the Secretary of Defense to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, that lists any identified gaps in the existing canon of the Office of the Secretary of Defense history to assist historians' efforts to document the past more holistically.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Special Operations Forces History

The committee acknowledges that the history of U.S. Special Operations Forces is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the U.S. Special Operations Command to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command to provide an unclassified report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2024, that lists any identified unclassified gaps in the existing cannon of U.S. Special Operations Forces history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Implementation Plan for Identifying Resources Required for Achieving Materiel Readiness Objectives

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the remediation plan to provide the details for the first year of the implementation plan described in section 118 of title 10, United States Code, for identifying the fiscal resources required to meet materiel readiness objectives, and the progress that is underway to satisfy the requirements to submit with the fiscal year 2025 budget request as the second year of the implementation plan.

Less-Lethal Force Requirements for the National Guard Bureau and Department of the Navy

The committee recognizes the expansive deployment of conducted electrical weapons (CEWs, or TASER devices) by civilian law enforcement and the resulting reduction in encounters requiring the use of lethal force. The committee believes a governing policy should exist for less-lethal devices and CEWs for the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Navy, especially given the fact that they are already deployed by the Department of the Army.

The National Guard Bureau is the Department of Defense entity most frequently called upon to engage in civilian environments, but maintains no independent policy for procurement, training, or deployment of CEWs.

While the committee recognizes the significant differences in tasks and duties between military and civilian law enforcement personnel, the committee believes that in certain circumstances, Department of the Navy personnel, including U.S. Marines, would also benefit from the option to use less lethal force, and is concerned that the Department has no policy requirement to deploy CEWs and has not budgeted to field them.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, assessing less-lethal force needs. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a description of the duties and scenarios where both Air and Army National Guard personnel would be able to utilize, and would benefit from, a less-lethal force option;

(2) an assessment of the less-lethal force options, to include tools and training, that might be available to National Guard personnel in current Department of Defense inventory in in the open market;

(3) an evaluation of the necessary policies required to ensure the National Guard can begin procuring its own inventory of CEWs and less-lethal devices;

(4) an assessment of the viability of using CEWs by Department of the Navy law enforcement and security personnel;

(5) a description of the duties where CEW use would be most appropriate and effective;

(6) a discussion of what policies would need to be in place to govern Navy and Marine Corps training and usage of CEWs;

(7) a cost estimate of deployment and storage of CEWs for the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Navy; and

(8) to the extent that CEWs are deemed appropriate and necessary for use by National Guard, Navy, and Marine Corps personnel, an implementation plan for deployment and use.

Littoral Combat Ships Divestments

The committee is aware that there may be opportunities for littoral combat ships (LCS) that are decommissioned before the end of their service life to support other missions globally by leveraging the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. The committee supports the EDA process and encourages its use. In particular, the LCS may be a prime candidate for other nations, including priority nations like the Philippines, to employ on missions such as counternarcotic operations, or other operations where speed, maneuverability, and the access to a helicopter hangar are necessary. Further, these vessels may be well suited for areas where People's Liberation Army presence and influence is expanding.

Maintenance of Military Sealift Command Vessels

Vessels assigned to Military Sealift Command such as oilers and dry cargo vessels are vital to the movement of platforms and materiel that support

operational efforts in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's area of responsibility and other priority theaters. These vessels suffer chronic maintenance backlogs that threaten operational availability as well as mission capability. The committee is concerned about how maintenance of these vessels is planned and executed. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of Military Sealift Command to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, on the long-term planning for maintenance of vessels assigned to Military Sealift Command. The report shall include:

(1) how Military Sealift Command plans for maintenance;

(2) where maintenance can be performed;

(3) consideration of readiness impacts on maintenance schedules; and

(4) efforts to improve the material availability of vessels assigned to Military Sealift Command.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard Recapitalization Report

The committee acknowledges that in a potential future near-peer conflict, the Department of the Navy may require an all-hands-on-deck approach to ship repair. To repair damaged ships in a timely manner and on a large scale, the Department of the Navy may need access to additional naval ship repair infrastructure to supplement the work of existing public and private shipyards.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 31, 2024, on the feasibility of recapitalizing the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard for surge capacity capabilities during a national emergency. Specifically, the report shall examine the capabilities the recapitalized facility could provide the Navy, the number and status of existing docks, the cost of recapitalizing the facility to a basic operational standard, any potential workforce challenges the facility may face, and any other factors the Department deems necessary in determining the feasibility of this endeavor.

Naval Surface Vessel Availability Improvement

The committee remains concerned about the availability of U.S. Navy vessels and the impact on both new construction schedules and delayed maintenance days as it relates to corrosion prevention and remedy. The committee notes the work conducted by Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) to reduce these delays but understands that there are additional potential solutions available from the industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than December 1, 2023, addressing the following:

(1) a review of industrial solutions in both public and private yards that will increase the availability of vessels by improving surface preparation and coating processes,

(2) plans by both public and private yards to utilize technology to monitor realtime activities related to surface preparation and coating processes, and

(3) plans to implement improvements, in coordination with experienced industry partners.

Navy Wargaming and Multi-Domain Operations

The committee is concerned that U.S. Navy wargaming exercises lack sufficient emphasis on the complexity and unpredictability of multi-domain operations. The committee notes that the Navy has taken steps to improve its training exercises in recent years, including the Surface Warfare Advanced Tactical Training exercises and subsurface Aggressor Squadron, but requires additional information to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on the degree to which the Navy incorporates multi-domain operations in its wargaming and training exercises. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of whether the Navy incorporates multi-domain operations into its wargame exercise planning. If the Navy does incorporate multi-domain operations into its training exercises, the report shall provide a description regarding how multi-domain operations are featured in such wargame exercises;

(2) an assessment regarding whether the Navy incorporates multi-domain operations into its Surface Warfare Advanced Tactical Training Exercises;

(3) an assessment regarding whether the Navy incorporates multi-domain operations into its subsurface Aggressor Squadron; and

(4) an analysis regarding the potential necessity and feasibility of creating a standing multi-domain formation to act as an opposition force during naval wargaming exercises.

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

Report on Congressional Increases to Defense Spending

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, as an unclassified appendix to the fiscal year 2025 Department of Defense budget request, on the programs and activities of the Department for which Congress provided authorization or appropriations levels in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 or the fiscal year 2024 Defense Appropriations Act that exceeded the amount requested for such program or activity in the budget for the Department of Defense submitted to Congress by the President for fiscal year 2024.

The report shall include information on:

(1) any program or activity that the Department of Defense sought to divest from entirely or in part, or requested zero or a reduced number of units, but that was restored wholly or in part by Congress;

(2) any program or activity that Congress authorized or appropriated at a level exceeding the amount requested by the Department of Defense in its fiscal year 2024 budget request by $20.0 million or more, and the sum of these increases expressed as a percentage of the Department of Defense's total enacted budget; and

(3) each program or activity listed in this report shall include an assessment of whether and how the program or activity does or does not meet requirements in support of the priorities articulated in the 2022 National Defense Strategy.

In addition to being appended to the Department of Defense's fiscal year 2025 budget request, this report shall be made publicly available on the website of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

Report on Department of Defense's security clearance screening process for individuals under current or previous investigation for terrorist or foreign state sympathies

The committee recognizes the vital importance of our national security and the internal risk posed by individuals under current or previous investigation by law enforcement for terrorist or foreign state sympathies. It is imperative that these members, who pose a threat not only to our national security but to other servicemembers, are not granted security clearances. The committee directs that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2024, on the status of its updates to the security clearance process and the methods the Department is pursuing to ensure the security clearance process continues to protect national security. The report should include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a review of the last ten years of cases of those who held security clearances granted by the Department of Defense that were ultimately charged with terrorism, espionage, counterintelligence or other related crimes.

(2) a review of any existing internal processes applicable to the suspension of security clearances for those individuals.

(3) any policy that may address removal of clearances of individuals who are found to pose a threat to other servicemembers or to national security after their clearance process has been adjudicated.

(4) a review of the Department's processes to support the transition to the continuous vetting system and status of the transition.

(5) recommendations on enhancing existing security review processes and recommendations for future new processes to address any gaps identified and lessons learned from the review.

Report on Encounters with Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the Pacific Region

The committee is concerned by reports of unmanned aircraft systems engaging in hostile activity towards United States assets in the Pacific region. The committee believes that gaining additional insight into these reports may highlight

the challenges United States forces face in responding to these incidents and may inform the development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for how and when to employ counter-UAS capabilities in the future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2024, a report on all unmanned aircraft system incident reports made through the OPREP-3 reporting system between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2023. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

Report on Large-Scale, Government-Owned Remotely Piloted Aircraft Flight Operations

The committee is aware that remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) continue to become more ubiquitous in military operations. At the same time, national airspace restrictions have impacted RPA operations and have had potentially detrimental effects. In order to assess the potentially deleterious effects of airspace regulations on RPA operations, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 on current flight operations of all active duty, reserve, and air national guard largescale, government-owned RPA. The report shall include:

(1) Regulatory challenges to unescorted flight operations within the National Airspace System, including any unique challenges to individual basing locations;

(2) Review of MQ-9 limiting factors preventing unescorted instrument flight rules transit in the National Airspace System, to include platform sensor limitations and platform optical limitations potentially preventing satisfaction of "see and avoid" requirements;

(3) Average delay in acquiring certificates of waiver or authorization (COA) and impacts of those delays on operational readiness and real-world training;

(4) Review of safety impacts of chase plane requirements on operational readiness and real-world training, to include the cost to units and safety challenges of dissimilar formation and dissimilar aircraft performance in close proximity;

(5) Review of spectrum allocation limitations in ground-based sense and avoid systems;

(6) Total MQ-1 and MQ-9 flight hours outside the National Airspace System without chase plane or ground-based sense and avoid systems to include any data pertaining to the total number of mid-air collisions or near midair collisions and frequency of non-cooperative traffic encountered; and

(7) Any data on foreign governments seeking to impose a regulatory regime similar to that found in the National Airspace System on MQ-9 operations.

Report on Streamlining the Approval Process for Low-Risk Reprogramming Requests

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, which should include:

(1) a description, assessment, and recommendation of the feasibility of cutting specific
Department of Defense internal vetting steps for transfer or reprogramming requests (DD Form 1414, DD Form 1415-3, DD Form 1415-1);

(2) a description, assessment, and recommendation of possible means of decreasing processing time for vetting at each step of the request process;

(3) a description, assessment, and recommendation of possible mandatory time limits for vetting at each step of the request process; and

(4) identify any commonalities or characteristics of previous requests approved by congressional committees without modification that would assist in identifying future requests that may qualify for fast-track processing.

Report on the Need for Classified Administrative Space

The committee is aware of a significant shortage in classified administrative space to meet current and future mission Air Force requirements, particularly for the acquisition workforce. Some of these requirements are driven by the "seven operational imperatives" established by the Secretary of the Air Force to meet new and emerging threats and challenges. The committee urges the Secretary of the Air Force to take immediate action to meet exigent requirements for classified administrative space in support of acquisition functions, which may include off-base leasing, enhanced use leases, Intergovernmental Support Agreements, relocatable facilities, facilities as a service, and other creative approaches and industry best practices.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on classified administrative space shortages across the Department, especially in support of acquisition functions. The report, at a minimum, should include the following:

(1) scope of classified administrative space shortages across the Department;

(2) current efforts to address classified space shortfalls;

(3) expected timeline and cost for resolving these shortages;

(4) specific statutory and administrative barriers to addressing these shortages; and

(5) impact on mission if these shortages are not resolved.

Report on United States Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command Continuity of Operations

The committee is interested in the Department of the Navy's efforts to develop and attract qualified candidates to work in highly technical Military

Occupational Specialties, such as oceanography. Furthermore, given the current recruiting landscape and difficulties associated with attracting specialized talent, the committee is also interested in the Navy's plans to ensure continuity of operations for certain functions that are not prevalent in other areas of the Joint Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Director of the Naval Oceanographic Office, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2023 that explores the development of a U.S. Navy Oceanography continuity of operations site collocated with a highly ranked university oceanography program that will provide a secure and classified space for continuity of operations.

Review of Security Clearance Processing Times

The committee is concerned with security clearance processing times and challenges in pursuing security clearances. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the current security clearance processing times. The report should include the following:

(1) The timeline for obtaining Top Secret and Secret Clearances;

(2) A breakdown of applicants by demographics, including age, sex, religion, and ethnicity, when there are delays in the standard processing time for Top Secret and Secret Clearances;

(3) The justification for delays or denials for applicants in aggregate;

(4) The process required to inform applicants of delays, including the timeline required by the Department of Defense and the applicant to respond to additional concerns; and

(5) The process and timeline required to inform the applicant that a clearance has been denied.

Rotary Wing Support to West Coast Navy Special Warfare Units

The committee remains concerned about the Navy's recent decision to decommission Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron Eight Five (HSC-85), the last remaining naval aviation unit providing dedicated support to special operations. The committee notes that the House of Representatives included a provision in the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 7600), directing a pause to the Department of the Navy's stated intent to deactivate this squadron without an executable plan to mitigate operational impacts to Navy Special Warfare Command and its four (4) Sea Air Land (SEALs) teams based on the southwest coast of the United States. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2023, addressing the operational impact of HSC-85 deactivation. This briefing shall include:

(1) the current status of HSC-85 aircraft, personnel and equipment;

(2) an impact assessment of the estimated loss of approximately 800 annual rotary wing flight hours supporting west coast Navy Special Warfare Command units;

(3) an assessment of impacts to Navy Special Warfare operational readiness in the Indo-Pacific Command theater of operations; and

(4) the Department of Defense's plan to mitigate the operational impact of HSC-85 deactivation.

Special Operations Capabilities in Wargames and Tabletop Exercises

The committee notes that the preponderance of wargaming and tabletop exercises conducted by the Department of Defense are focused on the employment of conventional capabilities of the joint force and direct conflict with peer and near-peer adversaries. However, the committee is concerned that such wargaming and tabletop exercises often omit, or fail to appropriately incorporate, capabilities of U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), such as irregular warfare, in the lead-up to conflict. The committee believes the Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff should incorporate USSOCOM capabilities in future wargames and tabletop exercises to ensure the joint force is fully informed of USSOCOM's ability and capabilities to shape the environment and prepare the battlespace prior to and during direct conflict with peer and near-peer adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 28, 2024, on the Department's efforts to incorporate USSOCOM capabilities in wargames and tabletop exercises. The briefing shall include current efforts to incorporate USSOCOM in Department wargames, information related to future plans to incorporate irregular warfare and other special operations capabilities in wargames, and an overview of how the Department will analyze the utility of irregular warfare in supporting the joint force in the event of direct conflict.

Special Operations Forces Use of Secure Digital Financial Assets

The committee is encouraged by U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM) ability to adapt to new operating environments and harness capabilities enabled by digitization. The committee recognizes the increasing use of digital financial assets by foreign actors to conduct illicit or malign activities and enable surveillance of commercial, private, and state activities. The committee is concerned that the use of emerging digital financial assets, and their public blockchain ledgers, could compromise sensitive operations and intelligence activities. Therefore, the committee encourages USSOCOM, when required, to utilize only those digital financial assets and tools that ensure strict privacy and security and allow for USSOCOM to obscure the transactional activity, and users and their locations, from surveillance by hostile state and non-state actors.

Supporting Department of Defense Efforts to Pass the Audit

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's efforts to successfully begin the audit process and to make progress on financial management transformation, accountability, and security. As the Department continues to pursue securing an unmodified opinion, the committee notes that relevant standards should be applied to determining which companies are qualified to further the Department's work. The committee believes that audit remediation and financial consulting support should be widely competed and urges the Department to avoid implementing detrimental restrictions, such as requiring that audit companies be independent public accounting firms, in order to ensure that the Department is able to ensure free and open competition for audit remediation services.

Throwable Cameras for Close Quarters Situational Awareness

The committee is aware of dangers facing Soldiers and Marines in areas of close quarters situational awareness. The committee understands that, while there are systems currently in use by the Army and Marine Corps for close quarters situational awareness such as pole cameras and small robots, these systems lack capabilities or are not available in sufficient quantities to meet user needs.

The committee understands that Special Operations Command is in the process of addressing this need through the Family of Unmanned Ground Systems (FUGS) program by fielding highly capable throwable cameras, which can be deployed from a safe position while still providing stabilized, reliable 360-degree video imaging of the battlespace even in low-light environments. The committee commends Special Operations Command for pursuing low cost situational awareness tools that can be deployed at scale and that minimize cognitive load requirements through simplicity and integration with existing equipment. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, in consultation with the Commander of US Special Operations Command, to explore such systems for use across the entire force for close quarters situational awareness and barricaded subject applications.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army and the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing to the House committee on Armed Services by March 14, 2024 on close quarters situational awareness solutions. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) Existing requirements for close quarters situational awareness systems;

(2) An overview of close quarters situational awareness equipment currently in use by the Army and Marine Corps; and

(3) Any current or planned efforts to adopt innovative close quarters situational awareness solutions such as throwable cameras.

Trade Intelligence Data for Maritime Domain Awareness

The committee notes that trade intelligence data is critical for understanding the maritime pattern of life in each of the combatant command's (COCOM's) area of responsibility (AOR). Ocean-based physical trade accounts for 90 percent of all global trade activity and is directly linked to the health of a country's economy. Trade disruptions for a given commodity, especially a critical resource, can either devastate or bolster a country's economy and/or defense capability.

Additionally, the natural balance of trade can be affected by politically retaliatory trade policies, tariffs, embargos, and export controls. The critical commodities of rare earth resources, dual-use goods, and semiconductors are exported by just a few countries and territories but are essential to national security. Disruptions to these trade patterns have outsized ramifications for the world economy and the global maritime commons. Therefore, it is critical to incorporate trade intelligence data sets into established maritime domain awareness practices.

The designated trade intelligence data sets should provide maritime operation centers with pertinent trade data information to enhance investigation and interdiction planning, risk and disruption assessments, scenario/contingency planning activities, and pattern of life modeling. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to incorporate a trade intelligence data tool in any future wargame that occurs in fiscal year 2024. A priority should be placed on a wargame that is focused on the Indo-Pacific AOR.

Wind Energy Concerns Near Department of Defense Facilities

The committee notes that there has been a significant increase across the United States in the number of wind farms employing vast quantities of free-standing wind turbine generators. These wind farms are prevalent near Department of Defense facilities, including those with flying missions. The committee appreciates the work the Department of Defense Military Aviation and Installation Siting Clearinghouse (the Clearinghouse) has done to adjudicate wind development proposals and evaluate the compatibility of these proposals with military missions. The committee is concerned that the additional proliferation of wind farms may lead to an unacceptable loss of low-level flight training routes at these locations, impacting the mission readiness of military aviators.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Clearinghouse's efforts to mitigate the impact of wind energy infrastructure on military aviation activities over the last 3 years. The report shall address:

(1) a list of energy development proposals received by the Clearinghouse over the last 3 years and the final adjudication of these proposals;

(2) wind energy infrastructure impacts on operational capabilities and training readiness;

(3) steps taken by the Department to mitigate impacts of wind energy infrastructure on operations, training, and threats and suggested means of further mitigation or elimination of impacts;

(4) a list of military training routes no longer in use due to wind energy development activities in the last 3 years and the mitigations in place to address their loss; and

(5) any gaps in authorities or other barriers to the Clearinghouse in preventing the unacceptable loss of low-level training routes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Section 1001—General Transfer Authority

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, with certain limitations, to make transfers between amounts authorized for fiscal year 2024 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to $6.00 billion.

Section 1002—Requirement for a Covered Armed Force to Submit Posture Statements in Support of Congressional Budget Process

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of each military department, and the chief of each covered Armed Force to submit to the congressional defense committees a written posture statement in support of budget priorities. The covered Armed Forces are the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Space Force.

SUBTITLE B—COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Section 1006—Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities

This section would raise a $5,000 spending cap to $15,000 on counter-drug equipment procured or leased by the National Guard requiring advance approval from Secretary of Defense.

Section 1007—Threat Analysis regarding Fentanyl Crisis

This section would require a threat analysis of any potential threats the illicit fentanyl drug trade poses to the defense interests of the United States.

Section 1008—Report on Role of Department of Defense in Supporting National Emergency Declaration Combating Fentanyl Crisis

This section would require a report on the role of the Department of Defense in supporting a national emergency declaration combating the fentanyl crisis.

SUBTITLE C—NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Section 1011—Modifications to Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan

This section would provide for greater transparency and representation by the services with regard to their views on the annual naval vessel construction plan.

Section 1012—Critical Components of National Sea-Based Deterrence Vessels

This section would modify the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund to allow for continuous production of additional critical components.

Section 1013—Grants for Improvement of Navy Ship Repair or Alterations Capability

This section would authorize a grant program for the Navy for non-nuclear shipyards.

Section 1014—Repeal of Obsolete Provision of Law regarding Vessel Nomenclature

This section would provide for a technical correction to section 8662(b) of title 10, United States Code, that deletes the requirement that battleships be named after States.

Section 1015—Responsibility of Commandant of the Marine Corps with Respect to Naval Force Battleship Assessment and Requirement Reporting

This section would require the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide input on the battle force ship assessment related to amphibious warships and vessels that transport Marines.

Section 1016—Policy of the United States on Shipbuilding Defense Industrial Base

This section would amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to state that it is the policy of the United States that its shipbuilding defense industrial base is fundamental for achieving the Navy's shipbuilding requirements and constitutes a unique national security imperative that requires sustainment and support by the Navy and Congress.

Section 1017—Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Landing Dock Ships and Guided Missile Cruisers

This section would prohibit retirement or inactivation of the USS Germantown (LSD-42), USS Gunston Hall (LSD-44), and USS Tortuga (LSD-46), as well as the USS Shiloh (CG-67) and USS Cowpens (CG-63).

Section 1018—Expeditionary Fast Transport Vessels

This section would prohibit the Navy from entering expeditionary fast transport vessels into a reduced operational status and would require the development of a new concept of operations for use in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.

Section 1019—Guam Shipyard Assessment

This section would require the Department of the Navy to conduct an assessment of shipyard capabilities on Guam.

Section 1020—Authority to Use Incremental Funding to Enter into a Contract for the Advance Procurement and Construction of a San Antonio-Class Amphibious Ship

This section would grant authority to use incremental funding to enter into a contract for the advance procurement and construction of a San Antonio-class amphibious ship.

Section 1021—Authority to Use Incremental Funding to Enter into a Contract for the Advance Procurement and Construction of a Submarine Tender

This section would provide incremental funding authority for the Navy to enter into a contract for acquisition and construction of a submarine tender.

Section 1022—Plan for Extended Prohibition on Retirement of Ships

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan to resource and retain any ships prevented from divestment by this Act through the end of fiscal year 2027 or their expected service life.

Section 1023—Congressional Notification regarding Pending Retirement of Naval Vessels Viable for Artificial Reefing

This section would require congressional notification of pending retirements of naval vessels that are viable candidates for artificial reefing.

Section 1024—Quarterly Briefings on Submarine Readiness

This section would require quarterly briefings on submarine readiness by the Secretary of the Navy.

SUBTITLE D—COUNTERTERRORISM

Section 1031—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds for Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2024, to transfer or release detainees at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Section 1032—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds to Construct or Modify Facilities in the United States to House Detainees Transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense to be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2024, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any detainee transferred from U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

Section 1033—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds for Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Certain Countries

This section would prohibit the use of funding authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this act and ending on December 31, 2024, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Libya, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

Section 1034—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds to Close or Relinquish Control of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 for the closure or abandonment of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the relinquishment of control of Guantanamo Bay to the

Republic of Cuba, or the implementation of a material modification to the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed in the District of Columbia on May 29, 1934, that constructively closes United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1041—Modification to Definitions of Confucius Institute

This section would update the definition of a "Confucius Institute."

Section 1042—Limitation on Provision of Funds to Institutions of Higher Education Hosting Confucius Institutes

This section would discontinue the Secretary of Defense's waiver authority under section 1062(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 10 U.S.C. 2241 note) by fiscal year 2026.

Section 1043—Modification of Vetting Procedures and Monitoring Requirements for Certain Military Training

This section would amend section 1090 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) to provide an exemption for North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

Section 1044—Limitation on Availability of Funds until Delivery of Report on Next Generation Tactical Communications

This section would limit funds available for certain communications equipment until a report is submitted detailing issues and the plan for addressing those issues.

Section 1045—Limitation on Use of Funds Related to Military Religious Freedom Foundation

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from acting on complaints or claims by the Military Religious Freedom Foundation or its leadership without approval of the Secretary of Defense.

Section 1046—Prohibition on Use of Funds for Advisory Committees Related to Environmental, Social, and Governance Aspects

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from using authorized funds to establish an advisory committee related to environmental,

social, and governance aspects or for the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion or successor committees.

SUBTITLE F—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1061—Annual Report on Unfunded Priorities of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency

This section would authorize the Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the unfunded priorities of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency.

Section 1062—Quarterly Briefings on Joint All Domain Command and Control Effort

This section would amend section 1076 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) by extending the requirement for quarterly briefings to October 1, 2028.

Section 1063—Extension of Requirement to Submit a Report on Department of Defense Support for Department of Homeland Security at the International Borders of the United States

This section would extend until December 31, 2025, an annual report required by section 1014 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) on the coordination of operational needs at the international borders of the United States and would add new reporting elements regarding cost estimates and readiness impacts.

Section 1064—Air Force Plan for Maintaining Proficient Aircrews in Certain Mission Areas

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report on the Secretary's plan to maintain sufficient capability, capacity, and proficient aircrews to support geographical combatant commanders' requirements for close air support, forward air controller-airborne, and combat search and rescue missions during contingency operations.

Section 1065—Assessment and Strategy Relating to Range Capability and Capacity for Joint All-Domain Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report assessing the range capacity within the United States and lay out a strategy for ensuring range capability to develop Joint All-Domain Operational capabilities based on the results of the assessment.

Section 1066—Report on Defense of Department of Defense Facilities and Forces in European and Indo-Pacific Regions from Missile and Air Attack

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study related to protecting military facilities in Europe and the Indo-Pacific regions from missile and air attack. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of the study and make an unclassified summary of the report publicly available.

Section 1067—Independent Study on Naval Mine Warfare

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to have a federally funded research and development center conduct an independent study of the mine warfare capabilities of the Navy.

Section 1068—Report on Establishment of Joint Force Headquarters in Indo-Pacific Region

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the progress of the implementation plan required under section 1087 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Section 1069—Annual Briefings on Implementation of Force Design 2030

The section would require the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing on the programmatic choices made to implement Force Design 2030, including new developmental and fielded capabilities and capabilities and capacity divested to accelerate the implementation of Force Design 2030.

Section 1070—Plan for Taiwan Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to maintain a plan for a noncombatant evacuation operation or any other evacuation mission conducted by the Department of Defense from Taiwan. This section would also require the Secretary to review such plan and submit a certification to Congress that the plan is either sufficient or needs to be updated. Additionally, this section would require a quarterly briefing on such plan.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1081—Navy Consideration of Coast Guard Views on Matters Directly Concerning Coast Guard Capabilities

This section would amend chapter 803 of title 10, United States Code, to add a requirement that the Secretary of the Navy ensure that the views of the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard are given appropriate consideration before major decisions are made regarding Coast Guard capabilities in support of national defense.

Section 1082—Development of Commercial Integration Cells Action Plan Within Certain Combatant Commands

This section would require development of certain combatant command action plans on commercial integration cells to further public-private partnerships and rapidly deliver capabilities relevant to the combatant command area of operations.

Section 1083—Requirement to Update Warfighting Requirements for Confronting Russia in Europe

This section would require the Department of Defense to update warfighting requirements for confronting Russia in Europe.

Section 1084—Update to Strategic Plan on Department of Defense Combating Trafficking in Persons Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on an updated strategic plan for the combating of trafficking in persons.

Section 1085—Guidance for Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems by National Guard

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide guidance for the use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard, and be no more restrictive than the use of other aircraft for covered activities.

Section 1086—Sense of Congress regarding Defense Presence in the Indo-Pacific Region

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding Department of Defense force posture and capabilities in the area of operations of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Report on Post-Employment Restrictions for former Department of Defense Civilians

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DoD) is reviewing policies regarding post employment restrictions for former employees who seek employment opportunities with countries that exhibit adversarial behavior against the interests of the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 30, 2024, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) the current policy for post-employment restrictions for countries designated by the DoD;

(2) the covered positions that are restricted from certain post-employment opportunities; and,

(3) incidents in which former DoD employees have sought to or have worked for designated countries.

The report should be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex if required to fully inform all elements of the described report content.

Reporting on the Personnel Practices within the Department of Defense Education Activity

The committee is concerned with the current recruiting, hiring, and promoting processes at the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA). Several critical positions have been vacant for extended periods, especially in overseas locations. DoDEA's mission of providing high quality education to the children of America's men and women in uniform is of the utmost importance and our service members' children should have access to the highest quality education and professionals.

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, 2024, on DoDEA's personnel practices. The report must include the following:

(1) the current USAJobs and Employment Application System standard operating procedures for hiring a new DoDEA employee including information on the average timeline for hiring, broken out by positions and location;

(2) the current DoDEA protocol for internally reassigning employees, including how job requirements align with reassignments or promotions;

(3) the processes for DoDEA employees applying for a new role within DoDEA; and

(4) recommendations on how DoDEA's personnel practices can be updated to ensure DoDEA Schools are properly staffed across positions necessary to operate the schools.

Review of the Department of Defense's Telework Policy Compliance

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review current telework policies and telework locations of employees to ensure that an employee is not receiving a higher General Schedule (GS) locality pay than that of the area in which they reside and perform their telework duties and brief the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 5, 2024, on those findings. The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to review telework agreements of all employees to ensure proper agreement and arrangements are in place regarding their telework abilities, eligibility, and location and brief the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 5, 2024.

Shortage of Civilian Simulator Instructors

The committee remains concerned about the Air Force's pilot shortage. In particular, the committee is concerned by the shortage of General Schedule (GS) civilian simulator instructors (CSIs). The lack of CSIs draws experienced military pilots away from their mission in order to fill in as instructors, further exacerbating the pilot shortage.

The committee notes the value of GS CSIs and the importance of paying instructors a competitive rate to recruit and retain this highly qualified workforce. The committee also notes that the Air Force has employed several incentives to recruit and retain CSIs, but a shortage remains. The committee supports the Air Force in its efforts to prioritize immediate action to recruit and retain CSIs to prevent mission failure.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on authorities the Air Force may use to improve recruitment and retention of GS CSIs. This report should include:

(1) an analysis of how base pay for CSIs compares to base pay for equivalent jobs within the airline industry;

(2) a list of authorities used and the remaining pay gap between GS CSIs and the equivalent job within the airline industry;

(3) an analysis of the benefits and difficulties in tailoring pay toward location, and an analysis of how payment caps influence recruiting and retaining CSIs;

(4) information on the amount of time it takes for the Air Force to obtain requested pay modifications for CSIs, including an analysis of how the timeline influences recruiting and retaining CSIs; and

(5) prioritization of authorities that may be employed to modify pay, including any barriers to using these authorities.

Stopping Improper Payments in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

The committee is concerned with findings contained in a recent Government Accountability Office report entitled, Federal Employees Health

Benefits (FEBH) Program: Additional Monitoring Mechanisms and Fraud Risk Assessment Need to Better Ensure Member Eligibility. The report concludes that during the 60+ years of the FEBH program, there was no requirement by employing offices to verify family member eligibility during new-hire enrollment or during qualifying life events. Moreover, the aforementioned report indicates up to $1 billion is improperly paid on an annual basis. The committee is concerned about this issue so that it can fulfill its role in reducing waste, fraud, and abuse.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Office of Personnel Management to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Armed Services Committee by January 5, 2024, on a comprehensive review of the civilian workforce on FEHB to ensure that all family members and dependents who are currently receiving benefits are in fact eligible. The report shall include how many records were checked, what method was used to verify eligibility, what systems were put in place to verify information for new hires, how many ineligible individuals were removed from FEHB, and total estimated cost savings as a result of this audit.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—Authority to Establish Excepted Service Positions for Army Law Enforcement Activities

This section would provide excepted service authorities for Army law enforcement activities.

Section 1102—Authorization to Pay a Living Quarters Allowance for Department of the Navy Civilian Employees Assigned to Permanent Duty in Guam for Performing Work, or Supporting Work Being Performed, Aboard or Dockside, of U.S. Naval Vessels

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to grant to covered employees a living quarters allowance for rent, heat, light, fuel, gas, electricity, and water and, in unusual circumstances, payment or reimbursement for initial repairs, alterations, and improvements to the privately leased residence in Guam.

Section 1103—Consolidation of Direct Hire Authorities for Candidates with Specified Degrees at Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories

This section would consolidate direct hire authorities for candidates with specified degrees at science and technology reinvention laboratories.

Section 1104—Direct Hire Authority for Certain Personnel of the Department of Defense

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to use direct hire authority for any position in support of aircraft operations and any position for the safety of the public, law enforcement, or first response, for which the Secretary determines there is a critical hiring need or shortage of candidates.

Section 1105—One-Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas

This section would grant a 1-year extension of the authority to waive annual limitations of premium pay and the aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas until 2024.

Section 1106—Extension of Authority to Grant Competitive Status to Employees of Inspectors General for Overseas Contingency Operations

This section would extend the authority to grant competitive service status to employees of special inspectors general for overseas contingency operations from 2 years to 5 years.

Section 1107—Extension of Direct Hire Authority for Domestic Industrial Base Facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base

This section would provide an extension until fiscal year 2035 of direct hire authority for all domestic industrial base facilities and major range and test facilities.

Section 1108—Waiver of Limitation on Appointment of Recently Retired Members of Armed Forces to DOD Competitive Service Positions

This section would provide increased flexibility for hiring retired military for certain positions.

Section 1109—Exclusion of Nonappropriated Fund Employees from Limitations on Dual Pay

This section would create a statutory exception for individuals employed by nonappropriated fund instrumentalities under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces from the limitation on receiving basic pay from more than one position.

Section 1110—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 grant a 1-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone until 2025.

Section 1111—Support United States Strategic Command and United States Space Command Enterprises

This section would extend authority based on section 1762 of title 10, United States Code, to allow recruitment and retention of highly skilled personnel with expertise in space and nuclear deterrence matters.

Section 1112—Temporary Extension of Authority to Provide Security for Former Department of Defense Officials

This section would provide a temporary extension of the authorized period of protection for former Department of Defense officials. The protection period would be extended from up to 2 years to up to 4 years.

Section 1113—GAO Report on Civilian Support Positions at Remote Military Installations

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to assess and submit a report on civilian support positions at remote military installations.

Section 1114—Modification to Shore Leave Accrual for Crews of Vessels to Support Crew Rotations and Improve Retention of Civilian Mariners

This section would modify civilian mariner shore leave accrual to support crew rotations and improve retention.

Section 1115—Assessments of Staffing in Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment validating each civil service position in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and provide an interim briefing and final report.

Section 1116—Military Spouse Employment Act

This section would define telework and remote work. Further, it would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and publish a report regarding the use of remote work.

Section 1117—Amendments to the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program

This section would allow fellows who participate in the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program to be appointed in an excepted service position in the Department of Defense.

Section 1118—Including Military Service in Determining Family and Medical Leave Eligibility for Federal Employees

This section would permit Federal employees to utilize their military service to qualify under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Section 1119—Assessments of Staffing in Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

This section would require an assessment and validation of all civil service positions within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering with a report to the congressional defense committees on the assessment.

Section 1120—Assessments of Staffing in DOD Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

This section would require an assessment validating civil service positions in the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and provision of a report.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access to New Technology for Foreign Military Sales

Emerging and evolving technologies can play a critical role in combat. For many such technologies, their value stems from the speed with which front-line combatants can access them, use them, and replenish them. The committee is aware of U.S. companies that can develop and manufacture this class of products and technologies with speed and efficiency. The committee is concerned that today's foreign military sales (FMS) processes may present barriers for new entrants and traditional entities that provide non-Program of Record defense articles.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on methods to improve the acquisition of emerging

and evolving technology non-Program of Record defense articles and services for FMS. Accordingly, the briefing shall include:

(1) recommended concepts for new pathways, potentially including centers of excellence or dedicated program offices;

(2) methods for U.S. companies to inform government customers about capabilities and access to resources for testing and certification; and

(3) any other recommendations from the Under Secretary to provide critical capabilities in accordance with the intended purposes and goals of the FMS program.

Africa Institute for Security Cooperation

The committee notes the lack of a security cooperation institute for African partner militaries, national law enforcement agencies, and civilians who work in the related ministries. Such an institution could complement U.S. Africa Command's Joint Exercise Program, State Department's International Military Education and Training program, and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than December 31, 2023, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility of establishing an Africa Institute for Security Cooperation. The briefing, shall include, at a minimum: an identification of the potential: roles; mission and purpose, including what gaps such institute would fill with regard to U.S. security cooperation and related engagements with African partners; organization; budget estimate; compliance with relevant statutes such as 10 USC 362; lessons learned from the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation and its predecessor as it relates to promoting human rights, rule of law, and democracy; and any other recommendations by the Secretary.

Assessment of African War Colleges

The committee recognizes that many partner war colleges on the continent of Africa present opportunities to partner with U.S. professional military education institutions for mutual benefit. African war colleges would benefit from stronger professional military education (PME) programs, including to counter influence from Russia and China as well as to promote human rights, rule of law, and democracy. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2024, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the resources and authorities needed to address support provided by U.S. professional military education institutions to their African counterparts.

Assessment of Moldovan Security Capabilities

The committee recognizes the national security challenges that the Republic of Moldova faces given the large imbalance of conventional forces and geographical difficulties associated with aggression by the Russian Federation. In

this context, capabilities such as integrated air and missile defense, special operations activities, and other efforts that counter the weaknesses of a traditional conventional force may play a crucial role. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2024, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees with an assessment on Moldova's defense capabilities, the role that capabilities and efforts of the type described above could play in meeting Moldova's defense requirements, and an overview of U.S. efforts to apply those insights to Department of Defense activities regarding Moldova.

Assessment of Participation of Contractors in the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) Movement Against Israel

The committee is concerned about the participation of Department of Defense contractors in the antisemitic Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement against the State of Israel. The committee acknowledges that BDS is an effort to delegitimize, isolate, and ultimately destroy the Jewish state. The committee recognizes that both the executive and the House of Representatives have previously opposed the BDS movement on a broad and bipartisan basis.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Congressional Defense Committees, not later than February 1, 2024, a report assessing whether their contractors participated in or are engaged with the BDS movement during Fiscal Year 2023. The contactors relevant for this report shall include companies wherein the total value of the contract with the Department exceeds $100,000, or companies who have more than 10 full-time employees. For the instances of this report, the Committee observes that "Boycott action" means refusing to deal, terminating business activities, or limiting commercial relations with a company, when the action is based on race, color, religion, gender, or nationality of the targeted company. The Committee also observes that "Boycott of the State of Israel" means engaging in a boycott action targeting: the State of Israel; and companies or individuals doing business in or with the State of Israel; or companies authorized by, licensed by, or organized under the laws of the State of Israel to do business. The report shall include a full analysis of:

1) The number of contractors engaged in business with the Department participating in or engaged with BDS;

2) The monetary value of contracts awarded to contractors participating in or engaged with BDS;

3) The military departments, services, installations, and programs supported by contractors participating in or engaged with BDS; and

4) The sector of industry to which any contractors participating in or engaged with BDS belong.

Black Sea Flotilla

The committee notes the Black Sea region is a major focus of the U.S. European Command's strategy for peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area.

Russia's premeditated and unprovoked attacks in the Black Sea region underscore its strategic importance to the United States, NATO Alliance, and the world. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2024, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility of establishing a Black Sea flotilla of vessels from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, NATO allies, and/or Ukraine. The briefing shall include possible roles, missions, organization, treaty and legal compliance, and requirements validation of such an effort.

Briefing on EUCOM-INDOPACOM Irregular Warfare Coordination

The committee recognizes the growing inclination of competitors to combine kinetic tools with non-lethal means, including spreading disinformation, engaging in cyber warfare and covert operations, and utilizing proxy forces in order to achieve strategic objectives. The committee also recognizes the important role of irregular warfare in this era of strategic competition.

The committee believes that there are lessons in conducting irregular warfare to draw and share across multiple combatant commands, including U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). The committee believes that the Department of Defense could better leverage the experience and expertise of European allies and partners, including the Baltic states, to inform future irregular warfare best practices and how they could apply to USINDOPACOM.

To better understand irregular warfare best practices, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander USSOCOM, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024. The briefing shall include:

(1) an analysis of current irregular warfare operations in the European and Indo- Pacific theaters of operation and their ability to combat competitors;

(2) a description of lessons learned and new initiatives that could be implemented within the Department of Defense and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise;

(3) a description of how irregular warfare efforts in USEUCOM can help inform efforts in USINDOPACOM; and

(4) any additional matters the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict determines relevant.

Briefing on Irregular Warfare Center Location Selection

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has established a process to determine a permanent location for the Irregular Warfare Center (Center) established under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) and is working to meet the requirement for a plan on establishing the structure, operations, and administration of the Center as

mandated under Section 1204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

The committee encourages the Department to follow the process in place for determining the final location of the Center that enables the intended mission of the Center and maintains the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict active role in exercising policy oversight of the Center, as stated in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 31, 2023, on the progress and findings of the phases of the process for determining a location of the Center, to include the metrics used to make determinations and recommendations.

Department of Defense State Partnership Program

The committee acknowledges that the Department of Defense State Partnership Program supports the National Defense Strategy priorities and campaign objectives of the combatant commands through enduring, mutually beneficial relationships. These relationships build partner defense capability and provide persistent engagement with our partners, both of which foster regional security and stability. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the opportunities to enhance the State Partnership Program that includes:

(1) A discussion of the feasibility and opportunities to improve the admission of new countries to the program;

(2) A review of the activities conducted by the State Partnership Program that provide the most effective contributions to meeting U.S. national security objectives;

(3) An assessment of the funding and other investments required to broaden the pool of partner countries appropriately while ensuring the program remains cost effective;

(4) Any other matter the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

Ensuring Burden Sharing with Europe in Support of Ukraine

The Committee notes that aid from the United States constitutes the majority of bilateral aid to Ukraine. The Committee notes that Ukraine's current and likely future security requirements will demand sustained and/or increased support from other allied and partner countries and organizations that make up the Ukraine Defense Contact Group.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 1, 2023, on updates of ally and partner efforts to

supply military aid to Ukraine, United States efforts to increase such aid, and projected levels of foreign bilateral military aid in FY2025 and FY2026.

Foreign Military Sales for Indo-Pacific Allies and Partners

The committee is cognizant of the importance of enhancing interoperability between the United States and its allies and partners to achieve shared security objectives, particularly in the Indo-Pacific. Countries that share U.S. strategic goals for a free and open Indo-Pacific may benefit from U.S. equipment to deter regional threats more effectively. Enhancing U.S. ally and partner capabilities and capacity should be efficient while ensuring proper technology controls and accountability are maintained.

The committee is committed to monitoring the timely delivery of defense articles and defense services provided to critical allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific via the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) process to enhance regional stability. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than November 25, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) an itemized accounting of the current, yet to be delivered, FMS contracts being executed with Indo-Pacific allies and partners, including Australia, Japan, and other key allies and partners as determined by the Secretary of Defense, including where in the contracting process these sales fall;

(2) a description of timelines for entering into contracts associated with defense articles for the identified Indo-Pacific allies and partners via FMS over the prior three years;

(3) a description of the degree to which U.S. industrial capacity affects the timeline of each undelivered FMS contract identified;

(4) a cost-benefit analysis of the degree to which industrial base capacity could be expanded for purpose of accelerating the delivery of the identified defense articles over the next three years; and

(5) any other information deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb for U.S. European Command Maritime Targets

The committee is encouraged by the development and acquisition of the Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb (GLSDB) as an affordable capability to bring additional ground-launched fires to allied and partner forces. The committee notes the decision of the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to examine HIMARs integration with GLSDB. Therefore, to understand the applicability of derivative weapons capabilities like GLSDB to satisfy additional high-demand, low availability munitions requirements, the Committee directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, to brief the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on its munitions requirement for ground-launched fires with anti-ship capability in its

most stressing operational plans, military capabilities available to meet this requirement by 2030, and projected quantities by that year.

Illicit Goldmining in Venezuela

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on illegal and illicit mining in Venezuela and how such activities undermine United States objectives with respect to defense in the region. The brief should include the following information:

(1) the impact mining and importation of materials such as gold, coltan, and other rare earth elements has on defense strategy in the region;

(2) an assessment of the impact of this illicit trade on violent extremist organizations, particularly with respect to Hizballah, Iran, and Russia; and

(3) the impact on defense supply chains of illicit mining in Venezuela, specifically in regard to China's defense industrial base.

Mission Support to Ukraine

The committee seeks to better understand how the Department of Defense is prioritizing and approving or disapproving requests from the Government of Ukraine for smaller dollar value and lower quantity capabilities made by small businesses or non-traditional providers. To ensure that these requests are given due consideration, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on outstanding or denied requests for support made by the Government of Ukraine. At a minimum, this briefing shall include:

(1) details on any request made by the Ministry of Defense or National Police that have not been adjudicated within 90 days of submission or request;

(2) any request for support for systems, capabilities, or platforms made by the Government of Ukraine and denied;

(3) justification for denied or partially denied requests for support; and

(4) methods to improve the acquisition of non-programs of record defense articles and services for the provision to Ukraine under the Presidential Drawdown Authority or the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.

Morocco Joint Exercise Participation

The committee recognizes the critical importance of meeting transnational threats that cross geographic boundaries. The committee notes that Morocco is a key U.S. ally in Africa and hosts African Lion, U.S. Africa Command's largest annual combined joint exercise. The adoption of the Abraham Accords, which normalized diplomatic relations and increased cooperation between the signatories, has been beneficial to regional stability and security. The committee notes that the Accords have also created a foundation for increased cooperation in responding to shared threats, including those posed by Iran and Iranian-linked groups. The

committee urges the Department of Defense to work with Morocco to identify opportunities for Moroccan military forces to participate in efforts that seek to bring together Abraham Accords signatory countries, as appropriate, and the United States in military exercises, including exercises organized by U.S. Central Command.

Philippines Coast Guard

The committee notes the Philippines faces daily or more frequent incursions by the armed forces of the People's Republic China into its exclusive economic zone. The committee understands that the Philippines Coast Guard currently has three offshore patrol vessels capable of staying at sea for more than ten days. As a result, they are not able to maintain sufficient presence and patrol the entire economic zone, leaving them vulnerable to incursions.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense not later than May 31, 2024 to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee assessing how the Department of Defense can better leverage existing authorities to enhance the capacity of the Philippines Coast Guard. Such a briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the capacity of the Philippines Coast Guard, including any shortfalls; and

(2) recommendations for how the Department of Defense can help address such shortfalls, including by leveraging security cooperation authorities and engagement with allies and partners.

Report on Global Fragility Act Implementation

The committee notes that the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-94) requires the Department of Defense, along with the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant departments and agencies, to coordinate to implement the Global Fragility Strategy through 10-year country and regional plans. The committee also notes that such plans shall align and integrate all relevant diplomatic, development, and security assistance and activities of the United States Government with respect to each of the countries and regions selected pursuant to section 505 of the Global Fragility Act of 2019. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2024 on the resources, authorities, and staffing necessary for the Department to implement and prioritize the Global Fragility Act of 2019.

Report on Misuse in End-Use Monitoring

The committee notes that U.S. policy states that the U.S. will engage in appropriate monitoring aimed at ensuring transferred arms are used responsibly and in accordance with the recipient government's obligations under the conditions

of the transfer and international law. The committee also notes that the Comptroller General of the United States has previously reported that the Department of Defense's end-use monitoring program is not designed to track how U.S.-origin defense articles are used. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024 on efforts to ensure recipient obligations are met, including:

(1) the extent to which the Department of State and Department of Defense have established expectations in policy and in transfer agreements with recipient countries that U.S.-origin defense articles and defense services should be used in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law;

(2) the extent to which and how end-use monitoring has addressed reporting and investigation of potential human rights violations; and

(3) the extent to which the Department of State and Department of Defense have identified guidance or procedures that will need to be updated to comply with U.S. policy.

Report on Pre-Positioning Precision-Guided Munitions in Israel

A robust supply of munitions within War Reserves Stock Allies-Israel (WRSA-I) that can address regional challenges is critically important to Israel's security. The committee prioritizes the replenishment of WRSA-I, following the Department of Defense's drawdown of its weapons stocks for transfer to the Government of Ukraine to defend against Russia's illegal and unjustified invasion.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that includes:

(1) the current quantity and type of precision-guided munitions in the WRSA-I;

(2) the quantity and type of munitions that the Department of Defense transferred from WRSA-I to the Government of Ukraine;

(3) the Department of Defense's plan for replenishing the stockpile;

(4) the quantity and type of precision-guided munitions with which the Department of Defense plans to replenish WRSA-I;

(5) an assessment of whether the current stockpile of Israel's precision-guided munitions within WRSA-I meets the requirement of providing Israel a qualitative military edge; and

(6) any other information the Secretary determines appropriate.

Russia and China's Defense and Security Presence in Latin America and the Caribbean

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on Russia and China's defense and security presence in Central and South America, particularly with respect to

defense or security-related activities that may be linked to transnational criminal organizations such as the Wagner Group. The report should include the following information:

(1) a description of the provision of any security assistance and military education by Russia or China to countries or other entities in Central and South America;

(2) a description of irregular or asymmetric activities directed, controlled, or conducted by Russia and China, to include the defense or security-related activities transnational organized criminal organizations; and

(3) an assessment of whether any Russian and Chinese economic activities in Central and South America, including purchases agricultural land and agricultural commodities and investment in critical infrastructure, are intended for military or naval purpose, and how these purchases impact the environment, the threat of deforestation, food security, and may influence provincial and local governments.

Russia Leaving the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty

The committee is concerned regarding Russia's notice, submitted on July 9, 2023, that it intends to withdraw from the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. The CFE Treaty, signed on November 19, 1990 by all NATO and Warsaw Pact member states, imposed restrictions on conventional arms and combat equipment. Given Russia's suspension of CFE in 2007, its invasion of Georgia in 2008, and its repeated invasions and occupation of Ukraine, the U.S. should take reciprocal actions in response to Russia's withdrawal from the CFE Treaty.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2023, on any reciprocal steps the Department of Defense may take to respond to Russia's notification of withdrawal. This report shall also include:

(1) an assessment of whether and how flank zone limits in the CFE Treaty impede U.S. and NATO military movements in Europe, including near Ukraine, including Russian occupied Ukraine;

(2) whether and how these limits make managing a NATO-Russia contingency near Ukraine and Russian occupied Ukraine more difficult;

(3) any difficulty in managing U.S. and NATO force deployments with respect to responding to Russian aggression on the continent; and

(4) the Department's views on the likelihood of Russia returning to compliance before Russia's Treaty withdrawal becomes official on November 7, 2023.

Saudi Arabia-People's Republic of China Defense Cooperation

The committee is aware of the developing defense relationship between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Saudi Arabia, exemplified by the December 2022 signing of a comprehensive strategic partnership agreement. Therefore, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on defense cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the PRC. The briefing shall include:

(1) a detailed description of the nature and the extent of defense cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the PRC;

(2) an assessment of the effect of such defense cooperation on the security situation in the United States Central Command area of operations; and

(3) a description of the role of the United Arab Emirates in the region and its relationship with Saudi Arabia and the PRC.

Strategic Competition in Latin America and the Caribbean

The committee remains focused on the U.S. military posture and strategic competition in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility, as well as around the globe. Further, the committee is concerned by the the activities of China and Russia in Latin America and the Caribbean and the potential security challenges these activities subsequently pose. Therefore, the committee encourages the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to deliver the reporting requirements of sections 6524 and 1069 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) by their respective deadlines.

U.S.-Israel Defense Assessment

The committee notes the increased regional threats posed to Israel and U.S. forces stationed in the Middle East. Furthermore, the committee is interested in new technological opportunities that could be achieved through enhanced collaboration between the United States and Israel. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on Israel's evolving security needs and prospective areas for future U.S.-Israel cooperation. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the potential for increased U.S.-Israel defense collaboration, particularly in emerging technologies including but not limited to artificial intelligence, machine learning, cybersecurity, directed energy, and automation; and

(2) a summary of existing U.S.-Israel defense collaboration in emerging technologies, including active memorandums of understanding on research and development and ongoing research programs conducted by the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate.

(3) a review of ongoing efforts to increase Israel's participation in multinational organizations and military task forces and the feasibility of increasing the number of such organizations and military task forces that Israel participates with the United States.

U.S.-Israel on Emerging Defense Technologies

The committee recognizes the capabilities and solutions that the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate (IWTSD) is providing the U.S. warfighter. IWTSD performs rapid research and development, advanced studies and technical innovation, and provision of support to U.S. military operations.

IWTSD's international program leverages the expertise and resources of partners and allies, on a bilateral basis with limited partners, to develop technologies and capabilities through innovative research and development. The committee commends the results from joint research investments from the international program. IWTSD's international program has produced technological advances in subterranean capabilities and monitoring, counter-unmanned aerial systems, maritime security, and robotics.

The committee recommends an increase of $50.0 million for Combating Terrorism Technology Support. The committee encourages IWTSD to continue focus on emerging technologies, with strategic partners like Israel, to develop warfare capabilities to meet the challenges of the future, including but not limited to artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, directed energy, and automation.

U.S.-Nordic SOF Exchange

The committee is concerned with the growing influence and aggressive behavior of strategic competitors like China and Russia in the High North and the European theater more broadly. The committee recognizes the important role of Finland, Norway, and Sweden in deterring malign activities of competitors and adversaries in the region, particularly in the gray zone. The committee also recognizes the unique capabilities of U.S. and allied special operations forces (SOF) to combat threats to European and Transatlantic security.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the viability of establishing a U.S.-Nordic SOF exchange with Finland, Norway, and Sweden. The report shall include:

(1) Existing Department of Defense coordination with Finland, Norway, and Sweden on SOF activities, including exercises and training;

(2) Opportunities provided by the accession of Finland and the impending accession of Sweden into NATO to expand such activities;

(3) Appropriate venues, both within and outside of NATO, for strengthening SOF coordination with Finland, Norway, and Sweden; and

(4) Particular areas of focus for strengthened SOF coordination.

Ukraine Security Assistance for Army Tactical Missile Systems

Of the funds authorized for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) elsewhere in this Act, the committee intends that not less than $80.0 million be used for the procurement of Army Tactical Missile Systems (ATACMS) for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 31,

2023, on the progress of using USAI for the procurement of and availability of ATACMS to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative

The committee authorizes the President's request of $300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative. This funding is included in the amount authorized by this Act for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

United States Support for Iraqi Minorities

The committee recognizes the importance of the support of the United States for the religious and ethnic minority survivors of genocide in Iraq. National, ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples, including Yezidis, Turkmen, Shabak, Sabaean-Mandeans, Kaka'i, and indigenous Christians (including Chaldean, Syriac, Assyrian, Armenian, and Melkite communities) have been an integral part of the cultural fabric and history of Iraq and the broader Middle East. Members of these minority communities in Iraq face daily insecurity, discrimination, and hardship related to internal displacement, economic hardship, and security protection. The committee recognizes that the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria committed atrocities against these ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq.

Therefore, the committee encourages the following as security-enhancing measures in Iraq:

(1) the restoration of security, stability, and economic opportunity for these communities as well as the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of the displaced indigenous peoples to the territories of Mosul, Baaj, Sinjar, and the Nineveh Plain;

(2) the financial support from the Iraqi Government and international aid donors for the restoration of homes, schools, churches, and other religious sites;

(3) local representation in line with Article 125 of the Constitution of Iraq that guarantees the administrative, political, cultural, and educational rights of the various nationalities, such as Turkmen, Chaldeans, Assyrians, and all other constituents; and

(4) greater integration for minority groups in Iraq.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare

This section would codify section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), as well as amendments made by Section 1207 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) by adding a new section after section 127c, of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1202—Modification of Combatant Commander Initiative Fund

This section would amend section 166a of title 10, United States Code, to include incremental expenses related to security cooperation activities of the Department of Defense to the authorized activities under the Joint Chiefs of Staff Combatant Commander Initiative Fund. Additionally, this section would authorize funding for U.S. Africa Command and U.S. Southern Command for certain purposes under the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund.

Section 1203—Equipment Disposition with Respect to Building Capacity of Foreign Security Forces

This section would amend section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to treat as stocks of the Department of Defense equipment procured under such section that has not yet been transferred to a foreign country or that has been returned by a foreign country to the United States. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a notice prior to initiating such an activity.

Section 1204—Mission Training through Distributed Simulation

This section would modify section 346 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to utilize mission training through distributed simulation activities with friendly foreign forces.

Section 1205—Modifications to Security Cooperation Workforce Development Program and Establishment of Defense Security Cooperation University

This section would modify section 384 of title 10, United States Code, regarding the Security Cooperation Workforce Development Program (SCWDP), and would establish the defense security cooperation university structure. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to develop and submit an implementation plan for the structure of the defense security cooperation university. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary to submit a report on the Department of Defense security cooperation workforce. Finally, this section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report containing an independent evaluation of the actions of the Secretary to carry out this section.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) enacted extensive reforms to the Department's security cooperation authorities, programs, and activities, including establishment of the SCWDP. In the conference report accompanying Public Law 114-328 (H. Rept. 116-617), the conferees noted that "increased attention and resourcing must be focused on the recruitment, training, certification, assignment, and career development of the security cooperation workforce." Further, the conferees noted the expectation that

the Department would "implement this authority expansively in order to address shortfalls in the security cooperation workforce throughout the enterprise."

The committee recognizes that the Department has not implemented the SCWDP as directed in H. Rept. 116-617. As was the case prior to establishment of the SCWDP, the current system neither develops appropriate skills among its workforce nor rationally assigns its workforce to match appropriate skills with requirements. Accordingly, this section would modify the SCWDP to address such shortfalls.

Additionally, the committee notes that improving the security cooperation workforce is a key element in advancing the transfers of defense articles and services with allies and partners. The committee recognizes the critical importance of the Australia-United Kingdom-United States trilateral agreement known as AUKUS, and believes that a well-trained and managed workforce will help ensure its success. Seamless and expedient transfer of advanced defense technology both to and from allies and partners is in the national security interest of the United States and is critical to retaining a technological edge over adversaries.

Section 1206—Requirement for Military Exercises

This section would require U.S. Central Command to engage in regular exercises with international partners to practice and simulate coalition strike, refueling, and other missions.

Section 1207—Report on End-Use Monitoring

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on practices related to alleged end-use violations of equipment provided to foreign countries through Foreign Military Sales (FMS), section 333 of title 10, United States Code, or any other authority of the Department of Defense to provide defense items to foreign countries.

The Arms Export Control Act requires the President to report promptly to Congress when a “substantial violation” of any agreement under which the United States provides defense articles under the FMS program may have occurred. These violations can include use for unauthorized purposes, unauthorized transfers, and security violations, among other things. Department of Defense officials are to report alleged end-use violations to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the State Department, which investigates such allegations to determine whether a violation occurred and determine what actions the U.S. Government will take. Allegations that U.S.-origin equipment was misused or transferred to parties that should not have access to U.S. arms, such as militia units, can harm diplomatic relations and potentially cause harm to national security.

Section 1208—Report on Enhanced End-Use Monitoring

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on practices related to enhanced end-use monitoring of equipment provided to foreign countries through Foreign Military Sales, section 333 of title 10, United States Code, or any other authority of the Department of Defense to provide defense items to foreign countries.

Section 1209—Report on Partner Country Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report that specifies partner countries whose military forces have participated in security cooperation or security assistance programs and subsequently engaged in a coup, insurrection, or action to overthrow a democratically elected government.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA

Section 1211—Extension of Cross-Servicing Agreements for Loan of Personnel Protection and Personnel Survivability Equipment in Coalition Operations

This section would extend the duration of section 1207 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 10 U.S.C. 2342 note) an additional 5 years.

Section 1212—Modification of Quarterly Reports on Ex-Gratia Payments

This section would modify ex-gratia reporting requirements and require additional information, including when a request was made and steps the Department of Defense has taken to respond to the request.

Section 1213—Extension and Modification of Authority to Provide Assistance to Vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals

This section would extend and modify existing authority to conduct programs authorized under section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups for countering the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria in Syria. The section would extend the authority 1 year, to December 31, 2024.

Section 1214—Extension and Modification of Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

This section would extend and modify existing authority under section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) to continue providing support to partner forces in Iraq to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and help

ensure ISIS cannot resurge. The section would extend the authority 1 year to December 31, 2024.

Section 1215—Plan of Action to Equip and Train Iraqi Security Forces and Kurdish Peshmerga Forces

This section would require a plan of action for Kurdish and Iraqi air defense.

Section 1216—Extension of United States-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation

This section would extend section 1279(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), as most recently amended by section 1279 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), by 2 years. The authorization would be extended from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2026.

Section 1217—Plan to Enable Israel to Gain Observer Status in the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to produce a plan for enabling Israel to gain observer status in the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program.

Section 1218—Extension and Modification of Annual Report on Military Power of Iran

This section would amend the annual reporting requirement for the Department of Defense on Iran's military power to add more capabilities and forces, including space launch.

Section 1219—Prohibition on Transporting Currency to the Taliban and the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense being made available for the operation of any Department of Defense aircraft to transport currency or other items of value to the Taliban.

Section 1220—Modifications to the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

This section would amend the authority of the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO UKRAINE

Section 1221—Direct Hire Authority for Certain Personnel of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense

This section would provide enhanced oversight authorities for the Inspector General (IG) of the Department of Defense to conduct Ukraine oversight by extending limited direct hire authority to the Department IG, modifying the direct hire authority granted to the Secretary of Defense. Specifically, the proposal would establish subsection (b) of section 9905 of title 5, United States Code, and provide direct hire authority to the Department of Defense IG to strengthen comprehensive and timely oversight of U.S. support and activities carried out in response to Russia's further invasion of Ukraine.

Section 1222—Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance

This section would create a Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance.

Section 1223—Extension of Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative

This section would extend the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative through fiscal year 2025.

Section 1224—Extension of Lend-Lease Authority to Ukraine

This section would extend current lend-lease policy in Ukraine through fiscal year 2024.

Section 1225—Plan and Report Relating to Allied and Partner Support to Ukraine

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan and subsequent reports relating to allied and partner support to Ukraine.

SUBTITLE D—MATTERS RELATING TO RUSSIA, EUROPE, AND NATO

Section 1231—Statement of Policy relating to NATO-Russia Founding Act

This section would establish that the NATO-Russia Founding Act does not prevent the United States from establishing a permanent troop presence in Eastern Europe.

Section 1232—Strategy to Delay, Disrupt, and Degrade ROSATOM's Proliferation Activities and Other Revenue Streams

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to combat Russian aid to China's nuclear weapons program.

Section 1233—Baltic Security Initiative

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding the Baltic states and require a report setting forth a strategy of the Department of Defense to deepen security cooperation with the Baltic states.

Section 1234—Prohibition on New START Treaty Information Sharing

This section would prohibit information sharing related to the New START Treaty and provide a waiver.

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATING TO THE ARMED FORCES ABROAD AND THE AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Section 1241—Report on Hostilities Involving United States Armed Forces

This section would require the President to transmit a report to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives within 48 hours of any incident in which U.S. Armed Forces are involved in an attack or hostilities, whether in an offensive or defensive capacity, except in specified circumstances.

Section 1242—Protection and Legal Preparedness for Servicemembers Abroad

This section would ensure members of the Armed Forces stationed in a foreign country with which the United States maintains a Status of Forces Agreement are afforded certain rights and would require the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, to review and provide a briefing on local legal systems and the rights of service members under such Status of Forces Agreements.

Section 1243—Prohibition on Funding for the Global Engagement Center

This section would prohibit funding within this Act from being made available to the Global Engagement Center.

Section 1244—Determination of Location for McCain Irregular Warfare Center

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to select a permanent location for the "John S. McCain III Center for Security Studies in Irregular Warfare Center" based on established criteria. This section would also recommend the inclusion of specific criteria for the process.

TITLE XIII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements with Pacific Island Countries

Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements (ACSAs) provide the Department of Defense and partner countries with the ability to exchange equipment and logistical support during operations and exercises. The ACSA program is a means to strengthen relationships with foreign partners as well as to provide combatant commanders with increased flexibility in addressing logistical requirements. It may benefit the Department to enter into an ACSA with certain Pacific island countries. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the potential benefits and the feasibility of entering into an Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement or an Acquisition Only Agreement with each of the following countries: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, the Cook Islands, and Niue. The assessment shall consider each of the potential partner country's interests and needs, which could be satisfied by such an agreement. The committee further directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2024, on the assessment's findings.

African C-130 Aircraft Coalition

The committee notes there is an interest among several willing and capable African partners on establishing a C-130 coalition on the continent for intra and inter-theater airlift sharing options. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2024, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility of a C-130 coalition on the continent of Africa for intra and inter-theater airlift.

Briefing on Defense Cooperation Involving Japan and the Republic of Korea

The committee recognizes the importance of defense cooperation involving Japan and the Republic of Korea to maintaining peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command and the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) a description of recent defense cooperation efforts involving Japan and the Republic of Korea;

(2) a description of any opportunities or initiatives through which the United States may facilitate enhanced bilateral defense cooperation between Japan

and the Republic of Korea or enhanced trilateral defense cooperation among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea; and

(3) an identification of any new or additional cooperative steps that may be taken by the United States, Japan, or the Republic of Korea to deter destabilizing activities.

Briefing on Requirements for Measuring Regional Sentiment and Leveraging Commercially Available Technology to support Information Operations in USINDOPACOM

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining relationships throughout the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of responsibility (AOR) with allies and partners and recognizes the need to establish metrics to measure regional sentiment in the information environment to better understand and counter the malign activities and messaging of competitors in the AOR. The committee further recognizes the importance of understanding how attitudes and behaviors may be shaped or manipulated by competitors.

To better understand how USINDOPACOM can leverage commercially available technology to measure regional sentiment and shape the information environment, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander, USINDOPACOM, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024, on current requirements for measuring regional sentiment in the information environment in the USINDOPACOM AOR. The briefing shall include:

(1) an overview of the processes and techniques used by USINDOPACOM to measure regional sentiment in the information environment;

(2) information on technologies and platforms used by USINDOPACOM to measure regional sentiment and understand the information environment in the AOR;

(3) a summary of commercially available technologies and crowdsourced data services available to USINDOPACOM that can be leveraged to better understand the information environment in the AOR; and

(4) any additional requirements for understanding the information environment and improving effectiveness of information operations in the USINDOPACOM AOR.

Cooperation Among U.S. Defense Partners

The committee recognizes the importance of providing military training and capacity building to Taiwan to enhance its self-defense capabilities across all domains. With the assistance of the United States, Taiwan has made significant improvements.

The committee also notes that some United States partners face security challenges that are similar to those of Taiwan and may be able to provide specialized training and advice.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2024, about the ways in which the Department can encourage and work with partner countries to provide advice and assistance to Taiwan. The briefing shall include efforts to address security challenges involving cybersecurity, reserve force management and conscription, counter-disinformation campaigns, and civil missile defense.

Extreme Weather Wargames

The committee acknowledges that extreme weather conditions pose considerable challenges to military operations. Weather conditions can affect combat operations, logistics, movement of personnel, command and control, infrastructure, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and other military operations. The Indo-Pacific area of operations is susceptible to environmental risks such as typhoons, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, intense rainfall, floods, and mudslides.

The committee is further aware that the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Assistance conducted a wargame entitled "Ho'okele Mua" in 2022 for the purpose of informing the command on opportunities to incorporate certain environmental risk considerations, including considerations pertaining to increasingly frequent, extreme weather events, more thoroughly in planning processes, strategy development, and engagements. The results of the wargame may provide lessons learned regarding the effects of extreme weather conditions on military and naval operations, which could be applied throughout the Indo-Pacific and other regions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, in consultation with the Director for Joint Force Development, Joint Staff, to conduct a review of the results of the Ho'okele Mua wargame. The review shall include a discussion of the feasibility and advisability of conducting additional wargames related to the impact of extreme weather conditions on the planning and execution of military and naval strategies and operations at Department of Defense educational institutions and centers of excellence and at federally funded research and development centers, and, if advisable, recommendations regarding the scope, scale, and conditions of such additional wargames and recommendations regarding the applicability of such wargames to a spectrum of hypothetical scenarios involving other geographic areas of operation, multiple warfare domains, interagency cooperation, and coordination with allies and partners. The committee further directs the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, in consultation with the Director for Joint Force Development, Joint Staff, to provide a briefing to the House

Committee on Armed Services on the findings and recommendations associated with the review by March 1, 2024.

GAO Report on Civilian Harm Training

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has made diligent efforts in creating and implementing the Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Action Plan (CHMR-AP). Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024 on an assessment of the efficacy of civilian harm mitigation training implemented by the Department as it relates to U.S. military personnel, including: (1) an evaluation of the effectiveness of current training methods, including the identification of best practices and less effective approaches, as such training is implemented by each of the Armed Forces; each of the combatant commands; the Defense Intelligence Enterprise; and any relevant Defense Agency; (2) an assessment of the differences in scope, cost, and effectiveness between civilian harm training required under Foreign Military Sales, International Military Education & Training, and other accounts; (3) a review of current metrics and indicators used to assess the effectiveness of civilian casualty mitigation training on U.S. military; and (4) recommendations if any corrective actions might improve current training methods, curricula, and processes, based on the findings of the assessment.

Indo-Pacific Command Stockpiles for Submarine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Forces

The committee is deeply concerned about the adequacy of the current stockpiles of munitions, expendables, and other countermeasures for the United States submarine and anti-submarine warfare (ASW) forces in the Indo-Pacific Command area of operations. As such, the committee is interested in ensuring that United States submarine and ASW forces in the Indo-Pacific possess sufficient stockpiles of sonobuoys, torpedoes, towed arrays, decoys, and other submarine countermeasures in-theater to wage a protracted high-end campaign.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Commander, Indo-Pacific Command to provide an unclassified report, that may contain a classified annex, to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate by no later than February 1, 2024, describing:

(1) whether existing Indo-Pacific Command stockpiles of munitions, expendables, and other countermeasures are sufficient to supply those submarine and anti-submarine warfare forces in-theater;

(2) whether the United States can maintain and replenish such stockpiles in the Indo-Pacific area of operations for submarine and anti-submarine warfare forces in the event of a protracted conflict;

(3) considerations pertaining to alternative resupply locations; and

(4) whether forward-deployed submarines in the Indo-Pacific area of operations could be adequately resupplied by the current submarine tender fleet.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDO-PACIFIC AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Section 1301—Extension of Pacific Deterrence Initiative and Report, Briefings, and Plan under the Initiative

This section would extend the Pacific Deterrence Initiative established by section 1251 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). This section would also extend the related requirements for submission of the report on resourcing United States defense requirements for the Indo-Pacific region, briefings, and required plans.

Section 1302—Independent Assessment and Report on the Progress Made under the Pacific Deterrence Initiative

This section would require an independent assessment of the Department of Defense activities carried out under the Pacific Deterrence Initiative.

Section 1303—Sense of Congress on South Korea

This section would express the sense of Congress on South Korea.

Section 1304—Sense of Congress on Taiwan Defense Relations

This section would express the sense of Congress on Taiwan defense relations.

Section 1305—Briefing on Multi-Year Plan to Fulfill Defensive Requirements of Military Forces of Taiwan

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the status of the efforts to develop and implement the joint multi-year plan to fulfill defensive requirements of military forces of Taiwan required under section 5506 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Section 1306—Modification to the American, British, Canadian, and Australian Armies' Program

This section would amend section 1274 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to include the Air Force program known as the Five Eyes Air Force Interoperability Council.

Section 1307—Modifications to Initiative to Support Protection of National Security Academic Researchers from Undue Influence and Other Security Threats

This section would establish research security metrics to evaluate whether or not an institution is properly securing research being performed under Department of Defense grants or direction. This section also would codify provisions from National Security Presidential Memorandum 33 on National Security Strategy for U.S. Government-Supported Research and Development.

Section 1308—Limitation on Availability of Funds Pending Submittal of List Identifying Certain Foreign Academic Institutions

This section would limit the availability of funds for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering travel budget until the delivery of the list as required and developed under section 1286(c)(8)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 10 U.S.C. 4001 note).

Section 1309—Expansion of International Technology Focused Partnerships and Experimentation Activities in the Indo-Pacific

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan and roadmap to expand international technology-focused partnerships, agreements, and experimentation activities in the Indo-Pacific region; enhance capabilities using lessons learned from Task Force 59; and identify and accelerate the fielding of capabilities and technologies that would improve Taiwan's self-defense capabilities.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO CHINA

Section 1311—Modifications to Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to consider information related to Chinese military companies that is provided jointly by the chair and ranking member of any of the congressional defense committees. This section would also require the inclusion of information related to such requirement in an existing annual report.

Section 1312—Modification to Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

This section would modify the Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China to include among its report elements lessons learned by China from Russia.

Section 1313—Prohibition on Use of Funds for Work Performed by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., in China on Research Supported by the Government of China

This section would prohibit use of funds for work by the EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., in China on research supported by the Chinese Government.

Section 1314—Study and Report on Implementation of Naval Blockades of Shipments of Fossil Fuels to China in Event of Armed Conflict

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress that contains the findings of a study on the feasibility of implementing naval blockades of shipments of fossil fuels to China in the event of an armed conflict between the United States and China.

Section 1315—Independent Study on Defense Budget of People's Republic of China

This section would require an independent study of the defense budget of the People's Republic of China.

Section 1316—Determination on Involvement of the PRC in the Mexican Fentanyl Trade

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to certify whether Chinese Government officials assisted or were aware of the transportation of fentanyl precursors to Mexican drug cartels.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY PROGRAMS

Section 1401—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize appropriations for Defense Working Capital Funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1402—Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense

This section would authorize appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1403—Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide

This section would authorize appropriations for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1404—Defense Inspector General

This section would authorize appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1405—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1411—Expansion of National Defense Stockpile Requirements for Era of Great Power Competition

This section would expand the requirements for the National Defense Stockpile for the era of great power competition.

Section 1412—Membership of Coast Guard on Strategic Materials Protection Board

This section would add a senior U.S. Coast Guard officer to the Strategic and Critical Materials Board of Directors when matters relating to the U.S. Coast Guard are under consideration.

Section 1413—Authority for Transfer of Funds to Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund For Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois

This section would authorize the transfer of funds to the Joint Department of Defense–Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund.

Section 1414—Authorization of Appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would authorize appropriations for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

TITLE XV—CYBERSPACE-RELATED MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army Cyber Auxiliary Utilization

The committee believes that in a globally and technologically complex environment, the Department of Defense requires adaptability to leverage skills and knowledge where and when available. In April 2019 the United States Marine Corps established a Marine Corps Cyber Auxiliary, a volunteer organization of highly talented cyber experts who train, educate, assist, and mentor Marines to keep pace with constantly evolving cyber challenges. This is a novel approach that the committee recognizes, while also acknowledging the need to address statutory limitations.

In the face of a shortage in qualified cyber-focused professionals to serve and protect our nation's critical infrastructure, the committee believes that the creation of a cyber auxiliary force may provide a cost-effective means to tap into industry expertise and supplement each services' cyber forces.

Therefore, the committee directs the Principal Cyber Advisor of the United States Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 assessing the feasibility of an Army Cyber Auxiliary Force. The report should include information on funding requirements and statutory barriers that exist in the creation of a cyber auxiliary force as well as any other information the Advisor deems appropriate.

Artificial Intelligence Decision Aids

The committee notes the important role that decision aids, enabled by artificial intelligence (AI), will have on Department of Defense operations across all warfighting domains. The Department of Defense is focused on generating improved situational awareness by gathering numerous data sources and communicating them to the tactical edge, with the Deputy Secretary of Defense noting that "data is a strategic asset [for the Department]." The committee understands that one approach to improve the speed at which data can be moved is through the use of AI decision aids. If demonstrated successfully, the committee understands that technologies such as these can improve battlefield awareness and reduce latency in decision-making.

Authority to Operate

The committee recognizes that enterprise-wide adoption of bring your own device (BYOD) policies will bring secure communications to a broader section of Department of Defense personnel while simultaneously reducing costs and enabling a more mobile workforce. However, the committee is aware of gaps in Department of Defense policies preventing applications granted provisional authority to operate (P-ATO) on government-furnished equipment from being given P-ATO on personal devices currently enrolled in a BYOD program.

While the committee applauds the Department of Defense's efforts to establish BYOD programs that allow personnel to continue their critical work using BYOD-eligible devices, the committee is concerned that enduring gaps in the Department of Defense's policies will continue to impact personnel's ability to connect to critical back-end systems up to Impact Level 5/Controlled Unclassified Information.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense must create policies that enable secure, reliable connection of BYOD-eligible devices to necessary Department of Defense systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, on existing gaps in Department of Defense policy governing the issuance of P-ATO on BYOD-eligible devices and the Department of Defense's efforts to ensure its personnel can access those systems critical to executing their missions.

Cyber Kinetic Combat Environment

The committee is encouraged by the progress made in addressing development, training, and evaluation requirements associated with multi-domain operations. The committee is aware of Air Force efforts to build out research and training environments capable of replicating vignettes of multi-domain operations that integrate cyberspace operations, cyber physical sensing, electromagnetic spectrum operations, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities. The committee believes that continued effort is required in order to keep pace with potential adversaries who seek to degrade U.S. advantages in multi-domain operations, and that such efforts will require concerted efforts by government, industry, and academia. 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, 2024, on opportunities for the Air Force to partner with academic institutions to provide additional capabilities to facilitate continued development, testing, training, and evaluation in multi-domain activities.

Cyber Protection for Certain Department of Defense Personnel

The committee is aware that adversarial advances in ubiquitous technical surveillance, especially of commercial telecommunications networks, put at risk Department personnel that are deployed on sensitive operations or in contested

environments. The committee notes that the Department has an authority, established in section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), to provide cyber protection support for certain personnel highly vulnerable to cyber attack. The committee encourages the Department to utilize such authority to the greatest extent practicable to provide cyber support to secure the mobile networks and devices of at-risk personnel.

To ensure that the aforementioned authority is being utilized effectively, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to provide cyber protection support to at-risk personnel. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) a description of the support offered to date, using the authority provided by the FY2017 NDAA, to protect personnel's mobile networks and devices from ubiquitous technical surveillance; and

(2) a list of any barriers to implementing the authority provided by the FY2017 NDAA.

Cyber-peculiar Test & Evaluation Environments

The committee is aware of the Department of the Army's efforts to build environments which are intended to emulate an adversary's offensive cyber capabilities, specifically against U.S. weapon systems. The capability to assess, experiment, and test is a critical component of ensuring military supremacy in a potential future conflict. Additionally, the data resulting from simulated environments can have immense potential for future use. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the status of existing efforts for cyber-peculiar test & evaluation environments, and any benefits resulting from these efforts.

Data Literacy in Artificial Intelligence

The committee recognizes the increasing complexities of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning capabilities available within the Department of Defense. To ensure the proper implementation of these new technologies, there must be a focus on data literacy across a broader population within the Department. Section 256 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) required the Department of Defense to develop an AI education strategy, with the stated objective to educate "servicemembers in relevant occupational fields on matters relating to artificial intelligence."

Given the continued centrality of AI to warfighting, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the implementation status of the AI education strategy, with emphasis on current efforts underway, such as the AI Primer course within the Army's Intelligence Center of Excellence.

Data Repositories, Access, and Utilization

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office (CDAO) focus on building the scaffolding, or infrastructure, to produce the high-quality data required to support artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities developed across the Department. The committee encourages the CDAO to continue to ensure requirements for the procurement of data repositories and the infrastructure for artificial intelligence and machine learning operations are clear to both government and industry stakeholders, particularly in regard to functions to be performed, performance required, and essential physical characteristics. As the CDAO continues to mature, the committee seeks additional information about how requirements for data repositories, access, and scaffolding are both developed and communicated to the totality of stakeholders involved.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, about how requirements for data services are developed and socialized and how market research is performed as part of the acquisition process. Additionally, the briefing should include information about how the CDAO will develop policy and enforce compliance to the maximum extent possible.

Department Use of Open-Source Software

The committee supports the Department's use of open-source software (OSS), which continues to positively impact how the Department designs, develops, and deploys software-based systems. OSS offers many benefits, including cost and time savings that enable the Department to develop and field software systems on operationally relevant timelines.

However, the committee is aware of concerns that program offices may contract with federal systems integrators to build features on top of OSS provided by developers that otherwise offer those same features in enterprise versions of the software. Such an approach may result in a lack of system interoperability, inability of the OSS developer to push critical cybersecurity updates, and additional support costs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than March 1, 2024, on the Department's use of OSS and its mitigation strategies for any risks associated with its use.

Digital Cross Domain Solution Policy

The committee recognizes the need for the Department of Defense information systems to have real-time cross domain capabilities that are coupled with updated processes and polices that keep pace with evolving requirements for

mission owners. Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2024, updating the committee on current and planned efforts to provide and enable a real-time cross domain solution, including potential process and policy changes.

Digital Expertise Training and Certification

Section 230 of the FY2020 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116-92) outlined a policy to promote and maintain digital expertise and software development as core competencies of civilian and military work forces of the Department of Defense. The committee is concerned that the Department has not prioritized the comprehensive implementation of the legislative intent. The committee directs the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 15, 2024 on the Department's process for review and recognition of certifications that can be used to meet technical training requirements. This briefing should include details on the list of reimbursable certifications specific to software development, networking and cybersecurity.

Digital Transformation for Multi-Level Secure Programs

The committee recognizes the benefits of digital engineering and model-based systems engineering in complex development programs, and believes digital transformation concepts and agile culture, if properly implemented and deployed, could reduce schedule risk and enable simultaneous efforts at multiple levels of classification. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on the efforts of the Department to deploy digital transformation acquisition capabilities into classified programs, including those that require multi-level security systems.

Ensuring Generation of High-Quality Labeled Data

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's continuing efforts, such as the Global Information Dominance Experiments (GIDE), to develop a high-quality data integration layer that will enable the seamless use of artificial intelligence tools across the enterprise. These data streams play a critical role in the development of a high-quality data layer accessible by human and machine consumers at the tactical edge.

However, while the committee supports the Department's efforts to implement a high-quality data integration layer, data generated by software applications in use across the Department may not contain adequate attribute-level metadata tags and machine-readable labels. This information can ensure data streams may distribute information to the correct users based on criteria such as classification level or the purpose of the data.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2024, on the Department's strategy to ensure enterprise efforts for artificial intelligence are able to absorb and incorporate data with the correct attributes and tags.

Evaluation of National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity

The committee believes that promoting education and developing expertise in cybersecurity is vital to protecting United States critical infrastructure and growing the national cybersecurity workforce. The committee supports the efforts of the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity (NCAE-C) program to advance cybersecurity education in colleges and universities but is concerned that challenges in oversight and implementation may hinder the program's success.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, assessing the NCAE-C program. The report should include:

(1) an evaluation of challenges in administration and implementation, both at the program level and at individual institutions;

(2) a review of metrics used to evaluate the continued alignment of institutions with program requirements and objectives;

(3) participation metrics, including but not limited to the number of institutions currently designated or being considered for designation, geographical distribution of the institutions, and number of students receiving relevant degrees and certificates; and

(4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Innovation for Cybersecurity of the Defense Industrial Base

The committee recognizes the challenges faced by the Department of Defense in securing its own critical data, intellectual property, networks, and infrastructure, as well as that of its supporting defense industrial base (DIB), from cyberattack. Multiple offices within the Department of Defense, the military services, and the National Security Agency have programs focused upon various aspects of this massive problem. Over more than a decade, Congress has pursued many courses to address the substantial issue of cybersecurity for the DIB. This includes reviews, new authorities, and directed support for programs such as the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification and the National Cyber Security Operations Center. Unfortunately, the problem persists with seemingly little progress made. The committee remains unsatisfied and concerned that until the issue can be addressed holistically and is made a priority for the leadership of the Department of Defense, the United States will continue to see successful cyberattacks by nation states and non-state actors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the secretaries of the military departments, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, and

the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on DIB cybersecurity efforts, specifically those efforts performing in an exemplary or satisfactory manner, as well as those efforts being underutilized or which are underperforming.

Internet Access Point Modernization

The committee commends the Defense Information Systems Agency and Joint Force Headquarters–Department of Defense Information Network on the actions taken to date on modernizing and monitoring the Department of Defense's network and information technology infrastructure. As part of this, the Department's internet access points (IAPs) play a critical, if often overlooked, part in the delivery of data to and across the enterprise. To this end, the Department requires that these IAPs be upgraded and modernized to keep abreast of adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, serving concurrently as the Commander, Joint Force Headquarters–Department of Defense Information Network, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the efforts underway to modernize the IAP infrastructure of the Department.

Internet Operations Management

The committee is encouraged by strides made by Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network (JFHQ–DODIN) to improve its enterprise-wide visibility of Department of Defense networks through internet operations management (IOM), a critical component of ongoing efforts to harden Department of Defense networks. The additional network visibility this capability provides can most meaningfully drive risk reduction if seamlessly integrated with state-of-the-art security orchestration and automation capability deployable in the military services and U.S. Cyber Command's Big Data Platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, JFHQ-DODIN to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 1, 2024, on future plans for IOM, to include consideration of enterprise-wide visibility for the Department's entire internet presence.

JADC2 Advisory Panel

The committee recognizes the importance of collaboration between DoD and private industry in the identification of enterprise level technical standards and interoperability technologies for the development and deployment of JADC2 enabling capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 29, 2024. The briefing shall include considerations of the feasibility for a joint panel

consisting of senior representatives from the Department of Defense and private sector organizations to collaborate on JADC2 standards and interoperability.

Joint Data Integration Layer

The committee recognizes that fielding Joint All Domain Command and Control (JADC2) capability is critical for preserving the military advantage of the United States and deterring conflict with potential adversaries. The committee supports the military services' efforts to integrate their own service-specific platforms, systems, and networks to improve command and control. However, the committee is concerned service-led initiatives associated with JADC2 will be insufficient to provide the joint integration that is urgently required.

The committee is aware that the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO), at the direction of the Deputy Secretary of Defense and in coordination with relevant elements of the Department of Defense, to include the Combatant Commands, is leading the effort to develop a joint data integration layer to improve access to, and interoperability of, data required for command and control across services, domains, and echelons.

The committee supports CDAO's role as the lead office to develop a joint data integration layer for JADC2. The Committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 which details efforts related to the Joint Data Integration Layer, its resourcing, timelines, coordination with relevant stakeholders such as United States Indo-Pacific Command, and demonstration opportunities.

Leveraging Commercial Capability for Cybersecurity in Cloud Environments

The committee commends the Chief Information Officer and the wider Department of Defense enterprise in the progress made on implementing and leveraging cloud computing capabilities for the Department. However, the committee notes that more will be required to ensure that the potential benefits of cloud can be fully realized, specifically in the area of cybersecurity. The private sector can offer capabilities for advanced continuous cyber threat hunting, identity threat protection, and robust cyber threat intelligence. The committee expects that the Department will continue the rapid pace of progress in implementing cloud capability while simultaneously working arduously to mitigate risk to data and operations.

Leveraging Edge-Compute Platform Data for Comprehensive Artificial-Intelligence Enabled Training

The committee is aware of efforts by the Department of Defense to implement applications that meet and monitor the completion of training goals, including those training activities undertaken via emergent technologies such as

virtual reality, augmented reality, and mixed reality. The committee is also aware that such training shows the potential to improve readiness, resilience, and quality of life for trainees through advanced analytics and other data-enabled capabilities. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, that outlines the Department's plan to further implement such applications and training across the services.

Next Generation 9-1-1 Implementation

The Committee notes the Defense Information Systems Agency's (DISA) intent to lead the Department's transition to Next Generation 9-1-1. Some reports indicate that this effort lags behind the civilian NG9-1-1 rollout, which may create disparity for servicemembers and their families compared to those residing in civilian communities. The Committee notes this delay has the potential to leave installations with reduced interoperability with state and local governments and other emergency services agencies.

The committee directs a briefing from the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency no later than April 1, 2024 on the activities related to Next Generation 9-1-1.

Next Generation Cyber Red Teams

The Department of Defense uses military service-led cyber red teams (CRTs) to identify critical problems and improve defenders' capabilities and decision making for operational-level cyber operations. The committee is concerned that CRTs face many challenges, like high demand, lack of resources and personnel, as well as a need for automation capabilities to ease workload, that may decrease their ability to effectively and efficiently do their job. Section 1660 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) recognized the shortfalls in Department of Defense red team capability and required a joint assessment of Department of Defense CRT capabilities, capacity, demand, and requirements. Despite that required assessment, the Department continues to struggle with providing the red team capacity demanded by the the military services and components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, which includes the following elements:

(1) actions taken as a direct result of the joint assessment directed in section 1660 of Public Law 116-92;

(2) a quantitative assessment and judgement on whether red team capacity has been properly funded since the delivery of the joint assessment directed in section 1660 of Public Law 116-92;

(3) a qualitative assessment of Department of Defense red team capacity at present and obstacles for addressing any shortfalls identified;

(4) efforts to modernize CRTs with a focus on utilizing cyber threat intelligence, threat modeling, automation, artificial intelligence/machine learning capabilities, and data collection and correlation;

(5) an inventory of all certified Department of Defense red teams and parent organizations;

(6) a determination by the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy, and the Commander of United States Cyber Command as to whether all red teams shall be included within the Cyberspace Operations Forces; and

(7) a description of the methodology for the oversight of Department of Defense red team certification and compliance.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Cyberspace Operations

The committee asserts that there is robust potential for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to improve how it considers and incorporates cyberspace operations into its planning efforts. To date, despite previous calls and a recognition of cyberspace as an operational domain in 2016 at the NATO summit, the Department of Defense has not accounted for nor identified why this remains a persistent gap in alliance operations. It remains unclear whether expertise for cyberspace operations is provided by U.S. European Command's Joint Cyber Center or U.S. Cyber Command's Cyberspace Operations Integrated Planning Element collocated with U.S. European Command. Before achieving success operationally, the committee believes these questions will need answers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, which addresses precisely how the Department's cyber capabilities have been incorporated into NATO planning forums and obstacles that hinder more comprehensive efforts to leverage cyberspace operations in NATO activities. Additionally, this report should contain an inventory of prior legislative mandates concerning NATO and cyberspace activities and a list of changes enacted after these prior requirements were satisfied.

Report on Cloud Computing Strategy for the United States Army Corps of Engineers

The committee supports the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) efforts to expand deployment of cloud computing in its operations. Due to the unique nature of the USACE, the diversity of the mission, and geographic challenges, the committee believes that continued incorporation of cloud technology into the USACE's operations has the potential to yield significant benefits. Therefore, the committee directs the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than

December 31, 2023 outlining the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' current operational state with regard to cloud-based information technology and operational technology.

Report on Collaboration Technologies for Military Operations

The committee is encouraged by the efforts of Air Mobility Command, Space Systems Command, and other agencies in adopting proven, secure, commercially available, and open-source collaboration tools to enhance coordination for technical and mission-focused operational teams. The committee notes that, when architected properly, these tools may accelerate interagency decision-making for contingency operations in contested environments and provide numerous benefits, such as reducing risk, supporting critical mission functions, and increasing flexibility of collaboration at different security levels. The committee believes that secure collaboration is a mission essential function for the Department of Defense (DOD), and efforts should be made to promote the widespread adoption of these open-source collaboration tools throughout the Department. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the Department of the Air Force in coordination with the CIOs of the Departments of the Army and Navy to submit a cumulative report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, on the efforts that are being taken to expand the use of these tools.

Report on U.S. Space Force Program Information Technology Infrastructure

The committee supports U.S. Space Force's vision of becoming the world first digital service. Achieving the United States' space objectives requires a technological maturity and advantage over any potential adversary. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of the Air Force, in coordination with the Senior Cyber Officer of the United States Space Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than a briefing April 1, 2024, on the U.S. Space Force's plan to leverage commercial cloud technologies that can provide mission benefit, improve acquisition process, and contribute to cost savings in digital infrastructure modernization and sustainment.

Sensor Open Systems Architecture

The committee supports the Department of Defense's adoption of modular open systems architecture software and hardware standards for military electronics, communications, and integrated intelligence sensors. The committee commends the United States Air Force for adopting the Sensor Open Systems Architecture (SOSA) standard across an increasing number of air and space platforms. The committee continues to encourage cooperation between the military services to implement SOSA across all domains and believes that adoption of the SOSA standard will allow NATO and other international partners to integrate and operate with the joint force more efficiently and effectively. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House

Committee on Armed Services not later than December 29, 2023 identifying all Air Force programs currently compliant with the SOSA standard and programs projected to be compliant by 2033. The brief shall also include estimated cost for manpower to support SOSA compliance and sustainment for the listed platforms over the same 10 year period.

Shipyard Cybersecurity

The committee notes that the shipbuilding and repair industrial base constitutes an essential component of U.S. national security. As noted in the Navy's report to Congress on the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels for Fiscal Year 2024, current national security threats demonstrate "the need for a larger, more capable Navy…" and that "[T]imely industrial base delivery of systems and platforms within cost estimates is a key consideration as it quickly enhances warfighting performance and controls cost growth."

The committee is concerned that potential private and public shipyard vulnerability to cyberattacks puts at risk the shipbuilding industrial base's ability to construct and maintain naval systems and platforms in a timely and efficient manner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2023, on the potential vulnerability of U.S. private and public shipyards to cyberattacks. The report should include:

(1) an analysis of current or potential cyber threats to the nation's public and
private shipyards, including from both state and non-state actors;

(2) an analysis regarding potential vulnerabilities of the nation's shipyards to cyber attack, and any constraints or limitations encountered in the analysis of potential vulnerabilities;

(3) an analysis of the potential impact of a cyberattack upon public and private shipyards to the Navy's fleet maintenance and procurement requirements;

(4) a comparison of the Navy's visibility into the networks and security posture of public shipyards versus private shipyards;

(5) a comprehensive evaluation of the delineation in responsibilities for cybersecurity between Navy Cyber Defense Operations Command, Naval Sea Systems Command, and any localized shipyard cybersecurity elements separate from either of the aforementioned commands; and

(6) identification of any gaps in coverage from the preceding evaluation of the delineation in responsibilities.

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

Technologies Capable of Rapidly Delivering Wireless Internet

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, no later than December 1, 2023, that identifies stratospheric communications capabilities to the terrestrial layer.

Thunderdome and Other Zero Trust Initiatives in the Department of Defense

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's efforts to implement zero trust principles and architecture within and across the Department of Defense information networks, best exemplified by the Thunderdome effort under the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). If executed properly, Thunderdome has the potential to operationalize zero trust in an enterprise fashion. However, there remain key questions about what Thunderdome requires to be successful.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, in coordination with the Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on Thunderdome and other related zero trust efforts. This briefing should include deployment milestones and associated timelines, a discussion of progress made to date, and potential plans to promote the adoption of additional Thunderdome subtenants at Department of Defense components beyond DISA.

Tracking Cyber Skill Sets amongst Department of Defense Components

The committee notes with concern the findings from the Comptroller General of the United States' 2022 report titled "Military Cyber Personnel: Opportunities Exist to Improve Service Obligation Guidance and Data Tracking" (GAO-23-105423). Most notably of all the findings was the disconnect in the skills and qualifications monitored and tracked between the military services and U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM). The Comptroller General found that "while the military services track cyber personnel staffing levels by career fields, USCYBERCOM uses work role designations to assign personnel to cyber mission teams. However, the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps do not track staffing data by work role. As a result, military service officials cannot determine if specific work roles are experiencing staffing gaps."

To that end, the committee directs the Principal Cyber Advisor, Department of Defense, in coordination with the Principal Cyber Advisors of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on present courses and timelines for addressing the present obstacles inhibiting the military services from persistently tracking USCYBERCOM work roles for their cyber-focused officer and enlisted career fields.

U.S. Northern Command Employment of Technology in Homeland Defense

The committee believes that as the geographic combatant command-designated lead for homeland defense, U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is well-postured to capitalize on the promise of artificial intelligence and machine learning for critical defensive missions, to include defense from airspace incursions. However, the Commander, USNORTHCOM is dependent in many cases on the military services for the provision of technology services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024, on efforts, programs, and initiatives either underway or planned to utilize new technologies in the furtherance of the USNORTHCOM mission set. The briefing should include a consideration for efforts at other combatant commands, such as U.S. Central Command, which has established a new Chief Technology Officer on the senior staff of the command.

Utilization of National Guard and Reserve Forces in Cyberspace Operations

Over the last 10 years, Congress has expressed its position that the Department of Defense can bolster its operational capacity in cyberspace through improved utilization of the National Guard. This has resulted in 10 legislative provisions over a decade's worth of National Defense Authorization Acts and is most pertinently expressed through sections 1729 and 1730 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). Despite these calls for change, the Department of Defense and the military services appear not to have made any meaningful change in how the expertise resident within the National Guard and the Reserve Component can be better leveraged.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 31, 2024, on the specific actions and institutional obstacles that have prevented change from being instantiated after the requirements directed in the following legislative provisions:

(1) section 1651 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328);

(2) section 1653 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232); and

(3) section 1729 and 1730 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—CYBER MATTERS

Section 1501—Harmonization and Clarification of Strategic Cybersecurity Program and Related Matters

This section would align and harmonize efforts and requirements for matters related to operational technologies found in Department of Defense networks, weapon systems, and base infrastructure. The originating legislative mandates are found across seven separate National Defense Authorization Acts, with the earliest requirement established in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92).

Section 1502—Office for Academic Engagement Relating to Cyber Activities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a central program office, under the authority of the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to establish, maintain, and oversee the activities of the Department of Defense in its relationship with academia, to include those entities involved in primary, secondary, and post-secondary education.

Section 1503—Modification to Department of Defense Enterprise-Wide Procurement of Cyber Data Products and Services

This section would amend subsection (a) of section 1521 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) to include a new paragraph that requires the evaluation of emerging cyber technologies for efficacy and applicability to the requirements of the Department of Defense.

Section 1504—Authority to Establish Program of United States Cyber Command on Dark Web and Deep Web Analysis Tools

This section would permit the Commander of United States Cyber Command to establish or augment a program for the purpose of analysis of information from "dark web" and "deep web" sources.

Section 1505—Military Cybersecurity Cooperation with Taiwan

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in concurrence with the Secretary of State and in coordination with the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, to seek to cooperate with the Ministry of Defense of Taiwan on defensive military cybersecurity activities.

SUBTITLE B—PERSONNEL

Section 1521—Authority to Accept Voluntary and Uncompensated Services from Cybersecurity Experts

This section would provide the legal authority for the military services to accept voluntary and uncompensated services from civilian cybersecurity experts to train service members on technical matters. It would solidify the legal basis for the United States Marine Corps Cyber Auxiliary program, as well as enable the other military services to establish their own Cyber Auxiliary programs. This section builds on committee report language titled "Cyber Auxiliary Utilization," which accompanied the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Section 1522—Matters Relating to Management of United States Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Officers

This section would enable the United States Marine Corps to implement service obligations for Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Officers, specifically in response to a Government Accountability Office report, "Opportunities Exist to Improve Service Obligation Guidance and Data Tracking" (GAO-23-105423).

Section 1523—Modifications to Rates of Pay for Certain Cyber-Related Positions of Department of Defense

This section would grant a new authority to the Secretary of Defense to grant pay cap waivers to civilians in critical areas. Other components of the Department of Defense have this authority, which creates artificial competition between the Department components.

Section 1524—Responsibility for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection of the Defense Industrial Base

This section would amend section 1724 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) by requiring the Secretary of Defense to designate a principal staff assistant from within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to serve as the coordinating authority for cybersecurity issues relating to the Defense Industrial Base.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 1531—Oversight for Command Post Computing Environment Contract Award

This provision would require the Secretary of the Army to inform the congressional defense committees within 14 days with a written notification of an award associated with the Command Post Computing Environment, as well as the criteria used in the selection, and any other information determined as necessary by the Secretary.

Section 1532—Prohibition on Availability of Funds Relating to Censorship or Blacklisting of News Sources Based on Subjective Criteria or Political Biases

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from using funds to enter into contracts with certain entities with a stated function of fact checking.

Section 1533—GAO Review of Cyberspace Operations Management

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review and assessment of the Department of Defense's management of matters related to the execution of, and preparation for, cyberspace operations. This section would direct the Comptroller General to consider as part of the review the number of command staffs, secretariats, organizations, units, and personnel (including rank and grade levels) with any responsibility or management of budgetary, personnel, policy, or training matters affecting cyberspace operations across the Department of Defense, as well as other related issues.

Section 1534—Study on Occupational Resiliency of Cyber Mission Force

This section would require the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the principal cyber advisors of the military departments and the Commander of United States Cyber Command to conduct a study on the personnel and resources required to enhance and support the occupational resiliency of the Cyber Mission Force.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SPACE ACTIVITIES

Activities to Accelerate the Development and Deployment of Sea-Based Orbital Launch Platforms

The committee recognizes the importance of resilient launch infrastructure capacity for the future of security of space assets and capabilities. The committee is encouraged by efforts for the Department of Defense to secure access to space to date. However, the committee also encourages the Department to continue exploring the types of opportunities that might be presented by new and innovative launch platforms. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit and the Chief of

Space Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) A review of opportunities to accelerate the development and deployment of mobile, dual-use, sea-based orbital launch platforms;

(2) a summary of the Department's efforts to advance its technical understanding of the maturity and operational utility of new and emerging mobile offshore launch platform technology;

(3) a summary of any actions taken to date or potentially required in the future for the Department of Defense to coordinate with other agencies to allow a domestic mobile, dual-use, sea-based capability for use in U.S. territorial waters; and,

(4) an estimate of the potential cost and timeline that would be required to allow for the Department to support at least one launch from a domestic mobile, dual-use, sea-based orbital launch platform.

Briefing on Aerospike Rocket Integration and Suborbital Experiment

The committee is aware of Air Force Research Laboratory's (AFRL) progress in expanding rocket propulsion technology within its Affordable Responsive Modular Rocket (ARMR) portfolio through programs such as the Aerospike Rocket Integration and Suborbital Experiment (ARISE).

The committee is encouraged by steps taken towards testing of aerospikes, which show the potential to provide a significant increase in specific impulse, as well as the increased use of additive manufacturing in rocket design and manufacturing. The committee believes continued progress in these, and other areas of advanced rocket design are important to the Department of Defense's efforts to develop the rocket propulsion designs of the future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with and the Commander of the Air Force Research Laboratory, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the progress of ARISE. The briefing should include the following information: (1) an assessment of testing infrastructure required for development of aerospike propulsion technology, including any shortfalls; (2) projected funding requirements; and (3) the anticipated schedule for development and transition of technologies to production programs for ARISE, including needed testing of the system.

Commercial Day of Launch Service Providers

The ability to launch and place satellites into orbit on demand is vital to ensure American space superiority. At this time, there are less than 10,000 satellites in orbit, with credible estimates expecting that as many as 100,000 satellites will be in orbit by 2030.

In order to accommodate the anticipated rapid growth in the commercial space economy, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force in coordination

with the Chief of Space Operations, provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than December 1, 2023 on opportunities for commercial providers to provide of "Day of Launch" range services, including the availability of independent commercial companies to provide services such as security, processing, and integration.

Commercial Satellite Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Procurement

The committee supports the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) taking advantage of the commercially available geospatial intelligence data-as-a-service via the Commercial Systems Program Office (CSPO) to meet Department of Defense requirements, as provided by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). Additionally, the committee is encouraged to see the NRO execute a Service-Level Agreement for the Electro-Optical Commercial Layer and encourages the NRO to expand its current use of Electro-Optical data. The committee continues to encourage the NRO to expand its procurement of commercial space-based remote sensing into other phenomenologies like synthetic-aperture radar, radio frequency, hyperspectral, to support the national overhead architecture. The committee directs the Director of the NRO to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on the planned acquisition strategy and schedule for commercial space-based remote sensing phenomenologies like synthetic-aperture radar, radio frequency, hyperspectral, to meet NGA requirements. Additionally, the briefing should include how the development of commercial data ingest and distribution architecture is proceeding, including how buy versus build decisions will be balanced in future architectures.

Commercial Weather Data and Forecasting Capabilities

The committee notes the continued development and fielding of commercial weather data and analytics by the U.S. innovation base, enabled primarily by private capital investment. The committee understands that no single technology, sensor or data set can provide all of the Department of Defense's needed improvements in weather forecasts, and many different new commercial, unclassified capabilities have the potential to support a variety of Department of Defense missions. The committee encourages the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy to utilize commercial weather data acquisition programs to the maximum extent practicable to leverage rapid innovation from the private sector. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in direct coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2023, on how U.S. commercial weather data and data analytics are being leveraged by the services. The briefing should address:

(1) service plans for the evolution from pilot programs to operational purchase across all current commercial weather data programs;

(2) how the demonstration of capability and mission utility translates to requirements for U.S. commercial weather products and data to support relevant operational mission needs;

(3) how U.S. commercial weather products and data should be integrated into the information systems and workflows used by warfighters to ensure their timely and efficient operational use; and

(4) what procurement and contracting mechanisms, if any, currently exist that the services and the Department can use to procure commercial weather products and weather data as a service.

High-Power Nuclear-Electric Space Propulsion

The committee notes the need for satellite power systems that have significant maneuver capability for the service life of the system and that nuclear power is a technology that adversary nations are pursuing to address this. The committee is also aware that nuclear-thermal technology offers increased asset maneuverability compared to chemical propulsion but does not generate high electrical loads, which limits the ability to host power-intensive national security systems. Recognizing that nuclear-electric power designs offer far greater propellent efficiency and electrical power than nuclear-thermal processes, the committee is concerned the Department has historically underinvested in this segment and directs the Chief Space Force Technology and Innovation Officer to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1st, 2024 describing the technical maturity, cost, benefits, and risks associated with fielding a high-power megawatt (above two megawatts) nuclear-electric power and propulsion asset in space. This report shall include a proposed technology development roadmap to scale existing power and electromagnetic thruster technology to accompany megawatt-class power levels. The roadmap shall also consider opportunities for the Department to leverage existing advanced nuclear power technologies to accelerate capability development for national security initiatives.

Launch Infrastructure

The committee notes that the investments made in the state-spaceports in Virginia and Alaska have given the Department two options for vertical launch to orbit on each coast. For example, Virginia Space's Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport actively facilitates small and medium class vertical launch missions to orbit, making it an operational backup to the Eastern Range for that mission set as well as a national strategic asset. As the threat environment intensifies and geopolitical instability grows, there is more need than ever to ensure redundant and operational national launch infrastructure for assured access to space. As such, the committee commends the Range of the Future initiative for its ongoing work, applauds its inclusion of the state-spaceports in Virginia and Alaska directly in the collaborative discussion, and encourages continued strong collaboration that incorporates these state capabilities directly into Federal range planning and programming activities.

Missile Warning Enterprise Capability

The Committee recognizes the important efforts undertaken by the Department of Defense (DoD) in collaboration with the U.S Space Force (USSF) to modernize and optimize the legacy missile warning enterprise. The committee is encouraged to see the strides taken to capitalize on the use of additional orbits to further the nations missile warning capabilities, and supportive of efforts to distribute missile warning assets. The committee is also understanding of the capability the Next Generation Geosynchronous (NGG) Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) constellation has delivered and continues to deliver for our nation's security. The committee has not received details regarding how the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) contributions for missile warning will meet stated combatant commander resiliency requirements or be integrated into the overall Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITWAA) architecture. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of Strategic Command (STRATCOM), to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 30, 2024 that includes the following analysis:

(1) Effects to the current and projected missile warning capabilities if the planned constellation experiences program delays;

(2) Cost incurred for ground infrastructure to fully implement the new missile warning constellation; and,

(3) Identification, if any, of resiliency capability gaps to provide global missile warning coverage

(4) How the PWSA will be incorporated into the ITWAA architecture to meet STRATCOM requirements.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Economic Indicator Monitoring and LUNO Programs

The committee notes that the domestic commercial satellite imagery industry continues to develop rapidly with new capabilities available from constellations of satellites dedicated to daily monitoring of the entire planet along with a growing domestic geospatial intelligence analytic industry. These robust capabilities are postured to support the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency's (NGA's) transformation that includes greater use of commercial capabilities and a shift to increased utilization of unclassified data. The committee also supports the manner in which the NGA has accelerated the Economic Indicator Monitoring (EIM) program as a pathfinder to a full-scale artificial intelligence/machine learning-based concept of operations.

The committee supports the NGA's continued prioritization of commercial engagement and increased investment through the EIM's follow-on program, LUNO, that is seeking capabilities related to monitoring global military and economic activity through unclassified computer vision and analytic services. The NGA should leverage the LUNO program to both bring forward new commercially

derived analytic capabilities and further build that part of the industrial base, supporting new and medium size entrants into the market, as the NRO has done with their Strategic Capabilities Enhancement program. To support the Agency's continued transformation and growth of these programs, the committee directs the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on:

(1) the NGA's plans for continued expansion that will support the growth of the GEOINT analytic base;

(2) identification of missions (both classified and unclassified) that may best be performed and/or augmented by commercial capabilities; and

(3) the transition and integration of these commercial capabilities into base programs of record and associated programmatic decisions.

National Space Test and Training Complex

Given the establishment of the U.S. Space Force and critical role space will play in any future conflict, the committee is concerned about an effective way forward to develop and shape space doctrine and how that is impacted by testing and training opportunities and environments. The committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the National Space Test and Training Complex (NSTTC). The report should address the following topics:

(1) the status of joint and Space Force space doctrine development in Space Force guidance for the NSTTC and its operators;

(2) how they plan to incorporate modeling and simulation framework for exploring warfighting architectures and concept development that uses existing and future representative models in a multi-level security framework;

(3) how the service will align and address space doctrine development responsibilities currently assigned to the Space Force and United States Space Command in Department of Defense policy, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issuances, and other guidance;

(4) how they plan to communicate to stakeholders that live, virtual, and constructive environment-enabled space doctrine development shall be a substitute for extant practice and past experience;

(5) identifies the full resource cost of the NSTTC to include its Orbital, Electronic, Digital, and Cyber components and its operators.

Naval Air Station Pensacola Feasibility Study on Demonstrated Spaceport

The committee is aware that Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola has been an important support facility for spacecraft recovery operations from the Gulf of Mexico. NAS Pensacola provided robust seaport, aviation, military, communication, security, and medical support for recovery operations of the first manned SpaceX Crew Dragon. NAS Pensacola and NAS Whiting Field have a long history of astronaut medical and flight training support. The committee encourages the U.S.

Space Force to work within the Department of Defense to identify opportunities to establish partnerships with other services and bases as necessary to support spaceport activities with a focus on sea-based recovery needs. The committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on the feasibility of establishment of additional spaceports that focus on sea-based recovery of both personnel and assets.

Navigation Technology Satellite-3

The committee continues to support the importance of ensuring resilient position, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities to ensure a resilient Global Positioning System (GPS) architecture. The committee further understands that one of the Air Force's vanguard programs, Navigation Technology Satellite-3 (NTS-3), first launch is planned for later this year. NTS-3 will be in geosynchronous orbit and will be working on PNT enhancements such as experimental antennas, flexible and secure signals, increased automation, and use of commercial assets. NTS-3 is intended to complement and add resiliency to GPS satellites which fly in medium Earth orbit (MEO). NTS-3 adds orbital diversity to the PNT enterprise as an added resiliency measure to the current GPS satellites in MEO, similar to China's global navigation satellite system BeiDou that has a constellation of geostationary orbit satellites to aid system performance.

The committee understands NTS-3 will demonstrate different experiments intended to add resiliency to the PNT architecture, and upon satellite success, the Space Force can exercise an option to procure additional satellites as required for global coverage. The committee believes NTS-3 could play an important role in supporting additional GPS resilience. 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, 2024, on its plans to transition technologies demonstrated on NTS-3 from an experimental program to programs of record, including programs identified for technology upgrades, future program timelines, supporting budget information, and other matters the Secretary deems relevant to PNT resilience and modernization.

Plan for the Development and Fielding of Fire Control Quality Missile Defense Data from Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture

The Committee finds that the Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor, or HBTSS, is a critical capability that will enable the United States to detect, track, and engage missile threats with high-fidelity fire control. The Committee also notes that two HBTSS prototypes developed by the Missile Defense Agency are set to enter service later this calendar year. However, the committee is concerned that the transition of the program requirements to the Space Development Agency and resulting changes in the development and fielding plans could delay providing the global, persistent hypersonic missile defense fire control quality data that HBTSS was planned to provide to the warfighter. The Committee

directs the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisitions, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee on the following information no later than December 1, 2023:

(1) The continued involvement of the Missile Defense Agency in the development of the missile tracking and defense space architecture to ensure missile defense systems have the necessary fire control data and field of view coverage;

(2) A plan over the future years defense program for procuring and fielding sensors that will meet missile defense requirements; and

(3) Plans for continued collaboration between the Space Development Agency and the Missile Defense Agency on various elements of hypersonic and ballistic missile defense.

Space Constellation Security Program

The committee continues to support the commercial space industry and recognizes the U.S. National Security Space Architecture is operationally enhanced by the robust U.S. commercial space market. The United States Space Force has had tremendous success in leveraging commercial space capabilities to provide effects to U.S. warfighters and our allies including in the Russian war in Ukraine.

The committee is pleased with the United States Space Force's effort to stand up a Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR), which will enable a partnership with industry in peacetime and times of conflict. The committee directs no later than February 1, 2024, the Chief of Space Operations shall submit to the House Armed Services Committee a report containing the following:

(1) a future strategy and implementation milestones to stand up a Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR), including the estimated funding required to implement it;

(2) identification of any specific authorities the Chief determines need to be modified by law to improve the ability of the Space Force to enable a partnership with industry in peacetime and times of conflict, and an explanation for why such modified authorities are needed; and,

(3) any other information the Chief thinks would be appropriate.

Space Development Agency Tranche 2 Requirements

The committee supports the Space Development Agency’s Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture that will provide space-based capabilities to benefit joint operations with assured, resilient, low-latency military data and communications connectivity to a full range of platforms.

The committee also believes that with future enhancements planned for Tranche 1 and beyond of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture, the Space Development Agency should prioritize on-orbit capabilities that maximize

communication flexibility and connection with a variety of ground terminals, including tactical terminals.

The committee supports acquiring on-orbit capabilities that support simultaneous high-bandwidth, low-latency communication links to many tactical users at a time. 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, 2024, on Space Development Agency plans to acquire on-orbit capabilities including the best available apertures to include multibeam active phased array antennas, the ability to connect multiple users with an efficient deployment of satellite assets, and efficient implementation of space-based tactical data links.

Space Force Small Business Report

The committee notes that the Space Systems Command, U.S. Space Force, has stood up the Commercial Services Office in order to leverage more commercial capability as well as dual use technology with greater speed, agility, and flexibility to respond to emerging threats. Small businesses are a valuable part of that commercial market and a key pillar of the need to build an advantage through strengthening the defense industrial base and innovative technology firms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on efforts made to increase the participation of small businesses in competitions and the current distribution of contract awards. The briefing should also include an analysis of prime contractor subcontractor relations and any impacts to programs as a result of poor communication, data management, or technology integration.

Space Launch Protection

The committee supports the expeditious fielding of Department of Defense (DoD) tested and approved air, ground, and sea surveillance systems to enhance Space Launch Protection (SLP) efforts and prevent disruptions to U.S. Space Force (USSF) launches caused by natural causes or man-made threats. The committee understands that successful space launch depends on several factors including the security of the launch range and installation. The security of launch sites and prevention of outside interference are necessary for assured access to space.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 30, 2024 on the following:

(1) Actions taken to mitigate outside interference; and,

(2) Viable options for acquisition and fielding of DoD-approved proven -off-the shelf multi-domain and multi-mission technology, capable of tracking and targeting manned and unmanned air, ground, and surface systems.

Tactically Responsive Space

The committee notes that the U.S. Space Force (USSF) has requested funding in the fiscal year 2024 budget request for Tactically Responsive Space (TacRS) for the first time, and that the VICTUS NOX demonstration is planned to continue to develop operational capability to rapidly respond to on-orbit needs in operationally relevant timelines.

The committee is supportive of these continued efforts to allow the service to support the training of USSF space operators, tactics development, operational validation, and leave-behind contingency capability as it builds out the requirements and develops the doctrine of space as a warfighting domain beyond the launch capability. Therefore, elsewhere in this bill, the committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million for TacRS.

The committee recognizes the emergence of the full suite of TacRS activities from small and innovative companies including multi-faceted, multi-mission on-orbit capabilities that can rapidly respond to emerging crisis without being limited by available launch assets. The committee encourages the Department to use this funding to continue to pursue technologies that would provide pre-positioned on-orbit maneuverable spacecraft with modular payload capacity for a wide spectrum of mission requirements, rendezvous and proximity operations, agile mission command and control, scalable human-machine teaming, and operational test and training infrastructure and readiness activities.

Tracking of High-Altitude Surveillance Objects Report

A Chinese balloon operating at high altitude was shot down off the coast of South Carolina in February of 2023. The committee is concerned that this incident was not a one-time occurrence.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Northern Command, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Space Command, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, on all foreign objects that have operated either actively or passively in United States airspace from January 2021 through the date of the briefing. This briefing shall
include, but is not limited to, the following information: number of objects by country, type of objects, country of origin of objects, objects' length of time over the United States, flight path of the object, if the object had any intelligence collection capabilities, and any other information the Commanders may deem relevant. This briefing shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified portion.

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Addressing the Cellular Intercept Threat

The Committee is concerned about the ability of United States adversaries and criminal elements' abilities to intercept cellular information both domestically and internationally by deploying "Rogue Base Stations" as cellular intercept devices and the capability of the Department of Defense to effectively identify and mitigate any potential threats to personnel affiliated with the Department. The Committee believes the capability to counter the potential threat from rogue base stations should be explored by the Department. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2024, on the actions being taken by the Department to identify and mitigate rogue base station threats to Department of Defense personnel. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an evaluation of the Department's current effort to identify and mitigate rogue base stations;

(2) plans to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to properly identify rogue base station threats;

(3) the Department's use of existing commercially available capabilities to identify the use of rogue base stations;

(4) an analysis of the challenges facing the Department in terms of developing and implementing strategies to effectively identify and mitigate rogue base station threats, including funding limitations, required policy changes, or barriers in utilizing commercially available technology for collection; and

(5) any other relevant matters the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Analysis of Chinese Penetration of Transportation Nodes and Impact on the Department of Defense

The committee is interested in understanding which strategic transportation nodes are critical for supporting military operations during times of conflict. The committee is concerned that China's Belt and Road Initiative may impact the use of some of these strategic transportation nodes and would like to understand the efforts the Department of Defense has initiated to address this concern. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that details the efforts the Department of Defense has taken to understand the challenges that may impact the use of strategic transportation nodes that are critical for supporting military operations. The briefing shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) an analysis of locations where the United States has concerns about strategic transportation nodes;

(2) a list of policy and program initiatives taken by the Department to address transportation nodes, specifically shipping ports and airports that are of concern to the Department;

(3) efforts by the Department to coordinate with the interagency to address these concerns; and

(4) a summary of the work that the Department is conducting with non-U.S. Government entities to address any concerns.

Army Publicly Available Information Collection and Exploitation

The committee is aware of a pilot program underway within the Army's Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Task Force (ISR-TF) to develop a deep-sensing capability that collects and exploits hard-to-access foreign publicly available information (PAI) within denied adversary environments as a complement to traditional ISR methods. The committee supports the Army's efforts to experiment with and develop new capabilities relevant to strategic competition. The committee encourages the Army to quickly integrate publicly available information collection and exploitation into multi-domain operations to enable decision advantage and information dominance. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, on the results of the pilot program, and efforts to establish requirements to support the development of enduring publicly available information exploitation capabilities to support multi-domain operations.

Briefing on Telematics Use as an Intelligence Tool

The committee notes that non-traditional Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) tools are expanding as technology improves. The committee understands there maybe commercially available products that might have intelligence gathering capabilities and should be explored. Telematics is a technology typically used for commercial vehicle fleet management but may have the capability to become a non-traditional ISR asset for the Department of Defense. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to brief the committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives, no later than December 1, 2023, on the potential use of telematics as an intelligence tool. The briefing should include any current Defense organization using telematics as an intelligence tool and how it is being employed; how the Department could use the technology as an intelligence tool; the ability to share information using telematics with partners and allies; and an analysis of the risk telematics may pose to the United States as well as our partners and allies.

Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency Reporting and Establishing Defense Industrial Base Accreditation Efficiency

The committee recognizes that as the defense industrial base (DIB) moves to cloud-based solutions, it is imperative that the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) has the appropriate resources and capability to enable the accreditation of industry in a timely manner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2023 outlining the process

the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency currently uses and future potential modifications to include using a cloud-based system to keep pace accrediting the growing numbers of the DIB partners.

GAO Study on Protecting Classified Information from Insider Threats within the Department of Defense

Recent unauthorized disclosure of highly sensitive classified information has once more raised concerns regarding how to protect such information from intentional or unintentional release. The committee acknowledges the steps the Department of Defense has taken to detect and prevent insider threats to classified information and systems, but believes these efforts may require is further improvement. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to assess the Department of Defense's ability to mitigate insider threats and the unauthorized release of classified information and systems including—

(1) the extent to which the department is taking timely action to address deficiencies identified in its annual Insider Threat reports to the National Insider Threat Task Force;

(2) the extent to which the department has instituted information system security controls to protect against insider threats (to include but not limited to access control, audit, and configuration management);

(3) the extent to which the department has instituted controls that limit the ability of individuals who have access to classified information from removing that information from systems or buildings; and

(4) any other matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on the preliminary observations of the review not later than December 30, 2023 and to provide final results in the form of a report to the committee in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Global Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Commercial Capacity Initiative

The committee notes that Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) systems fill critical roles in support of military operations around the globe. The demand for ISR support, including processing, exploitation, and dissemination, to address the continued proliferation of increasingly complex and lethal threats is enormous, and consistently exceeds the capacity of available service-owned and operated assets in support of the Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC) The committee believes additional capacity provided by contracted-owned and contractor-operated (COCO) ISR could assist the GCCs to meet their intelligence requirements.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later February 1, 2024, on the following, :

(1) A comprehensive plan on how the Department of Defense prioritizes ISR activities to quickly address long-standing and emergent ISR shortfalls that exceed Service capacity in support of the GCCs

(2) identifies how those shortfalls could be addressed using high-performing COCO platforms to meet validated mission requirements;

(3) assesses the need to establish a formal "Global ISR Commercial Capacity Initiative" or other potential program of record to address long-term Department of Defense requirements for these assets, using the COCO model as a viable solution to complement Service-Owned capabilities;

(4) identifies funding and commercial assets required to ensure surge capacity requirements are met to the maximum extent possible; and

(5) any other matters the Secretary determines to be relevant.

Intelligence Sharing with Allies and Partners

The committee notes that strengthening integrated deterrence with allies and partners is a key objective of the 2022 National Defense Strategy, which names mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships as an enduring strength of the United States. Sharing of intelligence with allies and partners is critical to achieving this key national security objective. Over-classification of intelligence limits the sharing of critical information and the ability to build alliances and partnerships that are foundational to our national security.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the policy and guidance of classification of documents within the Department of Defense. The briefing shall include efforts on declassifying information at the lowest level possible, encourage intelligence sharing with allies and partners, ensure a uniform approach on releasability, and steps being taken to ensure proper use of dissemination control measures whenever possible instead of classification.

NUCLEAR FORCES

Airborne Nuclear Command and Control Modernization and Posture

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is conducting an Analysis of Alternatives to consider follow-on platforms to provide Emergency Action Message origination and secondary intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launch capabilities currently performed by the E-6B Mercury as part of the Looking Glass mission. The committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 1, 2023, on the results of the evaluation and its recommendations. The briefing shall also include

an assessment of the feasibility, advisability, and estimated costs of resuming continuous airborne operations for the Looking Glass mission.

Artificial Intelligence in U.S. Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications

The committee notes that the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming a more pervasive component of warfighting capabilities. Given this, the committee seeks to better understand the Department's approach to incorporating AI in U.S. Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on how the Department currently incorporates AI into NC3 and any plans for doing so over the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Nuclear Command, Control and Communications Enterprise Modernization

The committee is aware of the critical importance of the complex technical architecture that supports the command, control, and communications of the nation's strategic nuclear deterrent. For this reason, the committee supports the Department of Defense's 2018 policy decision to clarify the roles and responsibilities for the Department's nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) enterprise. However, the committee remains concerned about the limited progress made in transitioning NC3 enterprise modernization requirements to new programs of record since the 2018 decision. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024 on the Department's strategy, schedule, and estimated resource requirements needed to modernize the nation's NC3 enterprise. This briefing shall also include:

(1) A description of the current and proposed NC3 architecture linking combatant commanders to the President and other senior national defense leaders through secure conferencing and decision data visualization;

(2) A description of planned upgrades to emergency action message dissemination systems to improve reliability and transmission of planning data updates to each leg of the triad and critical NC3 centers including the National Military Command Center and the combatant commanders;

(3) An assessment of gaps in the nation's strategic warning sensors and associated processing networks capable of detecting adversary targeting of national strategic warning and decision systems;

(4) An assessment of gaps in current NC3 physical survivability, our resilience to the threat of peer adversaries acting simultaneously, and how increased mobility may improve this survivability; and

(5) A description by service and joint program offices of all NC3 modernization programs currently funded in the future years defense plan.

Report on Maximum Deployable Capacity

The committee directs the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, describing, should current commitments to existing arms control treaties no longer be in effect, the maximum deployable capacity of the nuclear forces of Russia, China, and the United States, including an assessment of the readiness of U.S. strategic nuclear forces to meet such capacity.

U.S. Nuclear Policy and Hedging Against Future Uncertainty

The committee supports modernizing the U.S. nuclear enterprise and efforts underway to do so within the Department of Defense and National Nuclear Security Administration. The committee further understands the deteriorating global strategic landscape and the need to continually evaluate U.S. nuclear policy to deter both nuclear and non-nuclear attacks against the United States, its allies, and its partners; assure allies and partners; and provide hedging options against an uncertain future.

MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

East Coast Missile Defense Site

The committee notes continued proliferation of both ballistic missile and nuclear weapon technology by adversaries. The committee believes these growing threats strengthen the need for a missile defense site located on the east coast of the continental United States (CONUS).

The committee notes that the Department of Defense designated Fort Drum, New York, as the preferred designation for an east coast missile defense site, given its location for providing “shoot-assess-shoot” capability for the Northeastern region of the United States. The committee notes that in testimony on March 29, 2023, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that "developing those systems on the East Coast would be helpful and it would further enhance the protection of United States,” and that the Director of the Missile Defense Agency affirmed his agreement with this assessment in subsequent testimony on April 18, 2023.

The committee understands that constructing an additional CONUS interceptor site will be a multiyear project, and ensuring the homeland remains protected requires work to begin before threats fully emerge. Accordingly, the committee supports an additional $20.0 million in section 4601 of this Act for Missile Defense Agency military construction funds to be used to begin military construction planning and design activities needed to construct a missile defense interceptor site at Fort Drum, New York.

Enhanced Near-Term Homeland Missile Defense

The committee is concerned about missile proliferation by China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and other countries that undermine security of the United States homeland. The committee is fully supportive of efforts to modernize existing homeland missile defense capabilities, including interceptors and radars, but notes that these capabilities will take years to become operational. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, Commander of U.S. Northern Command, and each service secretary, to continue pursuing options to field existing capabilities, including Aegis BMD and SM-3, should changes in the threat dictate a need to increase homeland missile defense capabilities beyond the current architecture.

Guam Defense Munitions Requirements

The committee continues to support efforts to improve the defense of Guam against the full spectrum of advanced missile threats. The committee also wishes to gain a greater understanding of future procurement needs for the defense of Guam.

The committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2024, on the anticipated munitions requirements for the Guam Defense System and an associated fielding schedule.

Guam Defense System—Missile Defense CONOP

The committee understands and is pleased that the Guam Defense System (GDS) recently concluded a successful System Requirements Review and is on track for a Preliminary Design Review in November of 2023. However, the committee is also concerned that U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) has yet to complete a GDS Concept of Operations (CONOPS), thereby making it difficult for the program to maintain schedule and remain on track to achieve an initial operational capability (IOC). A GDS CONOPS would include such items as confirmed warfighting requirements, threat definition, manning requirements, and other factors. Therefore, the committee encourages the Commander of USINDOPACOM to expeditiously complete a GDS CONOPS and directs the Commander to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2023, on the outcome of this effort.

Homeland Missile Defense Options

The committee is concerned about the growing missile threats to the homeland, and notes that in testimony on March 8, 2023, the Commander of U.S. Northern Command stated: "Today, I remain confident in my ability to defend against a limited attack from an ICBM from North Korea on the homeland. I am

concerned going forward based on what we saw in their parade on the 8th of February and what we've seen on their capacity and capability that they could exceed my ability to defend against a limited attack." The committee also remains concerned with the developing Iranian ICBM threat, as the Iranian ballistic missile arsenal continues to grow in size and capability.

While the committee recognizes the significant investment in missile defense and missile defeat programs contained in the budget request, it remains concerned about the evolving threat environment. Additionally, the committee understands that continued evolution of technology may make new operational concepts based on mobile ground-launched interceptor capabilities increasingly feasible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on options for enhanced missile defense protection of the United States to hedge against the uncertainty of the future missile threats and technical risk in U.S. missile defense development plans. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the current capability of the homeland missile defense posture relative to missile threats;

(2) an assessment of how deployment of the Next Generation Interceptor will improve homeland missile defense posture once deployed, including options for replacing existing Ground Based Interceptors, and future homeland missile defense requirements;

(3) a description of options for increasing the homeland missile defense posture, including an analysis of technical feasibility and operational advantages of mobile ground-launched kinetic interceptor capabilities;

(4) an estimation of the associated cost, development timelines, and infrastructure requirements for deployment for each option; and

(5) any other information the Director considers appropriate.

Integrated Air and Missile Defense Architecture in NATO Area of Operations

The committee recognizes the willingness of Russia to employ varying types of air-breathing and ballistic missiles during conflict, including hypersonic weapons, in the illegal Russian aggression against Ukraine. Further, the committee recognizes Russia's bellicose language threatening strikes against NATO members. The committee also notes the threats posed by Iran's continued development of its ballistic missile and nuclear weapon programs.

The committee urges the United States to initiate discussions within the NATO Military Committee Working Group for Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) regarding the current NATO policy regarding IAMD, and options to improve the current NATO IAMD architecture to detect, track, and defend against adversarial missile threats.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and Commander of European Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, detailing potential enhancements to U.S. and Allied air and missile defense capabilities that could contribute to NATO's Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) using a 360-degree approach, tailored to address threats emanating from all strategic directions. The report shall be in unclassified form but include a classified annex if necessary. The report should include:

(1) a description of US efforts and challenges to increase the Alliance's IAMD capability, considering, as applicable, NATO's Deterrence and Defense of the Euro-Atlantic Area (DDA) Family of Plans, NATO's Defense Planning Process (NDPP), and other NATO IAMD related activities.

(2) an assessment of the operational, political, and technical feasibility and advisability of developing, fielding, modifying, integrating, or otherwise employing current and future U.S. defensive resources to further improve NATO IAMD to protect against any air or missile threat or attack (e.g., cruise, ballistic, and hypersonic), including but not limited to:

(A) sensors to detect, track, discriminate, and support the engagement of multi-axial air and missile threats.

(B) defensive interceptor systems; and

(C) passive defense options.

(3) a U.S funding profile, by year, detailing the complete costs associated with the options assessed under paragraph (2); and

(4) such other information as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

Leveraging Commercial Launch Capabilities for Missile Defense Agency Targets and Countermeasures

The committee notes that the evolution of the commercial space launch industry has helped lower the cost of deploying satellites and accessing the space domain. The committee commends the Department for leveraging these developments and recognizes the emergence of a robust commercial space launch industry has implications beyond the national security space enterprise. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Missile Defense Agency to consider utilizing commercial space launch capabilities, where appropriate, in order to increase test activities while reducing overall costs.

Missile Defense Technology

The committee notes the emergence of new, low-cost technologies for missile defense that have the potential to be deployed quickly and provide an additional defensive capability against airborne threats. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider how such technologies can be integrated into ongoing missile defense efforts. Further, as the Department evaluates new

technologies, the committee further encourages it to consider solutions that are cost-effective, and use artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies, where appropriate, to further enhance the defense of high-value assets.

Next Generation Interceptor Acquisition Strategy

The committee supports the Missile Defense Agency's utilization of competing industry teams to develop the Next Generation Interceptor and notes the Missile Defense Agency's current plan to make a down-select decision following Critical Design Review. In order to maximize the benefits of competition, the committee directs the Director, Missile Defense Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, that assesses the feasibility, advisability, and estimated cost of maintaining two industry teams through flight testing. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the relative merits of fielding a mixed interceptor fleet, and whether such an approach would meet warfighter needs more rapidly.

Next Generation Interceptor Testing

The committee notes the Next Generation Interceptor program is intended to address increasingly complex intercontinental ballistic missile threats to the homeland. As threats continue to develop and utilize sophisticated countermeasures, the suite of missile defense targets must likewise evolve.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2023, on the Agency's plan to develop threat-representative targets to ensure realistic intercept testing. The briefing shall include a description of activities within the planned future years defense program, as well as long-term plans.

Reusable Hypersonic Missile Defense Testing Capability

The committee is encouraged by the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) interest and evaluation of reusable hypersonic technologies to evaluate performance of existing missile defense systems, validate required test architectures, and support hypersonic defense technical maturation. As MDA develops hypersonic defensive capabilities, the ability to test technologies in real-world flight environments will be critical. Affordable and reusable hypersonic flight test systems have the potential to increase the frequency of operationally realistic flight test activities and accelerate the development of capabilities to meet combatant command requirements. The committee recognizes reusable hypersonic capabilities are being developed and encourages MDA to utilize these capabilities where appropriate to support hypersonic defense developmental and operational testing requirements.

OTHER MATTERS

Addressing Diminishing Inventory of Legacy Rocket Motors

The committee notes that unguided rocketry has a long history of advancing the technology readiness levels of developmental items, collecting flight data, and as serving as targets to test missile defense systems. Retired and decommissioned military rocket motors have played a key role in this effort and continue to support an array of users including the Space Force, Navy, Army, Missile Defense Agency (MDA), Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA), and National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). However, inventories of retired motors continue to diminish, and legacy motor designs may lack performance necessary to meet the Department's emerging needs, such as the development of hypersonic capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Undersecretary for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the current inventory of retired military motors suitable for unguided, fin-stabilized rocketry. The briefing shall include a discussion of options to address diminishing inventory of legacy rocket motors, including an assessment the feasibility and advisability of conducting a centralized acquisition of a low-cost unguided motor with sufficient thrust to achieve environments relevant to the development of hypersonic systems.

Aerial Target Vehicle Replenishment

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's ability to test missile and air defense systems against threat realistic targets. Training effectively against these types of threats requires target systems that can mimic adversary capabilities in supersonic and hypersonic speed regimes. The committee is aware that the AQM-37 has been the only air-launched supersonic target vehicle in the U.S. inventory and that the U.S. Navy recently exhausted its remaining stock of the AQM with no replacement planned. However, the committee is aware of ongoing developments at the Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) to develop rocket engines using storable liquid propellants that would be capable of supporting a new aerial targets system.

The committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director for Operational Test and Evaluation, to evaluate options to address this target shortfall by leveraging work being conducted at AFRL and with a growing industrial base that has the ability to meet target requirements needed to test current air- and missile-defense systems programs under development by the Department.

Availability of Autoinjectors for Chemical and Nerve Agent Exposure

The committee notes the Department of Defense efforts to partner with industry improve and upgrade autoinjectors to counter chemical and nerve agent exposure, particularly Advanced Anticonvulsant System single chamber injectors that are Food and Drug Administration approved. These are critical advancements to ensure service members and first responders are protected in case of exposure. The committee is also concerned with the Department's continued extension of the shelf life of the injectors, both the dual chamber Antidote Treatment Nerve Agent Autoinjector and single chamber Atropine Sulfate Autoinjector, instead of establishing a process for cycled replacement to ensure the autoinjectors provide the protection when needed. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2023, on the status of the current stockpile of autoinjectors to counteract the effects of chemical and nerve agent exposure. The report should include the current stockpile inventory, the number of autoinjectors anticipated to expire within 18 months of the date inventory is assessed, the number of times the shelf life has been extended, how the physical mechanism of the autoinjectors is tested, and the procurement plan with costs to replace expiring autoinjectors.

Biodefense Posture, Capabilities, and Activities Briefing

The committee is concerned about global biological threats and is aware that the Department is currently undertaking a review of biological threats and its current defense capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 31, 2023, on biodefense posture, capabilities, and activities. The briefing should include the following information: (1) an assessment of Department efforts to address enduring and emerging biological weapons; (2) identification of biodefense priorities, roles and responsibilities within the Department, authorities across Department entities; (3) current prevention, detection, and response capabilities; and (4) updates from the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence, National Center for Medical Intelligence, and the Defense Health Agency.

Brief on Technology Transfers and Technical Assistance from the People's Republic of China to Iran

The committee is concerned with Iran's deepening partnership with the People's Republic of China (PRC), characterized by recent illicit technology transfers between the authoritarian regimes. According to the U.S. State Department, entities within the PRC have directly contributed to Iran's ballistic missile development, resulting in sanctions being imposed in June 2023. The committee notes that with this assistance, Iran maintains the largest missile force in the Middle East, while advancing its dual-use space launch and inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) capabilities.

To better understand PRC assistance to Iranian weapons development and procurement and the growing threat from Iran's ballistic missile capabilities, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to brief to the Committee on Armed Services in the House of Representatives no later than March 1, 2024, on how the CCP and PRC entities have aided in the development of Iranian missile programs. The brief shall include:

(1) A synopsis of all known or assessed technology transfers and technical assistance from the PRC, or PRC entities, to Iran, actively concluded or planned, that further Iran's nuclear weapons program, ICBM capabilities, space launch, and offensive missile programs;

(2) The Department's assessment of the impact of these technology transfers on the ability of the Iranian regime to accelerate the pursuit of ICBM, SLV, and intermediate-range capabilities;

(3) An order of battle of Iranian ballistic missiles with ranges over 500 km over the next five years;

(4) An overview of Iranian SLV programs.

Broad Spectrum Antivirals

The committee commends the Department of Defense for using lessons learned from the COVID-19 response to update its research, development, and acquisition of medical countermeasures and test products strategy to address enhanced threats enabled by advances in biotechnology. As detailed in the Chemical and Biological Defense Program's (CBDP) December 2022 report, the new approach calls for viewing, "medical countermeasures (MCM) response as a spectrum that requires investing in the development of broad-spectrum (or non-specific) MCM and test products and establishing capabilities to rapidly develop narrow-spectrum (or specific) MCM and test products." This approach will focus on making warfighters more resilient to a broad spectrum of threats, enabling the CBDP to rely on capabilities to target more specific MCMs if necessary. Among the new technologies available to supplement the current inventory are indirect MCM, which alter infectious pathogens in a way that enables the immune system and other bodily defenses to recognize and destroy them. Therefore, the committee encourages the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to prioritize and fund research and development of broad-spectrum indirect antivirals to address the warfighter requirements of the Department's new research, development, and acquisition of medical countermeasures and test products strategy.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Response Enterprise

The committee is concerned with the Department's investment plans to modernize mission essential equipment for the set of forces sourced to respond rapidly to Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear and high yield explosives (CBRNE) incidents. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense by March 1, 2024, to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services on modernization plans for Mass Casualty Decontamination Systems, CBRN

reconnaissance items, and Personal Protective Equipment for National Guard Civil Support Teams, CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages, and Homeland Response Forces as well as Title 10 Task Force Operations. This briefing should also include the cost, scope and schedule for the fielding of this mission essential equipment for fiscal years 2023 to 2028.

Emergent Technologies Biological Risk Assessment

The committee recognizes use of artificial intelligence and emergent technologies with biological applications has the potential to impose global biological risk that could impact the Department of Defense. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider the risk of open-source artificial intelligence or other language models that could be used to develop novel pathogens and impose biological risk. The committee believes the Secretary should incorporate the threats and any mitigation recommendations in the global catastrophic risk report already produced by the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 7303 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (6 U.S.C. 822(b)(6)).

Encouraging the Department of Defense to Expand Passive Detection of Pathogens

The committee commends Department of Defense efforts to prevent servicemember exposure to bacterial, viral, and other emerging chemical and biological threat agents. The committee understands the unique challenges servicemembers face in pre- and post-deployment settings that require early warning detection capabilities suitable to identifying pathogens and biological threats posing risk to servicemember readiness. The recent emergence of infectious disease threats, antimicrobial resistant pathogens, and the persistence of potential chemical and biological threats from near-peer adversaries underscore the need for predictive capabilities to detect harmful agents.

The committee is aware of the potential of wastewater assessment to identify pathogens and biological threats to inform leader decisions on prophylaxis and treatment protocols to ensure operational readiness. The committee encourages the Department to expand efforts using passive detection capabilities to detect, characterize, report, and forecast pathogens that pose a threat of national or international significance to protect servicemembers from illness or incapacitation, loss of operational capability, and degraded readiness.

Force Protection Readiness to Weapons of Mass Destruction

The committee is concerned with the presence of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and the U.S. Indo-Pacific (USINDOPACOM) areas of responsibility operation. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on

Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the adequacy of prepositioned of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosives (CBRNE) force protection equipment to respond to Weapons of Mass Destruction events in the USEUCOM and USINDOPACOM areas of responsibility. The briefing shall include efforts to stockpile personal protective equipment, sensors, decontamination supplies and Chemical Indicator Disclosure Spray (CIDAS) for use by conventional forces.

This briefing should also include the cost, scope, and schedule for equipment fielding for fiscal years 2023 to 2028.

Increasing Hypersonic Testing through Collaboration with Australia

The Committee is encouraged by the longstanding collaboration between the United States and Australia, and supportive of efforts to strengthen our defense relationship via the Australia-United Kingdom-United States (AUKUS) agreement. The Committee notes with interest joint work by the United States and Australia pre-dating AUKUS on development of hypersonic capabilities, but is concerned that available test infrastructure in the United States is not able to keep up with the test cadence required to accelerate development of hypersonic capabilities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, collaborating with the Director of the Test Range Management Center, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 1, 2023 on efforts, opportunities, and challenges to expand the United States-Australia relationship to include use of Australian test facilities, including the Woomera Range Complex. The briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) Near-term test requirements that are delayed due to lack of available test range infrastructure, that could be addressed by utilizing Australian ranges;

(2) Options to advance collaboration between the United States and Australia on hypersonic development, including jointly developing hypersonic capabilities and upgrading facilities;

(3) Challenges posed by International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), export controls, or other legal measures that currently impede collaboration between the United States and Australia on hypersonic development, or that could interfere with options to expand it; and,

(4) Recommendations on expanding collaboration between the United States and Australia on capability development and testing to address near-term hypersonic testing needs.

Iranian Hardening of Nuclear Facilities

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2024, on Iran's progress with respect to its nuclear program. The brief should include the following information:

(1) the status of Iranian efforts to harden their nuclear facilities, particularly the new facilities in Natanz;

(2) the capabilities of the United States, and our allies and partners in the region to strike these sites if necessary; and (3) the status of nuclear cooperation between Iran and Russia.

Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonics Test Bed (MACH-TB)

The Committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's efforts to test our nation's hypersonics capabilities in innovative, faster, and more affordable ways. This includes leveraging commercial products and services, such as launch services, through the Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonics Test Bed (MACH-TB) program. To meet the pacing threat, the committee believes the Department must continue to maximize commercially-available launch vehicles and services for hypersonic components and payloads to increase the rate of flight opportunities. Further, the committee encourages the Department to fully fund the MACH-TB program in future year's budget requests to achieve full-scale flight test objectives and expansion of critical test infrastructure. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on the progress of the MACH-TB program. The report shall address a schedule for procuring launch vehicles in blocks to achieve cost savings for the government and provide certainty and flexibility for the program.

Nuclear and Radiological Exposure Countermeasures

The committee notes that the Department of Defense may need to improve its methods of treating personnel with internal radionuclide contamination and heavy metal poisoning. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2024, on the current countermeasures available for internal radionuclide contamination. The briefing should include information concerning the threat environment related to nuclear and radiological weapons use, available treatments for internal nuclear and radiological exposure, and the plan to develop a shelf-stable, field deployable countermeasure for use in a deployed environment and for use in a domestic nuclear or radiological event.

Report on Department of Defense Spending for Track 1.5, Track 2 Dialogues

The committee notes the evolving strategic nuclear arms control landscape, including the Russian Federation's decision to suspend participation in New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) and China's continued opposition to formal diplomatic arms control talks. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2024, identifying the costs, participants, and any relevant outcomes related to unofficial strategic dialogues (Track 1.5 or Track 2) pertaining

to global or regional weapons of mass destruction threats and risks for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Report on National Hypersonic Test Range and Accelerator-Launched Technologies

The committee recognizes that the ability to test critical offensive and defense hypersonic systems requires extensive range space and sophisticated evaluation capabilities. Furthermore, the committee recognizes that Alaska, particularly the Aleutian Test Range, provides a unique geographical location where air-, sea-, undersea- and land-launched hypersonic testing can be conducted without overflying populated areas and offers the Department of Defense with flexibility to meet hypersonic mission objectives. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than January 1, 2024, on the feasibility of using the Aleutian Test Range as a hypersonic test range and corridor for testing long-distance hypersonic systems, and an evaluation of the application of accelerator-launched technologies for hypersonic testing.

Solid Rocket Motors

The committee notes the increasing demand for solid rocket motors across strategic weapons systems, to include ballistic missile defense and hypersonic weapons programs. The committee further understands that there are investments being made by the services, defense agencies, and industry to deliver future capabilities that leverage additive manufacturing and Cooperative Research and Development Agreements in innovative ways; however, due to the existing supplier base having decades of history with the Department of Defense, the process for qualification of new solid rocket motors is not well codified across the services, and varies. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the existing process of each service and defense agency to qualify new solid rocket motors and a unified Department of Defense strategy and implementation plan for qualifying new solid rocket motors across the services and defense agencies.

Southern Cross Integrated Flight Research Experiment Results

The committee understands the Joint Hypersonics Transition Office and Air Force Research Laboratory, through the Southern Cross Integrated Flight Research Experiment effort, have supported initial development of air-breathing hypersonic propulsion systems designed to maximize service interoperability, and that test activities are expected to conclude around the end of 2023.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on the results of this development initiative, including, as

appropriate, plans to further develop unique propulsion technology that may have application to future hypersonic programs.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Section 1601—Classification Review of Space Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would amend chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, to require review of the classification guidance to make sure that it remains appropriate before granting Milestone B approval of space major defense acquisition programs.

Section 1602—Enhanced Authority to Increase Space Launch Capacity through Space Launch Support Services

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to increase space launch capacity on Department of Defense ranges allowing the provision of space launch support services, and allow the collection for indirect costs from commercial entities.

Section 1603—Modification to Prohibition on Foreign Commercial Satellite Services

This section would modify the prohibition on foreign commercial satellite services for ground stations.

Section 1604—Authorization for Establishment of the National Space Intelligence Center as a Field Operating Agency

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish the National Space Intelligence Center as a field operating agency of the Space Force.

Section 1605—Limitation on Use of Funds for WGS-12 Satellite

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from issuing a contract for the procurement of WGS-12 until the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisitions and Integration certifies that the requirements cannot be met by commercial providers.

Section 1606—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Submission of Certain Reports on Space Policy

This section would limit the availability of 10 percent of the funds for the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy for travel until the Secretary of

Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the reports required by sections 1609 and 1611 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81).

Section 1607—National Security Space Launch Program Phase Three Acquisition

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to maximize competition in the acquisition strategy for the National Security Space Launch Program, provide opportunities for emerging launch providers while also assuring access to proven launch capabilities for low-risk tolerant payloads, and establishes requirements for the two-lane acquisition approach, as briefed to the House Committee on Armed Services in April 2023.

Section 1608—Application of TNT Equivalency to Launch Vehicles and Components Using Methane Propellant

This section would establish an interim equivalency determination for TNT applied to launch vehicles and components that use methane during test and operations on or from a Federal owned or licensed facility and would direct the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to establish a process for TNT equivalency determinations to be assessed for launch vehicles while in flight.

Section 1609—Plan to Improve Threat-Sharing Arrangements with Commercial Space Operators

This section would require a plan for threat sharing with commercial space operators.

Section 1610—Plan for an Integrated and Resilient Satellite Communications Architecture for the Space Force

This section would require a plan from the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration and the Chief of Space Operations, for an integrated and resilient satellite communications architecture for the Space Force.

Section 1611—Process and Plan for Space Force Space Situational Awareness

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, in consultation with the Chief of Space Operations, to establish a process to identify and evaluate commercial space situational awareness capabilities. It would also require them to develop and implement a plan to integrate the unified data library into Space Force operational systems.

Section 1612—Report on National Security Space Vehicle Processing Capabilities

This section would require a report from the Secretary of the Air Force on projected needs for national security space vehicle processing capabilities and potential for public-private partnerships.

SUBTITLE B—NUCLEAR FORCES

Section 1631—Establishment of Major Force Program for Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Programs

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish a major force program for nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) programs to aggregate and better track sustainment and modernization efforts across the NC3 enterprise.

Section 1632—Repeal of Requirement for Review of Nuclear Deterrence Postures

This section would eliminate a duplicative reporting requirement contained in section 1753 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 1633—Retention of Capability to Redeploy Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles

This section would extend existing statutory requirements related to the ability of the current Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile to be capable of deploying multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles to the next-generation Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile.

Section 1634—Pilot Program on Development of Reentry Vehicles and Related Systems

This section would authorize the Air Force to establish a pilot program related to the development of reentry vehicles.

Section 1635—Integrated Master Schedule for the Sentinel Missile Program of the Air Force

This section would require the submission of an integrated master schedule for the Sentinel missile program, as well as quarterly briefings on the program's progress.

Section 1636—Form of Contracting Authorized to Mitigate Risk to Sentinel Program Schedule and Cost

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense authority to authorize cost-plus incentive-fee contracting for military construction projects associated with the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program for not more than the first two low-rate initial production lots.

Section 1637—Notification of Decision to Delay Strategic Delivery System Test Event

This section would require congressional notification of a decision to delay a strategic delivery system test event.

Section 1638—Prohibition on Reduction of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles of the United States

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from reducing, or preparing to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States. It would also prohibit the Department from reducing the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States below 400. The provision contains exceptions to the prohibition for maintenance, safety, and facilitating the transition to the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile.

Section 1639—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement of B83-1 Nuclear Gravity Bombs

This section would prohibit the deactivation, dismantlement, or retirement of not more than 25 percent of the B83-1 nuclear gravity bombs that were in the active stockpile as of September 30, 2022, until 90 days after the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a study on options to hold at risk hard and deeply buried targets required by section 1674 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). This section would also include an exception allowing for deactivation, dismantlement, or retirement of B83-1 gravity bombs for the purpose of safety and surveillance.

Section 1640—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Naval Nuclear Fuel Systems Based on Low-Enriched Uranium

This section would prohibit funds from being used for research or development of a naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium.

Section 1641—Establishment of Nuclear Sea-Launched Cruise Missile Program

This section would require the establishment of a program of record for the development of a nuclear sea-launched cruise missile and would require the

Administrator for Nuclear Security to initiate the development of an accompanying warhead variant.

Section 1642—Quarterly Reports on Progress of Sea-Launched Cruise Missile-Nuclear Program

This section would require quarterly reports from both the Navy and the National Nuclear Security Administration related to their development of the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile and the associated warhead.

Section 1643—Congressional Notification of Nuclear Cooperation between Russia and China

This section would require congressional notification in the event of certain cooperative activities involving China and Russia.

Section 1644—Report on Acceleration of Nuclear Modernization Priorities

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report related to the ability of the Department of Defense to accelerate nuclear modernization programs.

SUBTITLE C—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Section 1661—Qualifications of Director of Missile Defense Agency

This section would amend current law to require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to be a military officer.

Section 1662—National Missile Defense Policy

This section would update the U.S. national missile defense policy.

Section 1663—Programs to Achieve Initial and Full Operational Capabilities for the Glide Phase Interceptor Program

This section would specifically authorize the Missile Defense Agency to carry out a program to develop a Glide Phase Interceptor for hypersonic defense.

Section 1664—Research and Analysis on Multipolar Deterrence and Escalation Dynamics

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into an agreement with a university affiliated research center to study the evolving nuclear environment and tripolar nuclear deterrence dynamics.

Section 1665—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Submission of Report on Missile Defense Interceptor Site

This section would limit certain funds until the submission of a report required by section 1665 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Section 1666—Report on Hawaii Missile Defense

This section would require that the Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the integrated air and missile defense sensor architecture of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, and specific programs of record which support additional sensor coverage for the State of Hawaii.

Section 1667—Report on Potential Enhancements to Aegis Ashore Sites in Poland and Romania

This section would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide a report on potential enhancements to the Aegis Ashore missile defense sites in Poland and Romania.

Section 1668—Rescission of Memorandum on Missile Defense Governance

This section would require the rescission of the Directive-type Memorandum 20-002 relating to "Missile Defense System Policies and Governance."

Section 1669—Policy and Report on North Atlantic Treaty Organization Effective Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities in Europe

This section would establish a policy and require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Conference of National Armaments Directors for Ballistic Missile Defense on options to improve the existing air and missile defense capabilities in Europe.

Section 1670—Independent Analysis of Space-Based Missile Defense Capability

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to update a prior study related to the feasibility and advisability of developing a space-based missile defense capability.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1681—Inclusion of Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives as a Recipient of the Quarterly Information Operations Briefings

This section would amend section 1631(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1742; 10 U.S.C. 397 note) to include the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives as a recipient of the Quarterly Information Operations Briefing.

Section 1682—Modification to Authority to Use Operation and Maintenance Funds for Cyber Operations-Peculiar Capability Development Projects

This section would amend section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) by extending the authority to 2028 and increasing the limit to $16.0 million.

Section 1683—Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds

This section would allocate specific funding amounts for each program under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program from within the overall $350.9 million that the committee would authorize for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. The allocation under this section reflects the amount of the budget request for fiscal year 2024.

This section would specify that funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, established under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), would be available for obligation for fiscal years 2024-2026.

Section 1684—Quarterly Briefings on Implementation of Military-Code Compliant GPS Receivers through Military GPS User Equipment Program

This section would require the Chairs of the Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Oversight Council to provide quarterly briefings to the congressional defense committees on the status of Military code (M-code) implementation, including status of Military Global Positioning System User Equipment Increments 1 and 2, with details on expected dates of M-code compliance for all sea, air, and land-based terminals across the services' platforms.

Section 1685—Moving Target Indicator Programs of Department of Defense

This section would create a working group with in the Department of Defense to address joint service requirements to replace the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System with future moving target indicator systems.

Section 1686—Reporting Mechanism on Use of Consultants, Informants, and Other Human Sources to Acquire Intelligence Information

This section would require the the Secretary of Defense to establish a mechanism for documenting and reporting to the congressional defense committees regarding the use of consultants, informants, or other human sources by any element of the Department of Defense, including any military department, to acquire intelligence information.

Section 1687—Report on Concept of Operations for Offensive Hypersonic Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report related to the development and implementation of a concept of operations for offensive hypersonic systems.

Section 1688—Indo-Pacific Missile Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy for ground-based theater-range conventional missiles in the Indo-Pacific region.

TITLE XVII—SPACE FORCE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1701—Short Title

This section would cite the short title of this title as the "Space Force Personnel Management Act".

SUBTITLE A—SPACE FORCE MILITARY PERSONNEL SYSTEM WITHOUT COMPONENT

Sections 1711-1720—Space Force Military Personnel System Without Component

This subtitle would establish a single military personnel management system for the United States Space Force, without component.

SUBTITLE B—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SPACE FORCE MILITARY PERSONNEL SYSTEM

Sections 1731-1733—Conforming Amendments Related to Space Force Military Personnel System

This subtitle would establish the conforming amendments related to the United States Space Force Military Personnel System.

SUBTITLE C—TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Sections 1741-1747—Transition Provisions

This subtitle would establish a transition period for establishment of the Space Force Personnel system.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE SPACE FORCE

Sections 1751-1752—Other Amendments Related to the Space Force

This subtitle would authorize other amendments as necessary for the establishment of the Space Force Personnel System.

TITLE XVIII—OTHER DEFENSE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Collection of Biological Threat Information

America's military must be capable of operating under all circumstances, including degraded biological conditions. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense may not be appropriately accounting for the operational impacts of biological threats to the health and well-being of servicemembers, the effectiveness of operations, or the national security of the United States. Biological threats with the potential to produce degraded conditions may derive from environmental factors such as air, soil, and water contamination, and from plants or animals and zoonotic diseases; and the range of the threats may vary from widespread distribution to isolated localities. Recent experience with the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the profound impact of biological threats upon all facets of society including the military, and the Department of Defense cannot afford to be caught flat-footed in the future. Improved biological threat information supports the Department of Defense by enhancing the development and updating of logistics plans and risk mitigation strategies of the Department, future pandemic preparedness, and integration of the National Biodefense Strategy. In order to ensure the national security of the United States and the safety of military servicemembers, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024, on the Department's collection and analysis of biological threat information. The briefing shall include:

(1) how the Department collects and analyzes information about biological threats to health;

(2) an update on proposed efforts to develop a database of baseline environmental biological threats to health due to air, soil, and water contamination, as well as physical hazards, in current or planned areas of operations;

(3) information concerning the development and updating of logistics plans and risk mitigation strategies of the Department of Defense;

(4) any updates to the standard operating procedures for medicine within the Department due to collected information on potential biological threats;

(5) efforts to improve the collection and analysis of biological threats posed at various geographic levels, from key local deployment sites and surrounding areas to entire countries and regions, in current or planned areas of operations;

(6) an update on the pandemic preparedness of the Department;

(7) information on the updating of the National Biodefense Strategy required under section 104 of Title 6, United States Code; and

(8) recommendations on additional measures to mitigate the risk posed to service members from biological threats.

Domestic Balloon Identification and Research

The Committee commends the Department of Defense, particularly North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) for executing the critical national defense mission to protect the United States homeland from foreign threats. The Committee notes that the Federal Aviation Administration plays an integral role for NORAD and USNORTHCOM's mission and holds primary responsibility for issuing guidance and rules for domestic aircraft, unmanned aerial systems, manned balloons, and unmanned, free flying balloons, the last of which is being increasingly used for hobbyist and research use and which current Federal regulations do not currently mandate any type of locational or altitudinal electronic, digital, or radio emissions. Current regulations mandate passive observance and manual communication with local air traffic control, contrary to recent mandates requiring active emissions from manned balloons and unmanned aerial systems. With this type of balloon increasingly being used, it could lead to unnecessary NORAD and USNORTHCOM analysis and actions detrimental to readiness as the organization respond to domestically launched non-threats.

Therefore, the House Committee on Armed Services directs the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services and not later than July 26, 2024. The briefing shall at least include:

(1) As assessment of how, within the National Airspace System, unmanned, free flying balloons with and without onboard emissions technology are monitored, deconflicted, and reacted to by both organizations;

(2) An assessment of how many unmanned, free flying balloons have caused officially recognized airspace incidents over the past 5 years and the current state of

the commercial, public, and non-profit user community on their involuntary use of emissions technology for geolocational and altitudinal awareness or reasons why they do not use such technology; and

(3) A discussion of boosting real-time awareness of the geolocation and altitude of domestically launched unmanned, free-flying balloons and how this data might be collected to ensure safety of flight, accurate threat awareness, and inter-organizational deconfliction of known and unknown threats.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1801—Extension of Authority to Engage in Certain Commercial Activities

This section would amend section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "December 31, 2024".

Section 1802—Modification of Defense Sensitive Support Notification Requirement

This section would amend section 1055(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), amending the notification to Congress requirement to a monthly summary of Defense Sensitive Support provided to non-Department of Defense Federal departments or agencies. It would also require a notification to Congress within 48 hours if the nature of the support is operationally sensitive and not routine administrative or logistical.

Section 1803—Modification to Requirements Relating to Combating Military Reliance on Russian Energy

This section would modify section 1086 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to include all operating bases within U.S. European Command, not just main operating bases.

Section 1804—Support for Execution of Bilateral Agreements Concerning Illicit Transnational Maritime Activity in Africa

This section would enable the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to the Coast Guard in executing existing maritime laws agreed upon between the United States and friendly African countries for the purposes of combatting transnational organized illegal activity.

Section 1805—Clarification of Waiver Authority for Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest under the Federal Acquisition Regulation

This section would elevate waiver decisions for conflict of interest waivers.

Section 1806—Genealogy Collection of Family Members of Servicemembers Killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

This section would provide authority for the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency (DPAA), to contract with a private entity to assist with DNA collection of families of victims from the USS Arizona in order to collect, archive, and maintain genetic samples until such a time as DPAA is prepared to make identifications.

SUBTITLE B—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1821—Report on Increasing National Cemetery Capacity

This section would require a report from the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that offers proposals to increase capacity at Arlington National Cemetery.

Section 1822—Limitation on Funds Relating to Federal Contractor Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk

This section would prohibit the use of funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose greenhouse gas (GHG) financial risk, GHG inventory, or submit emission reduction targets.

Section 1823—Study and Report on Damage to Infrastructure in Guam Resulting from Typhoon Mawar

This section would require a report on the damage affecting military readiness to infrastructure in Guam resulting from Typhoon Mawar.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1851—Technical and Conforming Amendments

This section would make technical and conforming amendments to existing law.

Section 1852—Referral to Museum Located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base as the National Cold War Center

This section would authorize the reference to the museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, as the National Cold War Center.

Section 1853—Exemption under Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for Certain Activities That May Result in Incidental Take of Rice's Whale

This section would initiate an exemption for the Eglin Gulf Test Range for the Department of the Air Force under Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for certain activities that may result in the incidental take of Rice's whale.

Section 1854—Revision of Requirement for Transfer of Certain Aircraft to State of California for Wildfire Suppression Purposes

This section would transfer certain HC-130H aircraft to California for wildfire suppression.

Section 1855—Restrictive Housing Reform

This section would place certain limitation on restrictive housing in military prisons.

Section 1856—Sense of Congress Regarding Unmanned Aerial, Surface, and Underwater Vehicles

This section would express a sense of Congress regarding unmanned vehicles.

Section 1857—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of Vessel for Battle of Dai Do

This section would express a sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name an amphibious or expeditionary class vessel for the Battle of Dai Do (Vietnam War).

Section 1858—Risk Framework for Foreign Phone Applications of Concern

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to create categorical definitions of foreign phone applications of concern with respect to personnel or operations of the Department of Defense, distinguishing among categories such as applications for shopping, social media, entertainment, or health; and create a risk framework with respect to Department personnel or operations that assesses each foreign phone application (or, if appropriate, grouping of similar such applications) that is from a country of concern for any potential impact on Departmental personnel and Departmental operations.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

PURPOSE

Division B provides military construction, family housing, and related authorities in support of the military departments during fiscal year 2024. As recommended by the committee, division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of $17,474,944,000 for construction in support of the Active Forces, Reserve Components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for fiscal year 2024.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requested $14,345,515,000 for military construction, $389,174,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and $1,940,255,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $14,968,515,000 for military construction, $539,174,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and $1,967,255,000 for family housing in fiscal year 2024.

Section 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B and title XLVI of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024."

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, 2026, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2027, 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, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,470,555,000 for Department of the Army military construction and $690,380,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $1,803,165,000 for military construction and $690,380,000 for family housing for the Army in fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Army but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $17,000,000 for a Child Development Center at Camp Bull Simons, Florida;

(2) $13,400,000 for a Multipurpose Athletic Field at Fort Polk, Louisiana;

(3) $61,000,000 for an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and

(4) $36,000,000 for a Child Development Center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina;

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army also included $324,424,000 for planning and design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $508,424,000, an increase of $184,000,000, for planning and design activities. This increase includes $20,000,000 for Child Development Centers, $30,000,000 for Lab Infrastructure, and $50,000,000 for Barracks Replacement at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following planning and design activities requested by the Army but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) $5,500,000 for an Access Control Point at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama;

(2) $8,100,000 for a Component Rebuild Shop at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama;

(3) $2,900,000 for a Vehicle Paint Shop at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama;

(4) $5,400,000 for an Air Traffic Control Tower at Wheeler Army Air Field, Hawaii;

(5) $8,000,000 for Collective Training Barracks at Fort Bliss, Texas;

(6) $9,900,000 for Barracks at Fort Hood, Texas (PN 100948);

(7) $9,900,000 for Barracks at Fort Hood, Texas (PN 94937); and

(8) $5,000,000 for Organic Industrial Base at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army also included $76,280,000 for minor construction activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $101,280,000, an increase of $25,000,000, for minor construction activities at unspecified worldwide locations which includes $15,000,000 for unspecified minor military construction demolition activities.

Additionally, the committee recommends the inclusion of $122,210,000 for Cost to Complete projects requested by the Department of the Army but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for the following projects contained in the budget requested submitted by the Department of the Army for military construction. However, the committee supports the authorization of appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the Army to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. The committee believes that the Army cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

(1) $83,000,000 for Cyber Instructional Facility (Classrooms) at Fort Gordon, Georgia; and

(2) $43,000,000 for the Component Rebuild Shop at Red River Army Depot, Texas.

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 2024. 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 2024.

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 Use Cash Payments in Special Account From Land Conveyance, Natick Soldier Systems Center, Massachusetts

This section would extend the authority to use cash payments related to the conveyance of the Natick Soldier Systems Center in Massachusetts until October 1, 2027.

Section 2105—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2018 Project at Kunsan Air Base, Korea

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

Section 2106—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Army Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2107—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Army Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2024.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $6,022,187,000 for Department of the Navy military construction and $640,996,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $5,343,514,000 for military construction and $640,996,000 for family housing for the Department of the Navy in fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Navy but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $106,600,000 for an Electrical Power Plant at Camp Lemonnier Djibouti, Djibouti;

(2) $100,000,000 for an Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar at Whiting Field, Florida;

(3) $63,970,000 for a Consolidated Communication Facility at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, Georgia;

(4) $31,890,000 for an Amphibious Combat Vehicle Shelters at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina;

(5) $88,200,000 for an AI Machinery Control Development Center at Naval Surface Warfare Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

(6) $19,000,000 for an Alternate Power Transmission Line at Naval Base Kitsap, Washington; and

(7) $31,000,000 for an Armored Fighting Vehicle Support Facility at Naval Base Kitsap, Washington.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy also included $614,312,000 for planning and design activities. The committee recommends an

authorization of appropriation of $940,744,000, an increase of $326,432,000 for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. This increase includes $20,000,000 for Child Development Centers, $30,000,000 for Lab Infrastructure, and $50,000,000 for Barracks Replacement at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following planning and design activities requested by the Navy but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) $2,683,000 for a Fire Station Replacement (53 Area) at Camp Pendleton, California;

(2) $40,000,000 for Electromagnetic and Cyber Countermeasures Lab at Naval Support Activity Washington, DC;

(3) $85,000,000 for Navy Shore Utility Infrastructure at unspecified worldwide locations; and

(4) $48,749,000 for USMC Military Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy included $34,430,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $89,430,000, an increase of $55,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations, which includes $10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction, $30,000,000 for USMC Unspecified Minor Construction, and $15,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition activities.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy also included $1,318,711,000 for Dry Dock 3 Replacement at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $1,398,035,000, an increase of $79,324,000, for Dry Dock 3 Replacement at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

The committee also recommends authorizing $227,350,000 for a Water Reclamation Facility Compliance Upgrade at Marine Corps Base Hawai'i, Hawaii. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000.

The committee also recommends authorizing $91,270,000 for a 10th Marines Maintenance & Operations Complex at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of $40,000,000.

The committee also recommends authorizing $92,510,000 for a Corrosion Repair Facility Replacement at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024 and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of $40,000,000.

The committee also recommends authorizing $145,000,000 for 2D LAAD Maintenance and Operations Facilities at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point,

North Carolina. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of $65,000,000 for 2D LAAD Maintenance and Operations Facilities at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for the following projects contained in the budget requested submitted by the Department of the Navy for military construction. However, the committee supports the authorization of appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the Navy to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. The committee believes that the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

(1) $95,000,000 for Laboratory Compound Facilities Improvements at Port Hueneme, California;

(2) $70,000,000 for Submarine Pier 31 Extension at Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut;

(3) $190,000,000 for Weapons Magazine & Ordnance Operations Fac. At Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut;

(4) $100,000,000 for Bachelor Enlisted Quarters & Support Facility at Marine Barracks Washington, District of Columbia;

(5) $100,000,000 for PDI: Missile Integration Test Facility at Joint Region Marianas, Guam;

(6) $65,000,000 for PDI: Artillery Battery Facilities at Naval Base Guam, Guam;

(7) $66,159,000 for PDI: Satellite Communications Facility (INC) at Naval Base Guam, Guam;

(8) $242,830,000 for PDI: Joint Communication Upgrade (Inc) at Joint Regions Marianas, Guam;

(9) $106,480,000 for a Cybersecurity Operations Facility at Fort Meade, Maryland;

(10) $61,700,000 for Aircraft Development and Maintenance Facilities at Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland

(11) $90,000,000 for Maintenance Facility & Marine Air Group HQs at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, North Carolina;

(12) $86,000,000 for Maritime Surveillance System Facility at Dam Neck Annex, Virginia;

(13) $90,000,000 for Water Treatment Plant at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia;

(14) $106,000,000 for MQ-25 Aircraft laydown Facilities at Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia;

(15) $170,920,000 for Weapons Magazines at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Virginia; and

(16) $135,000,000 for Shipyard Electrical Backbone at Naval Base Kitsap, Washington

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 2024. 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 2024.

Section 2203—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

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

Section 2204—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Navy Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2205—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Navy Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2024.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,605,314,000 for Department of the Air Force military construction and $551,483,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $3,045,314,000 for military construction and $578,483,000 for family housing for the Department of the Air Force in fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for projects requested by the Department of the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $14,600,000 for Eglin Air Force Base – LRSO Hardware Software Development & Test Facility at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida;

(2) $27,000,000 for Improve Family Housing PAIP 9, Phase 1 (24 Units) at Yokota Air Base, Japan;

(2) $10,300,000 for a Fire Station Bay/Storage Area at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana;

(3) $48,000,000 for a 91 Cyber Operations Center at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, Texas;

(4) $90,000,000 for BMT – Chapel for America's Airmen at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, Texas; and

(5) $252,000,000 for Natural Disaster Recovery at unspecified worldwide locations

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force also included $442,729,000 for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $558,429,000, an increase of $115,700,000, for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. This increase includes $20,000,000 for Child Development Centers, $30,000,000 for Lab Infrastructure, and $50,000,000 for Barracks Replacement at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following planning and design activities requested by the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) $5,800,000 for a F-35 Aircraft Oxygen Shop P&D at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma; and

(2) $9,900,000 for a Acquisition Management Complex Phase V P&D at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio;

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force included $64,900,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $89,900,000, an increase of $25,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Military Construction, which includes $10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction and $15,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition at unspecified worldwide locations.

Additionally, the committee recommends the inclusion of $90,400,000 for Cost to Complete projects requested by the Department of the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for the following projects contained in the budget requested submitted by the Department of the Air Force for military construction. However, the committee supports the authorization of appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the Air Force to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. The committee believes that the

Air Force cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore the committee recommends the following reductions:

(1) $80,000,000 for a Battle Management Combined Operations Complex at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia; and

(2) $126,000,000 for a B-21 Phase Hangar at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2024. 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 2024.

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 Air Force Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2017 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2305—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Air Force Military Construction Projects

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

Section 2306—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Air Force Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2307—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2021 Air Force Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2024.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,984,682,000 for defense agency military construction and $50,785,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $2,925,147,000 for military construction and $57,396,000 for family housing for defense agencies in fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of Defense for military construction:

(1) $30,550,000 for Electrical Infrastructure, On-Site Generation, and Microgrid Improvements at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California;

(2) $6,300,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Naval Base San Diego, California;

(3) $57,000,000 for Microgrid with Backup Power at Vandenberg Space Force Base, California;

(4) $9,000,000 for a Redundant Electrical Supply at Buckley Space Force Base, Colorado;

(5) $5,700,000 for a Replacement Water Well at Buckley Space Force Base, Colorado;

(6) $49,500,000 for Electrical Transmission and Distribution Improvements, Phase 2, at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, Georgia;

(7) $5,850,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Forbes Field, Kansas;

(8) $5,650,000 for K-16 Emergency Backup Power at K-16 Air Base, South Korea;

(9) $18,850,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Camp Buehring, Kuwait;

(10) $80,100,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri;

(11) $41,000,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska;

(12) $10,500,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Fort Brag (Camp Mackall), North Carolina;

(13) $76,650,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Fort Sill, Oklahoma;

(14) $56,000,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico;

(15) $18,250,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Fort Hood, Texas;

(16) $2,250,000 for HVAC Efficiency Upgrades at Pentagon, Virginia;

(17) $49,850,000 for Power Generation and Microgrid at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; and

(18) $25,000,000 for Microgrid and Battery Storage at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming;

The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for projects requested by the Department of Defense but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) $51,000,000 for a SOF Naval Special Warfare Command Operations Support Facility, Phase 2, Naval Base Coronado, California;

(2) $16,700,000 for a Human Performance Training Center at Baumholder, Germany; and

(3) $70,000,000 for a Marine Raider Battalion Operations Facility at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina;

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense also included $1,035,000 for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations, Missile Defense Agency. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $21,035,000, an increase of $20,000,000, for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included $86,250,000 for ERCIP planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $101,250,000, an increase of $15,000,000, for ERCIP planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included $263,045,000 for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $367,045,000, and increase of $104,000,000, which includes $69,000,000 for PDI: INDOPACOM Planning & Design at unspecified worldwide locations requested by the INDOPACOM but not included in the budget request.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included $38,253,000 for unspecified minor construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $110,618,000, an increase of $72,365,000, which includes $62,000,000 for PDI: INDOPACOM Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations requested by the Department of Defense but not included in the budget request.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included $11,107,000 for Exercise Related Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide

locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $21,472,000, an increase of $10,365,000, for Exercise Related Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

Additionally, the committee recommends the inclusion of $11,400,000 for Cost to Complete: ATC Operations Support Facility at Naval Base Coronado, California, requested by the Department of Defense but not contained in the budget request for military construction.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for the following projects contained in the budget requested submitted by the Department of Defense for military construction. However, the committee supports the authorization of appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the Department of Defense to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. The committee believes that the Department of Defense cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

(1) $80,000,000 for Ground Test Facility Infrastructure at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama;

(2) $75,000,000 for Ambulatory Care Center – Dental Clinic Add//Alt at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California;

(3) $70,000,000 for Ambulatory Care Center – Dental Clinic Replacement at Naval Base San Diego, California; and

(4) $160,000,000 for DIA Headquarters Annex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2018 Defense Agencies Military Construction Projects

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

Section 2405—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Defense Agencies Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2406—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2019 Project at SOF Joint Parachute Rigging Facility, Baumholder, Germany

This section would extend the authorization of a fiscal year 2019 project until October 1, 2024.

Section 2407—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2021 Project at Defense Fuel Support Point Tsurumi, Japan

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 project until October 1, 2024.

Section 2408—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 Environmental Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2409—Authority to Carry Out Military Construction Projects to Improve Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Utility Systems

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department with authority to contract with the conveyee of a utility system for certain fiscal year 2022 utility system improvement projects.

Section 2410—Additional Authority to Carry Out Certain Military Construction Projects to Improve Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Utility Systems

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department with authority to contract with the conveyee of a utility system for certain fiscal year 2023 utility system improvement projects.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $293,434,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $293,434,000 NSIP for fiscal year 2024.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

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

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

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

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 12 military construction projects totaling $456.6 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Section 2512—Republic of Poland Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept seven military construction projects totaling $284.5 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland for required in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $968,847,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $1,557,445,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Army for the National Guard and Reserve components but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $40,000,000 for a Network Enterprise Center at Fort Hunter Liggett, California;

(2) $11,000,000 for a Camp Blanding Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range at Camp Blanding, Florida;

(3) $40,000,000 for an Army Reserve Center at USMC Logistics Base Albany, Georgia; and

(4) $16,400,000 for a Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Burlington, Kentucky;

The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following planning and design activities requested by the Department of the Army and the National Guard and Reserve components but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) $1,200,000 for a Training Aids Center at Camp Blanding, Florida;

(2) $840,000 for a Wedge Infantry Squad Battle Course at Camp Blanding, Florida;

(3) $1,800,000 for an National Guard Readiness Center at Shawnee Readiness Center, Oklahoma;

(4) $1,550,000 for a FTIG Auto MPMG Range at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; and

(5) $2,685,000 for a General Purpose Instruction Building at Fort Hood, Texas

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the National Guard component also included $34,286,000 for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $44,686,000, an increase of $10,400,000, for planning and design activities at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the National Guard component included $63,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $88,000,000, an increase of $25,000,000, which includes $15,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition, and an increase of $10,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Army for the Reserve included $14,687,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $29,687,000, which includes an increase of $10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations and $5,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition.

The committee also recommends authorizing $90,000,000 million for a Lexington Armory National Guard Readiness Center Addition/Alteration at Lexington Avenue Armory, New York. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Army cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2024, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of $45,000,000 for a Lexington Armory National Guard Readiness Center Addition/Alteration at Lexington Avenue Armory, New York.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of $134,881,000 for Cost to Complete projects for the Department of the Army National Guard, and the inclusion of $23,000,000 for the Reserve, both requested by the Department of the Army but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy for the Reserve component includes $7,847,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends the authorization of appropriation of $22,847,000, an increase of $15,000,000, which includes an increase of $10,000,000, for MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction and $5,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition at unspecified worldwide locations.

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Air Force for the National Guard and Reserve components but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $7,000,000 for an ADAL Alert Crew Facility Hangar at Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, Alaska; and

(2) $8,500,000 for a Guardian Angel POTFF Facility at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona;

(3) $53,553,000 for a Permanent (F-35 Multi) Construct F-35 FMS 3-Bay Clear Span Hangar at Ebbing Field, Arkansas;

(4) $9,269,000 for a Permanent (Multi F-35) Construct F-35 FMS AFE & Step at Ebbing Field, Arkansas;

(5) $12,720,000 for a Permanent (Multi F-35) Construct F-35 FMS SAPF (Secure Facility) at Ebbing Field, Arkansas;

(6) $22,000,000 for a Security Forces Facility at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Georgia;

(7) $7,000,000 for a 307 Bomb Wing Medical Facility Expansion at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana;

(8) $20,000,000 for a Special Tactics Complex, Phase 3 at Portland International Airport, Oregon;

(9) $11,000,000 for a Special Tactics Complex, Phase 4 at Portland International Airport, Oregon;

(10) $8,000,000 for an Entry Control Facility at Harrisburg International Airport, Pennsylvania; and

(11) $5,200,000 for a F-35: MM&I Fac, B701 at Truax Field, Wisconsin

The committee also recommends the inclusion of $600,000 for a Air National Guard F-35 Munitions Storage Area Admin at Jacksonville International Airport, Florida (P&D) requested by the Department of the Air Force for the National Guard component but not contained in the budget request for military construction.

The budget request submitted by the Air Force for the Reserve component included $9,926,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $24,926,000, which includes an increase of $10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction at unspecified worldwide locations and $5,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Air Force for the National Guard component included $63,122,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $88,122,000, which includes an increase of $10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations and $15,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition at unspecified worldwide locations.

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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

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

Section 2607—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2018 Project at Hulman Regional Airport, Indiana

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

Section 2608—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2019 Project at Francis S. Gabreski Airport, New York

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2019 project until October 1, 2024.

Section 2609—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 National Guard and Reserve Military Construction Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2610—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2023 Project at Camp Pendleton, California

This section would modify the authorization of a fiscal year 2023 project.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $389,174,000 for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities in fiscal year 2024. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $539,174,000 for BRAC activities in fiscal year 2024.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) included $389,174,000 for activities related to recommendations from the previous BRAC rounds. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of $200,640,000, an increase of $50,000,000, for Army Base Realignment and Closure activities in fiscal year 2024. The committee also recommends an authorization of appropriations of $158,818,000, an increase of $50,000,000, for Navy Base Realignment and Closure activities in fiscal year 2024. The committee also recommends an authorization of appropriations of $173,990,000, an increase of $50,000,000, for Air Force Base Realignment and Closure activities in fiscal year 2024.

Conditions on the Final Closure of Certain Portion of Pueblo Chemical Depot and Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Colorado

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024 a status update on the closure and disposal plan for a certain portion of the Pueblo Chemical Depot and Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant in Colorado. The report should include the following:

(1) a comprehensive, updated plan for the closure of the covered portion of Pueblo Chemical Depot not later than one year after the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission of the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant at Pueblo Chemical Depot;

(2) a comprehensive, updated plan for the disposal of all remaining land, building, facilities, and equipment of the covered portion of Pueblo Chemical Depot, to include analysis regarding the future role of the Local Redevelopment Authority;

(3) a description of how such a plan will utilize the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) guidance dated October 3, 2022 to dispose of any excess or surplus property, or state the updated guidance the Army intends to follow and the rationale for deviating from existing guidance;

(4) any plans for assistance to the Local Redevelopment Authority in planning community adjustments and economic diversification required by the closure of Pueblo Chemical Depot and the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant, including through grants, cooperative agreements, or supplements to other Federal funds; and

(5) statements regarding whether action would be taken to close or realign the covered portion of Pueblo Chemical Depot or the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant, or to dispose of any surplus land, building, facility, or equipment that comprises any portion of the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant other than to the Local Development Authority.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Air Force Process for Strategic Emplacement of Fighter Aircraft

The committee is aware the Air Force's Strategic Basing process is used to provide a deliberate, repeatable, standardized, and transparent process for strategic basing decisions for Air Force assets to include fighter aircraft placement. Furthermore, the committee is aware the Air Force utilizes the Strategic Basing process when making decisions to reduce fighter aircraft fleets of fourth-generation aircraft, specifically F-16s, to free resources, facilities, and manpower for F-35 procurement and sixth-generation fighter development. The committee is not fully aware how the Air Force determines basing locations for new F-35s to replace

existing F-16 and F-15 fleets, prioritizes basing locations, and determines their priority order.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 28, 2024, outlining the process and criteria for determining F-35 basing decisions. The briefing shall include:

(1) the criteria used with the weight given to each set of criteria;

(2) an updated timeline for F-35 basing decisions;

(3) current bases and F-16/F-15 fleets under consideration for replacement by the F-35, to include their priority order;

(4) what criteria was used to determine previous years strategic basing decisions for F-35s; and

(5) what, if any, criteria changed from previous strategic basing decisions to the current criteria.

Air National Guard Facility Modernization

The committee notes that the Air National Guard serves a critical role as a reserve force that supports operational readiness, augments active duty personnel, and provides valuable capability to state governments. The committee also notes that to ensure these units are properly trained and equipped, infrastructure and facilities for the Air National Guard require the same planning for modernization and sustainment as active component facilities. However, the committee is concerned that current investment in the modernization of Air National Guard facilities and infrastructure is insufficient. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1st, 2023, on facility modernization plans for Air National Guard installations in Alabama. The briefing shall include:

1) information on the condition of Air National Guard facilities in the state;

2) current facility needs and the impact on mission requirements, personnel safety, and the risk to aircraft;

3) any future infrastructure projects planned at such Air National Guard installations.

Assessment of Marine Concrete for Military Construction Projects in the INDOPACOM

The Committee remains concerned about the construction and maintenance needs of infrastructure at forward postured installations as well as the materials used for projects in marine environments. Military facilities in the harsh marine environment of the Indo-Pacific like drydocks and piers often come with significant construction and maintenance costs because of the location.

The committee seeks to better understand the availability of materials suited for use in construction and repair of facilities in marine environments. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, no

later than January 31, 2024, to the House Committee on Armed Services, on the sources of sand and gravel consistent with the requirements outlined in U.S. Navy Unified Facilities Guide Specifications document 03 31 29 referred to as marine concrete. The briefing shall also include a cost analysis for domestic sources of components for marine concrete.

Benefits and Use of Electrochromic Glass in Military Bases and Installations

The Committee is aware of the potential benefits of electrochromic glass technology in commercial buildings for heating and cooling efficiency and other metrics. To better understand how this technology may be used in military facilities, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department of Defense efforts to assess this technology, not later than April 1, 2024. This briefing should include information on current or planned DOD engagement with this industry and any plans to demonstrate electrochromic glass technology.

Briefing on Feasibility of Prefabricated Housing at Remote Military Installations

The committee remains concerned about lack of availability for military housing at remote military installations. Construction of new military housing in these areas can be difficult or cost prohibitive. To better understand potential solutions to increase housing availability at remote military installations, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the feasibility of prefabricated housing to meet military housing needs.

Briefing on Infrastructure of Naval Air Station Pensacola

Naval Air Station Pensacola is a critical installation that provides access to valuable training airspace in the Gulf of Mexico and is home to the Blue Angels and other aircraft training squadrons. However, the committee is concerned that the current availability of hangars that meet standards to withstand hurricanes and other extreme weather events is insufficient.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, on the facility plans for Naval Air Station Pensacola. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the material condition of current installation facilities;

(2) any future military construction; and

(3) plans to support training operations during the transition to modern infrastructure.

Briefing on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake and Military Construction Process

Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake is the Navy's largest landholding, which includes more than 1 million acres of land. Within NAWS China Lake, there are different commands with different roles and responsibilities related to infrastructure maintenance and military construction projects. The committee is concerned that multiple jurisdictions with opaque boundaries do not provide a clear path to move proposed military construction projects forward for consideration.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the following:

(1) areas of responsibilities for the installation and each tenant command related to military construction projects and infrastructure maintenance;

(2) for the installation and each tenant command, outline the process for advancing military construction projects from the beginning of the process, through the Navy chain of command;

(3) outline any barriers that prevent these projects from moving forward;

(4) outline any reforms that have been made to improve the process; and

(5) develop recommendations on reforms that could be made to streamline the process and whether additional legislative authorities are needed to achieve these objectives.

Briefing on Remediation of the Former Lone Star Ammunition Plant

The committee remains concerned about the rate at which the Army is conducting cleanup and remediation activities involving property associated with the 1995 and 2005 rounds of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). Specifically, efforts involving the former Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and Red River Army Depot have been significantly prolonged. The committee is particularly concerned about remediation of the High-Explosive Burning Grounds parcel which remains a serious hazard in the area and barrier to development. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, on the status of remediation for the former Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and the High-Explosive Burning Ground parcel, as well as efforts to expedite this cleanup to allow redevelopment. The briefing shall also include a timeline for completed remediation with an expected date of completion.

Briefing on Runway Conditions at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

The committee is aware of the importance of maintaining our critical military infrastructure in support of both current and contingency missions. The committee recognizes that Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is a strategically located and significant installation that hosts nine major commands and activities

including the 445th Airlift Wing, which provides heavy strategic airlift of personnel and equipment in support of military operations, medical evacuation, and humanitarian relief. However, runway degradation at the installation can threaten operations in the future and reduce strategic capabilities in contingency situations. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on the runway conditions at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The briefing shall include a determination of the strategic impact from degradation to runway conditions below optimal standards and a cost assessment for any potential repairs to the runway.

Briefing on Telecommunications Infrastructure at Alabama Army National Guard Facilities

The Army National Guard serves a critical role as a Reserve force that supports operational readiness, augments Active Duty personnel, and provides valuable capability to State governments. To ensure these units are properly trained and equipped, infrastructure and facilities for the Army National Guard require the same planning for modernization and sustainment as Active Component facilities. However, the committee is concerned that current investment in the modernization of Army National Guard facilities, and specifically in telecommunications infrastructure, is insufficient. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on facility modernization plans for Army National Guard installations in Alabama. The briefing shall include:

(1) information on the condition of Army National Guard facilities in the State;

(2) any impacts to training efforts from facility needs; and

(3) any future infrastructure projects planned at such Army National Guard installations.

Briefing on the Utilization of B-2 Infrastructure to Support B-21

The committee notes that the Air Force has announced Whiteman Air Force Base as a likely main operating base for the B-21 bomber aircraft along with Ellsworth and Dyess Air Force Bases. The committee also notes that Whiteman Air Force Base is the only main operating base for the B-2 bomber aircraft that the B-21 will eventually replace and there are many similarities between the two aircraft. Utilization of existing B-2 infrastructure and facilities for future B-21 basing has the potential to present significant cost savings compared to new military construction. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the plans for utilizing existing B-2 aircraft support infrastructure for future B-21 bomber aircraft deployment. This briefing shall include:

(1) specifics on what commonality exists between current B-2 facilities and requirements for future B-21 infrastructure;

(2) what modifications may be required to optimize existing B-2 infrastructure to meet B-21 requirements; and

(3) a planned timeline for facility modification or new military construction needed for B-21 basing.

Camp Lejeune Rail Reporting

Camp Lejeune is connected to Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point via a 30-mile-long rail line owned by the U.S. Government and managed by the Marine Corps. The rail line is part of the Strategic Rail Corridor Network and is currently undergoing repairs and upgrades after years of deferred maintenance and substantial damage caused by Hurricane Florence in 2018. The committee directs the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Installations and Logistics and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment to report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2024 on the anticipated use of the rail line when it is put back into operation, including its maintenance plan and amount of rail traffic. Furthermore, the committee directs that the report contain an assessment of how the rail line can be transferred to ownership or long-term lease to the State of North Carolina or a state-owned railroad company in a way that will maintain military use of the rail line while accommodating economic development along the rail line.

Cecil Airport and Other Civilian Airports Supporting Defense Training and Readiness

Cecil Airport is a former Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Florida, that transitioned to a public use General Aviation Airport in 1999 but supports aviation mission readiness through training and maintenance across the military services. Department of Defense training and readiness missions represent approximately 46 percent of flights from Cecil Airport, but the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense does not adequately support or coordinate the planning and maintenance of airfield infrastructure at Cecil Airport or other civilian airfields that support the Department's missions. To better understand how the Department of Defense coordinates whole-of-government support for General Aviation Airports that support military operations through the Department's Defense Community Infrastructure Program or the Federal Aviation Administration's Military Airport Program, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, that shall include:

(1) information on the processes the military departments use to identify civilian airports that support significant operations;

(2) a description of how the Department interacts with the Federal Aviation Administration to assist in designating and prioritizing airports for the Military Airport Program; and

(3) any recommendations to better provide for infrastructure needs of militarily useful civilian General Aviation Airports.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Real Property in the National Capital Region

The committee is concerned about how the Department of Defense manages its real property needs, in particular in areas with available Federal Government and leased office space such as the National Capital Region. The committee is also interested in how the Department of Defense has adjusted use of its available office space to reflect changing workforce needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

(1) how has the Department of Defense assessed its real property needs in the National Capital Region;

(2) to what extent do the processes for entering into lease agreements for office space in the National Capital Region take into account available federally owned space located in close proximity;

(3) how has the Department of Defense assessed any cost savings from changes in its use of Federal facilities or leased space in the National Capital Region; and

(4) any other matters deemed necessary.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, on preliminary findings from this assessment to be followed with a report to the congressional defense committees by a mutually agreed upon date.

Comptroller General Review of Military Installation Maintenance Management

The military services each have entities at the installation level, such as installation public works offices, that manage the annual sustainment of facilities, including preventive maintenance and maintenance requested when facility systems break. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2022 that the Department of Defense has consistently underestimated and underfunded sustainment requirements for maintenance of facilities. Moreover, the committee is concerned that the services' maintenance management entities, particularly at the installation level, might not have sufficient resources in place to maintain both mission critical and quality of life facilities on their installations. Additionally, the committee is concerned that there may not be sufficient quality assurance processes in place to ensure quality and timely responses to address installation maintenance needs, including instances of emergency work orders.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the management of military installation

maintenance entities, such as public works offices. Such assessment should include an evaluation of the following:

(1) what are the roles and responsibilities of installation facility managers, installation maintenance entities, and installation tenant organizations with respect to facility maintenance, and to what extent is there effective coordination between these stakeholders;

(2) to what extent does the Department track timeliness and quality of maintenance response;

(3) to what extent do installations have policies and processes in place for quality assurance and to ensure effective customer service and communication;

(4) what are the challenges to effective and timely maintenance for facilities, if any, and to what extent have military installations and the military services taken steps to address these challenges; and

(5) any other matters deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, on the preliminary findings of this assessment, with a report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date.

Comptroller General Review of Military Installation Safety and Security

The safety and security of Department of Defense installations is important for preventing incidents and maintaining quality of life for service members and their dependents. Problems such as unsecured buildings, lack of sufficient video surveillance, or poor lighting can increase risks to service members, such as the risks of theft or assault. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2019 that only the Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency had monitored the system used to scan credentials to authenticate access to Department of Defense installations, while the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps had not, raising concerns and questions about other measures that should be taken to ensure safety and security on installations. The committee is concerned that crimes and other unsafe situations on military installations could adversely impact personnel readiness, in addition to the well-being and resiliency of service members and their families.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of military installation safety and security. Such an assessment shall include an evaluation of the following:

(1) the Department and service policies that direct installation security and safety;

(2) to what extent does the Department track safety and security incidents and assess the effectiveness of policies and procedures in preventing and responding to incidents;

(3) the extent that the Department has assessed the effects of facility safety and security on service members and families; and

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

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2024, on the preliminary findings of this assessment with a report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date.

Condition of Water Utility Systems on Military Installations

The committee is concerned that there is no standardized assessment system to measure and report on the condition, performance, and sustainment requirements of Department of Defense-owned water utility systems on military installations. The committee notes that the lack of a standardized assessment system leads to inconsistent decision making amongst the military departments on the best way to maintain these utilities. The committee is concerned that the lack of standardized data has contributed to the degradation of these systems and has created associated resiliency and readiness concerns. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, containing at a minimum the following:

(1) a list of Department of Defense-owned water utilities on or providing water to military installations including the following information: (a) year of original installation of major water utility system components, including water treatment facilities, pump stations, and water storage tanks; (b) average age of water distribution system piping; (c) last major recapitalization of the system, to include a brief description of the infrastructure that was recapitalized; and (d) identification of all instances of non-compliance with any applicable Federal, State, or local law or regulation to which the subject water system is required to comply within the prior 5-year period, including information on any prior or current consent orders or equivalent compliance agreements with any regulatory agency;

(2) for each military department, the total rate of system recapitalization, represented as an annual percentage replacement value of all water system assets;

(3) for each military department, a description of the annual inspection requirements, and percentage of water distribution systems inspected annually;

(4) for each military department, the number of unplanned water system outages and the duration of these outages in the prior 12-month period to include a listing of installations at which these outages occurred; and

(5) the methodology by which each military department develops its business case for retention of ownership of the utility or pursing privatization of a given utility.

Defense Laboratory Modernization Pilot Program

The committee continues to support the nation's defense laboratories and understands the importance of laboratory revitalization and expediting the construction of new facilities. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March

31, 2024, on the Defense Laboratory Modernization Pilot Program (DLMPP). The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the current military construction requirements and acquisition process for facilities that meet the DLMPP;

(2) the process for each service to consider projects under this authority;

(3) the challenges or barriers to utilization of DLMPP; and

(4) recommendations on how to improve the authority, which may include legislative changes.

Department-Wide Fitness Standard Report

The committee remains concerned about the slow progress in the Department of Defense's efforts to address longstanding base access challenges for motor carriers, truck drivers, household goods movers, and other visitors, including military veterans and Gold Star Families. The committee notes that a key improvement would be the development of a Department-wide fitness standard for installation access that applies evenly and routinely across all services and military installations in the United States.

Once again, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to issue, through an updated volume of Department of Defense Manual 5200.08 or any comparable or successor policy guidance document, a final Department-wide fitness standard for installation access. Prior to publishing a final Department-wide fitness standard for installation access in Department of Defense Manual 5200.08 or any comparable or successor policy guidance document, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024. The briefing shall include an update on the Department's progress in finalizing a Department-wide fitness standard for installation access, including a copy of the Department's proposed standard.

Digital Platforms to Manage the Military Construction Process

The Committee recognizes the increased usage of digital platforms by other Federal agencies to manage community engagement and other processes related to construction projects. These digital tools could provide benefits to the Department of Defense and the military departments through increased public input as well as greater collaboration between the military and relevant stakeholders.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate, no later than December 1, 2023, on efforts to utilize digital tools such as interactive, digital, and cloud-based platforms, for project reviews and community engagement processes required for military construction projects.

DoD Study of Defense Access Roads in Guam

The committee notes that the civilian infrastructure on Guam also serves an important role in military readiness. The routes connecting Apra Harbor, Guam and the military installations on Guam are critical for both the civilian population and the movement of military personnel and equipment. To better understand how the Department of Defense utilizes the Defense Access Roads program to support infrastructure projects on Guam, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2024. The report shall include information on efforts to minimize the use of private land for Defense Access Roads projects, previous projects in the last ten years, and any planned or potential projects under consideration.

DoD Unaccompanied Privatizing Housing Report

The committee recognizes the vital role that housing plays in dictating the quality of life of our service members and their families. Given that the services are currently experiencing issues with recruitment and retention, the committee recognizes that ensuring high quality housing for our servicemembers would likely help reduce retention challenges.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2024, on the status of privatized housing communities designated solely for unaccompanied servicemembers that currently exist or are planned in each service. The report shall include details of the accommodation capacity of each community, the cost of each community, the cost per service member, the age of each community, and any expected realized cost savings. Furthermore, the report shall examine how each service's policies related to these communities differ and identify best practices that can be applied enterprise-wide.

Financial Viability of Privatized Housing Projects

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 established a Chief Housing Officer to oversee privatized housing policies and processes. According to the Government Accountability Office, many privatized housing projects are experiencing financial strain. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Housing Officer, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 15, 2024, on the financial viability of privatization projects, including an assessment of risks to due to the financial condition of these projects, and plans to mitigate these risks.

Fort Liberty Roadway Infrastructure

The committee is aware that the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) has offered to assume the responsibility for maintenance of 47 miles of roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty, NC, under a proposed

intergovernmental support agreement. The committee notes that under state law, NCDOT cannot assume maintenance of any roadway until the surface of that roadway meets NCDOT's minimum maintenance standard. The committee is aware that NCDOT taking over maintenance of the relevant roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty could create savings for the Army by reducing annual road maintenance and repair costs by 40 percent. The committee understands that the roadways in question were originally designed and constructed to serve Fort Liberty troop training functions and provide troop access to training areas using military vehicles. The committee is also aware that due to population growth around Fort Liberty and the off-base housing communities surrounding the installation, these roads are now used by servicemembers, their families, and civilians to commute to the cantonment area of the installation as well as for non-military purposes. The committee is concerned that the current condition of these roadways could lead to unsafe and inefficient travel. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024 that details at a minimum the following:

1. the Army's plan for bringing the relevant roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty up to NCDOT's minimum standards,

2. the cost for such roadway repairs,

3. a timeline for performing such roadway repairs,

4. the estimated cost of maintenance and upkeep of the relevant roadway infrastructure over the future year defense plan; and,

5. a status update as to any discussions with the North Carolina Department of Transportation related to the execution of a potential intergovernmental support agreement to perform annual maintenance on the relevant roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty.

Funding Accounts for Housing Unaccompanied Junior Enlisted Service Members

The military services rely on three appropriation accounts to house junior enlisted service members: Military Construction (MILCON) for new barracks, Operation & Maintenance (O&M) to maintain and renovate barracks, and Military Personnel to provide Basic Allowance for Housing for service members when barracks space is unavailable. The Government Accountability Office has noted that the Department does not track how much funding it spends to house junior enlisted service members across these accounts. Further, the Department has not conducted an analysis of the costs and tradeoffs of relying on these different accounts to meet housing needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, which includes an assessment on the cost effectiveness of housing unaccompanied junior enlisted services members using MILCON, O&M or BAH, including an evaluation of costs by locality (urban, suburban, rural) across relevant appropriation accounts.

Future Operations Planning for Multi-Modal Sites

The committee understands that the facilities at Fleet Readiness Center East (FRC East) are 60 years old and the installation does not have modern systems such as efficient wastewater management that improve resilience. The committee notes that the condition of these facilities is adding additional cost per maintenance event increasing costs significantly across the fiscal year and future years defense program window.

The committee is aware of opportunities for Fleet Readiness Center East (FRC East) to work in conjunction with the State of North Carolina Department of Transportation, large-scale multi-modal industrial, or airport sites in Eastern North Carolina to potentially enhance readiness and reduce maintenance costs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, on its assessment of economic factors and the feasibility of entering public-private or public-public partnerships to improve the efficiency of Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, Fleet Readiness Center East.

Gull Cottage Prospect Harbor, ME

The committee is aware of the 2022 fire which rendered the historic Gull Cottage in Prospect Harbor, Maine untenable with an indefinite closure. The committee understands the long-standing history Gull Cottage holds as a premier Morale, Welfare, and Recreation site.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 31, 2024, on the status of efforts to restore Gull Cottage to its pre-fire state. The report should, at a minimum, discuss the following:

(1) Cost estimates of repair and restoration efforts; and

(2) Timelines for completion of repairs and re-opening of the facility.

Hawaii Infrastructure Assessment

The committee recognizes that there are considerable challenges posed by aging infrastructure across the Department of Defense. The committee is particularly concerned about the readiness impacts of infrastructure that has degraded due to chronically deferred maintenance. The committee notes that these readiness impacts can be further exacerbated in locations such as Hawaii where there are additional construction costs and logistical challenges to both sustainment and new construction. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2024, on:

(1) a list of infrastructure in Hawaii that is in poor or failing condition;

(2) a discussion on the extent to which the Department of Defense is able to maintain a holistic view of the infrastructure requirements across military departments in Hawaii, and the extent to which there is coordination among the military departments;

(3) how U.S. Indo-Pacific Command priorities are weighted against military department priorities in Hawaii;

(4) the extent of oversight the Department of Defense has over quality of life infrastructure (for instance, barracks and child development centers) prioritization within the military departments on Hawaii; and

(5) how the Department of Defense measures readiness impacts for aging, poor, or failing infrastructure.

Indoor Air Quality Monitoring and Remediation

The committee remains concerned about air quality issues in military housing, healthcare facilities, and other facilities of the Department of Defense. These problems have been identified in facilities across the entire department and present potential health risks to service members and their families. The department and services must expand its air quality and monitoring efforts and should seek systems and new technologies that can rapidly identify air quality issues. Similar issues have been managed in private sector infrastructure using integrated air quality monitoring and Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-cleared remediation systems that have been proven to reduce indoor air risks and yield measurable environmental and public health outcomes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy Installations, and Environment, to prepare a plan for a pilot project to implement integrated air quality monitoring and remediation systems to improve the indoor air quality of military installations, healthcare facilities, and military housing facilities.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs shall provide a report on the plan to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2024, and it shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the number of facilities included in the pilot program, which are located in different climate regions of the United States as determined by the Secretary;

(2) the correlation of indoor air quality and acute respiratory illness as cited by the Department of Defense Health of the Force 2021 report;

(3) an analysis of the commercial entities that provide indoor air quality monitoring and remediation, including a list of the services they offer, the outcomes they achieve, technologies used;

(4) conformance with indoor air quality standards and guidance as described by the federal Clean Air in Buildings Challenge

(5) estimated costs of implementation of the pilot program; and 6) a draft timeline for implementing the pilot.

Insurance for Military Housing Projects

The committee is aware that partnership agreements for Military Housing Privatization Initiative projects require the partner to carry insurance to protect

against loss over the lifecycle of the project. The committee also notes that the insurance requirements of these agreements were, in some cases, established over two decades ago and the insurance market has seen substantial change in that time. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 30, 2024, on alternative insurance options for the construction and operation of military family housing and unaccompanied housing. At minimum, the study shall address the following:

(1) An assessment of methods to reduce costs and improve efficacy of insurance coverage, to include self-insured retention, government-sponsored insurance programs, combining projects with an acceptable risk profile, captive insurance programs, and other options the Assistant Secretary deems appropriate to consider;

(2) An assessment of whether partner agreements would need to be renegotiated to adjust the insurance requirements of the agreements or if sufficient flexibility exists in the agreements; and

(3) Additional recommendations from the Assistant Secretary to reduce costs and improve efficacy of insurance programs for military housing projects.

Metrics for On-Base Housing

Title 30 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained various reforms of military housing. The committee notes the progress the Department has made but remains concerned about persisting issues that greatly impact the service member and their family's quality of life.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on data collected for on-base housing at domestic military installations. The report should address the key topics of availability of housing for service members who want it, the quality and affordability of housing, and investments for modernization or new construction. Specifically, the report should include:

(1) how the military departments use data to inform on-base housing decisions;

(2) what data the military departments are currently collecting on the key topics;

(3) how the military departments are using this data to inform their on-base housing decisions; and

(4) a roll-up of on-hand data currently being used.

Naval Air Station Key West Family Housing

Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West possesses significant acres of land designated for the purpose of building homes. Much of this land remains

undeveloped and many service members and civilians who work at NAS Key West are forced to purchase or rent expensive homes outside NAS Key West. The committee emphasizes the importance of the Department of Navy to develop property on NAS Key West for its intended use of family housing. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023, on the current status of, and planning for, developing additional land for family housing on NAS Key West.

Naval Air Station Lemoore Assessment

The committee recognizes the significance of Naval Air Station Lemoore and its invaluable mission as the Navy's largest master jet base. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on base operations at Naval Air Station Lemoore. The briefing shall address:

(1) the installation's successes and opportunities to enhance the installation's mission;

(2) the date of the most recently completed installation masterplan and housing requirements and market analysis reports;

(3) the condition of utility infrastructure, water security planning, encroachment issues, housing, and transportation; and

(4) any other challenges anticipated over the next 5 years.

Naval Innovation Center at the Naval Postgraduate School

The committee recognizes the importance of innovation in maintaining a technological advantage to keep up with pacing challenges outlined in the National Defense Strategy. In order to maintain technological superiority, the committee notes the Navy's plan to create a Naval Innovation Center within the Naval Postgraduate School. The committee further notes that the Center will be located within a physical facility that is designed to include a modeling and simulation immersion center, rapid prototyping lab, wargaming center, and other technologies to enable collaboration between the Navy, Marine Corps, and private industry across the globe.

The committee was encouraged by the Secretary of the Navy's support for the creation of the Naval Postgraduate School Innovation Center. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2024, regarding the Naval Innovation Center. The briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) infrastructure requirements and current planning for Naval Innovation Center facilities;

(2) the Naval Innovation Center's plan to incorporate the Department of Defense's objectives, as outlined in the 2022 National Defense Strategy, and professional military education modernization, as outlined in the Joint Chiefs of

Staff's May 2020 report, "Developing Today's Joint Officers for Tomorrow's Ways of War: The Joint Chiefs of Staff Vision and Guidance for Professional Military Education and Talent Management";

(3) design and testing for joint all-domain command and control activities;

(4) academic criterion to address new and emerging problem sets of immediate relevance to the Department of Defense;

(5) Department of Defense objectives in rapid innovation and fielding new technologies, including supporting the U.S. Navy's investments in research and development; and

(6) a plan to enable multidisciplinary teams of military professionals, commercial partners, and academia to problem-solve in immersive environments.

Physical Security at Defense Health Agency Facilities

The committee is aware that the Defense Health Agency is responsible for the management of 450 medical facilities across the Department of Defense. The committee notes that in 2020, the Department of Defense Inspector General released an "Audit of Physical Security Controls at Department of Defense Medical Treatment Facilities" in which the Inspector General investigators found a number of security weaknesses across military hospitals and clinics that may leave the facilities vulnerable to criminal activities, including theft, damage, and terrorism. The committee is particularly concerned that the audit cited several instances where unauthorized personnel could enter facilities through unsecured doors and gain access to equipment, pharmaceuticals, and patient information. In addition, the committee notes fuel storage tanks and hospital generators were also often improperly secured increasing the risk of damage due to vandalism or terrorism and potentially leading to loss of life. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2024, on its implementation of the Department of Defense Inspector General's recommendations and plans for updating security at military medical facilities, including the feasibility, cost, and benefits of deploying technologies for access control.

Report on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake Infrastructure

The committee appreciates the report to Congress titled Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake Modernization dated June 2022 as required by the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117-118). Because of the important issues addressed, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit an updated report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024. This report shall include the following related to NAWS China Lake:

(1) an estimated construction timeline on the earthquake recovery effort and the estimated cost to complete this effort;

(2) date of completion of the most recent installation master plan and housing requirements and market analysis for NAWS China Lake;

(2) information on water security planning;

(3) information on the condition of utility infrastructure;

(4) information on the condition of the roadways;

(5) a description of other challenges facing the installation and Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD) in the next 5 years; and

(6) the current and future use of the Cuddeback Range, as well as any barriers to usage, for both the installation and NAWCWD.

For the elements listed above, the Secretary of the Navy should address how the Navy is resolving these issues.

Report on Progressive Design-Build Model for Military Construction

The committee appreciates the Army Corps of Engineers' recent review of reforms to military construction that could accelerate project delivery and reduce cost. The committee is disappointed that the Progressive Design-Build model was not reviewed as part of that process. The committee notes that this contracting model has been used successfully by other federal and state agencies. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2024 on the potential for using the Progressive-Design Build contract method for military construction.

Report on the Determination of Pore and Subterranean Rights Below Department of Defense Installations

The committee understands there has been an increased interest in the pore space and relevant subterranean rights below Department of Defense installations for purposes of carrying out various projects, including the storage of carbon. The committee further understands that the current ownership of such pore space and the determination of subterranean rights can, at times, be convoluted.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2023 on the Department of Defense's methodology for granting access to pore space and other subterranean rights below the Department's installations. Further, the Report should indicate the Department's methodology to determine ownership of such pore space today, and whether or not the Department believes there is a need for further legislative action to clarify ownership, in order to facilitate potential pore space projects under DOD installations in the future.

Report on Western Range Interoperability

The committee is aware of the need for expanded test areas for hypersonic, autonomous systems, and new aerospace developments that require access to

restricted air, land, and sea space. The need to expand ranges for seamless interoperability is paramount to address the complexity of weapon systems. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024. The briefing shall address:

(1) a plan to maximize existing western ranges, including steps needed to improve the existing western ranges;

(2) a plan to address the western range interoperability, including current challenges and gaps; and

(3) estimated cost and schedule for execution of the plan.

Safety in Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee is concerned about potential shortfalls in physical security at Department of Defense Education Activity schools. The committee is aware that the vast majority of schools located on bases do not have security guards and lack proven, existing technologies that can provide additional security to these schools in an unobtrusive manner. The committee encourages the Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity to examine ways to increase safety at its schools through the deployment of proven technologies, including upgrades to security cameras and panic buttons that are directly linked to installation law enforcement. The committee also encourages the Director to improve communications capabilities to allow for interoperability of school officials, installation law enforcement, and law enforcement outside of the gates.

Study on Limiting Light Pollution at US Military Facilities and Installations

The Committee commends the Department of Defense on its efforts to make facilities resilient, mitigate impacts on local communities, and remain a steward of over half a million facilities and 27 million acres of land, in urban, suburban, and rural areas, that often abut homes, community spaces, and protected natural landscapes. The Committee remarks that under the Department of Defense's Natural Resources Conservation Program, promulgated under Instruction 4715.3, that the Department, "…sustain the long-term ecological integrity of the resource base and ecosystem services it provides." The Committee notes that research points to yearly increases in light pollution, mostly from large buildings, streets, roads, airports, parking lots, homes, and industrial facilities, all types of infrastructure under the Department's charge, which affect human health, the local environment, and unneeded financial costs. The Committee notes that this makes the Department a crucial entity in limiting light pollution and good resource to see how light pollution mitigation policies might be executed at a large scale amongst the Department's diverse landscapes and infrastructure.

Therefore, the House Committee on Armed Services directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, to provide a report to the

House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services, not later than 1 December 2024, on the Department's sources of light pollution, analyzed health or environmental impacts, and potential use of new technology or methods to mitigate excessive light pollution. The report shall include at least:

(1) an assessment of the Department's levels of light pollution at geographically disparate Department infrastructure across its property holdings, in particular singular high-emission entities, enterprise-wide recurring causes of light pollution, and trends across Department infrastructure;

(2) an assessment of potential recommendations for limiting light pollution, particularly those that decrease unneeded skyward light pollution, have significant short- and long-term cost savings, or affect human health;

(3) an assessment of how any light mitigation actions would affect security and safety;

(4) an assessment of the methods, technologies, or regulatory changes that could mitigate light pollution at the Department's infrastructure;

(5) an assessment of the physical and monetary cost and benefits to execute a Department-wide light pollution mitigation plan;

(6) a discussion of how local and state regulations impact lighting at various Department infrastructure; and

(7) a review of any current best practices or light pollution mitigation activities currently employed across the Department enterprise.

Utilization of Existing Authorities for Construction and Maintenance of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Facilities

The committee remains concerned about the poor condition of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDTE) facilities and the status of efforts to modernize these facilities across the military departments. These facilities and laboratories are necessary to develop the platforms and technologies for the future and continued deterioration of their material condition will jeopardize military capabilities. To help address modernization and repair of RDTE facilities, section 2803 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) made permanent the authority to use RDTE funds for facility repair and for construction projects that modernize laboratory facilities.

The committee notes that in addition to making this authority permanent, section 2805 of Public Law 117-263 provided a novel military construction authority modeled after the Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program by which military departments may nominate RDTE infrastructure projects critical to innovation across the Department of Defense for inclusion in the defense wide military construction budget request. The committee is interested in how the Department of Defense and military departments are using these authorities and others to address RDTE infrastructure repair and modernization needs and the modernization of these facilities through new military construction.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2024, on their military department's plans to utilize these authorities and others to address pressing RDTE facility repair and modernization. The briefings shall include information on funds obligated and prioritization of projects and any guidance that has been provided for the nomination of projects under section 2805.

Visitor Identify Verification Technology

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Defense Human Resources Activity, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than February 1, 2024, on the usage of biometrics at installations for the purposes of visitor identity verification. Such briefing should include an evaluation of the effectiveness of current usage of biometrics and the desirability of, potential timeline for, and costs associated with expanding such usage to additional installations.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Section 2801—Modifications to Defense Community Infrastructure Program

This section would eliminate the sunset clause for the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.

Section 2802—Modification to Authority for Unspecified Minor Construction

This section would increase the unspecified minor military construction authority limit from $6,000,0000 to $9,000,000, and for projects with high area construction costs the authority limit is increased from $10,000,000 to $14,000,000. This section would also add demolition projects to the definition of an unspecified minor military construction project.

Section 2803—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Defense Laboratory Modernization Program

This section would make research, development, test, and evaluation facilities involved in the development, production, and sustainment of combat capabilities eligible for the Defense Laboratory Modernization Program.

Section 2804—Expansion of Maximum Amount of Funds Available for Certain Defense Laboratory Improvement Projects

This section would increase the maximum amount of funds available for Defense Laboratory Improvement Program projects to $200 million.

Section 2805—Prioritization of Certain Military Construction Projects to Improve Infrastructure at Certain Facilities Determined to be Critical to National Security

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to prioritize projects when considering military resilience projects under section 2815 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 2806—Expansion of Amount of Certain Funds Secretary Concerned May Obligate Annually for Military Installation Resilience Projects

This section would amend section 2815 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the maximum annual amount the Secretary of Defense can spend on military installation resilience projects to $200 million.

Section 2807—Certification of Consideration of Certain Methods of Construction for Military Construction Projects; Annual Report

This section would require a covered official to certify that they have considered all relevant construction methods and materials in the Unified Facilities Criteria before advancement of a construction project beyond the design phase. This section would also require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on any processes developed to comply with the certification requirement.

Section 2808—Authority for Certain Construction Projects in Friendly Foreign Countries

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to use operations and maintenance funds for planning and design as well as construction of projects necessary to support U.S. military requirements related to strategic laydown opportunities at an air port of debarkation, sea port of debarkation, or rail or other logistics support location.

Section 2809—Reporting Requirements and Congressional Notification for Certain Military Construction Projects

This section would clarify reporting requirements and require notifications to Members of Congress on certain military construction projects in their district.

SUBTITLE B—MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 2821—Authority to Operate Certain Transient Housing of the Department of Defense Transferred to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment

This section would transfer the jurisdiction for the administration of military transient lodging to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment.

Section 2822—Department of Defense Military Housing Readiness Council

This section would establish the Department of Defense Military Housing Readiness Council to review and make recommendations to the Department of Defense regarding policies for privatized military housing.

Section 2823—Inclusion of Information Relating to Compliance with Military Housing Privatization Initiative Tenant Bill of Rights in Certain Notifications Submitted to Congress

This section would amend section 2878(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, by adding an assessment by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment of the extent to which the lessor complied with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative Tenant Bill of Rights.

Section 2824—Establishing Additional Requirements for a Military Housing Complaint Database

This section would require the Department of Defense to modify tools that allow service members and their families to identify housing-related complaints.

Section 2825—Modification of Authority to Grant Certain Waivers Relating to Configuration and Privacy Standards for Military Unaccompanied Housing; Limitations on Availability of Certain Funds

This section would mandate the Secretary of each service approve any waivers for on-base housing that does not meet that service's minimum standards. It also mandates a quarterly report to Congress on progress being made to rectify cases where waivers were used.

Section 2826—Revision of Certain Minimum Standards Relating to Health, Safety, and Condition for Military Unaccompanied Housing; Termination of Authority to Grant Certain Waivers

This section would require the Department of Defense to develop health and safety standards for barracks, including standards on fire and electrical safety. It also prevents waivers on certain safety standards.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2831—Improvements Relating to Access to Military Installations in United States

This section would standardize base installation access across the Department of Defense.

Section 2832—Real Property Usage in the National Capital Region

This section would require the Department of Defense to report usage data for all real property assets within the National Capital Region.

Section 2833—Revision Unified Facilities Criteria on Use of Life Safety Accessibility Hardware for Covered Doors

This section would require the Department of Defense to include life safety accessibility hardware in the construction, renovation, replacement, or other retrofit of sensitive compartmented information facilities.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2841—Extension of Sunset for Land Conveyance, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, California

This section would extend the timeline for the conveyance of the Sharpe Army Depot in Lathrop, California.

Section 2842—Land Conveyance, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

This section would provide the Secretary of the Air Force with authority to convey approximately 80 acres located adjacent to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, for the purpose of independent-living and assisted-living apartments for veterans.

Section 2843—Land Acquisition, Westmoreland State Park, Virginia

This section would authorize the Department of the Navy to purchase or lease, from the Commonwealth of Virginia, land at Westmoreland State Park for national security purposes.

SUBTITLE E—PILOT PROGRAMS AND REPORTS

Section 2851—Clarification on Amounts Available for Projects under Certain Pilot Program Relating to Testing Facilities at Installations of the Department of the Air Force

This section would clarify language in the pilot program created under section 2862 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to allow facilities covered by the pilot program to use funds allocated to Facility, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization as well as user fees collected from customers.

Section 2852—Pilot Program to Provide Air Purification Technology in Military Housing

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to provide air purification technology in privatized military housing.

Section 2853—Quarterly Briefings on Military Construction Related to the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Weapon System Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide quarterly briefings on the contracts for construction projects related to the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile weapon system program.

Section 2854—Plan for Use of Excess Border Wall Construction Materials

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a proposal to utilize, transfer, or donate unused border wall materials to States on the southern border.

Section 2871—Joint Housing Requirements and Market Analysis for Military Installations in Hawaii

This section requires the Department of Defense to conduct a joint housing requirement and market analysis in Hawaii and report on Department impacts on Hawaii's affordable housing supply and private rental market.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2861—Expansion of Certain Exemption Relating to Funding Requirement for Certain Defense Community Infrastructure Projects

This section would make insular territories eligible for a reduced cost sharing community funding requirement under the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.

Section 2862—Development and Operation of Marine Corps Heritage Center and National Museum of the Marine Corps

This section would codify authority to provide for the development and operation of the Marine Corps Heritage Center and National Museum of the Marine Corps at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

Section 2863—Prohibition on Joint Use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with Civil Aviation

This section would permanently prohibit the joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with civil aviation.

Section 2864—National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force

This section would designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force located in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force of the United States.

Section 2865—Recognition of Memorial, Memorial Garden, and K9 Memorial of the National Navy UDT-SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as a National Memorial, Memorial Garden, and K9 Memorial, Respectively, of Navy SEALs and Their Predecessors

This section would recognize the U.S. Navy SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida as a national memorial.

Section 2866—Limitation on Availability of Certain Funds Relating to the Location of the Headquarters for United States Space Command

This section would limit the use of funds to construct or modify facilities for temporary or permanent use by United States Space Command for headquarter operations until the Secretary of the Air Force delivers a report on the selection of a permanent location to the congressional defense committees. The section would also limit the availability of funds made available to the Secretary of the Air Force for travel expenditures until delivery of the report.

Section 2867—Limitation on Use of Funds for Closure of Combat Readiness Training Centers

This section would restrict the use of funds for the closure of Department of the Air Force Combat Readiness Training Centers.

Section 2868—Limitation on Availability of Certain Funds until Submission of Certain Report on Military Housing

This section would restrict the use of authorized funds for certain Department of Defense officials until the report on military housing required under

section 3041 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) is submitted.

Section 2869—Guidance on Encroachment That Impacts Covered Sites

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to develop and implement guidance on identifying, mitigating, and reporting potentially harmful encroachment on military installations.

Section 2870—Continuing Education Curriculum on the Use of Innovative Products for Military Construction Projects

This section would require the establishment of a continuing education curriculum for contracting officers and program managers at Navy Facilities Command and the Army Corps of Engineers responsible for managing military construction and planning and design projects.

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

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Comptroller General Study on National Nuclear Security Administration Management and Operation Contracting Process

The committee reiterates concern expressed in the the joint explanatory material accompanying the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Committee Print No. 2) relating to the National Nuclear Security Administration contracting process for management and operations contracts.

The committee remains concerned about the impact that uncertainty and unpredictability in the contracting process could have on mission delivery, as well as workforce recruitment and retention. The committee notes the Comptroller General's ongoing review of National Nuclear Security Administration's contracting process and encourages the National Nuclear Security Administration and Government Accountability Office to continue to closely cooperate to ensure a thorough and substantive review. Additionally, the committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2023, on the preliminary results of the study.

Department of Energy Insider Threat Program

The committee notes that Comptroller General's findings that the Department of Energy has not fully implemented required measures for its Insider Threat Program. The committee is concerned about the Department's progress in attaining a fully operational Insider Threat Program, and directs the Secretary of Energy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, not later than December 1, 2023, on the status of implementing the required measures for its Insider Threat Program. The report shall include a plan to fully implement the program in accordance with Department of Energy order 470.5 and adopt recommendations from relevant independent reviews, including identification of resource needs, and creation of tracking and reporting mechanisms necessary to verify implementation.

Development of Expanded X-ray Nuclear Weapons Effects Testing Using an Advanced KrF Laser

The Committee recognizes the important efforts that the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) are making to maintain the safety, security, and effectiveness of the nation's nuclear stockpile with science-based methods. The importance of X-ray nuclear weapons effects testing due to modernization programs for the nuclear stockpile, the increasing reliance on advanced sensors whose vulnerability to x-rays is a recognized concern, and the growing nuclear threats from China, Russia, and rogue nations. The Committee is concerned that shortfalls remain in x-ray testing and certification that even modern high-performance computing on three-dimensional modeling systems cannot close. To address this gap, and based on advances in low-cost, ultra-high-energy KrF laser technology, the Committee directs the Administrator of NNSA to provide a briefing no later than December 1, 2023 on plans to close this gap and how ultra high-energy KrF laser technology could be used for modeling, mission, analysis and target design to support large scale x-ray effects testing.

High Explosives and Energetics Modernization

The committee notes that High Explosives and Energetics Modernization program is a critical element of the nuclear security enterprise, but most of the facilities in the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) High Explosive (HE) enterprise are over seventy years old and face infrastructure, safety, and security limitations. The committee is concerned that the President's budget request for fiscal year 2024 proposed to delay major construction projects in this program, including the High Explosives Synthesis, Formulation, and Production project at the Pantex Plant. While the committee understands NNSA's desire to prioritize its construction efforts, it is concerned about NNSA's ability to meet the substantial demand for energetics associated with future modernization activities. Accordingly, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on

a 10-year strategic plan for sustaining, upgrading, and replacing current facilities in the HE enterprise. The plan shall include: (1) an assessment of the current HE enterprise, including the risk associated with aging facilities and equipment; (2) a description of current HE production and testing gaps; (3) a description of the enduring requirement for HE materials and anticipated future demand; and (4) the resources required to recapitalize HE facilities to meet mission needs over the next 10 years.

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant – Cleanup Support Facility

The Committee understands that the maintenance expenses at the Cold War Era C-100 program support facility at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) have become unsustainable and a new facility is desperately needed. This new facility will be needed to support current and future cleanup efforts at the site, which are estimated to take in excess of four decades. To better understand options that exist to replace the PGDP support facility, the Committee directs the Secretary of Energy provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2024 that includes an analysis of possible alternatives replace the facility . The report shall examine all possible solutions, including private financing to replace the antiquated C-100 support facility and include a cost-benefit analysis of each option as well as detailed requirements for each option including land use and conveyance.

Plutonium Pit Re-use for the W-93 Warhead

The committee notes continued delays to plutonium pit production facilities at Los Alamos National Laboratory and Savannah River, and the inability of the National Nuclear Security Administration to meet statutory deadlines established for pit production capacity by 2030. Given these delays and current plans to meet new nuclear weapon platform deliveries, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives no later than February 1, 2024 on the potential of plutonium pit re-use for the W-93 warhead to meet delivery timelines for the U.S. Navy's Trident D5 program. Further, the briefing shall include details regarding any potential changes to total pit requirements currently planned for given any pit re-use in the W-93 warhead.

Report on the Status of the Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration does not have a plan to complete the Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System (ARIES), for which activities are currently being executed as a pilot program at Los Alamos National Lab in the same facility where plutonium pit production is underway. This capability is needed to dilute and dispose of the about 43.8 metric tons (MT) of surplus plutonium that is in storage today. Therefore, the

committee directs the Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation to provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing no later than March 1, 2024 detailing the current status of the ARIES pit disassembly and processing project, including information added to and decisions taken on the program's 2022 Analysis of Alternatives, timing of future decisions about the program, and projected cost and schedule of the selected alternative or most likely alternatives.

Security Enhancements at National Nuclear Security Administration Sites

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) maintains the United States nuclear weapons stockpile, provides the United States Navy with nuclear propulsion fuel, and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the United States and abroad. The NNSA has sites throughout the United States, and due to the highly sensitive nature of the Agency's mission, physical security of NNSA facilities is paramount.

The committee believes that an increased attention to security of NNSA sites is an important component of the renewed national focus on recapitalization of the United States' nuclear enterprise. The threat environment continues to evolve, and the committee understands that new technologies and systems have emerged, including advancements in unmanned aerial systems, that may enhance the Agency's ability to mitigate threats and harden its facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2024, on physical security measures and protocols at NNSA sites. The briefing shall include:

(1) An overview of the process for assessing physical security and determining both enterprise-wide and site-specific security requirements;

(2) A description of measures in place to evaluate security readiness;

(3) A discussion of the process for updating security postures to account for emerging threats; and

(4) A description process for evaluating new technologies and innovative concepts to enhance physical security.

Technology Readiness Levels

The committee notes that the current effort to modernize the nation's nuclear deterrent requires close coordination between the Department of Defense (DOD) and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) along with a highly synchronized execution of parallel development activities for both delivery systems and warhead variants, such as the Long Range Stand Off weapon and the W80-4 life extension program (LEP).

The committee remains concerned that reliance on technologies proceeding with an insufficient Technology Readiness Level (TRL) can increase program cost

and schedule risk, and understands that the Department of Defense and NNSA utilize different policy guidance related to TRLs in weapons system development.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council to provide a briefing, not later than March 1, 2024, to the House Committee on Armed Services on NNSA's and the Department of Defense's guidance with respect to minimum TRLs at each stage of the acquisition process and incorporation of the Government Accountability Office's recommended best practices.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAM AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 3101—National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would authorize appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2024 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act and authorizes new plant projects.

Section 3102—Defense Environmental Cleanup

This section would authorize appropriations for defense environmental cleanup for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2024 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act and authorizes a new plant project.

Section 3103—Other Defense Activities

This section would authorize appropriations for other defense activities for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2024 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

Section 3104—Nuclear Energy

This section would authorize appropriations for nuclear energy for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2024 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 3112—Extension of Authority on Acceptance of Contributions for Acceleration or Removal or Security of Fissile Materials, Radiological Materials, and Related Equipment at Vulnerable Sites Worldwide

This section would amend section 2569 of title 50, United States Code, to indefinitely extend the Department of Energy's ability to accept external

contributions related to its work to mitigate the threats posed by high-risk, proliferation-attractive fissile materials, radiological materials, and related equipment, technologies, and knowledge.

Section 3113—Cybersecurity Risk Inventory, Assessment, and Mitigation Working Group

This section would establish a working group within the National Nuclear Security Administration related to cybersecurity and require the working group to develop a comprehensive strategy to assess and mitigate certain cybersecurity risks. Additionally, the working group would be required to submit the completed strategy not later than April 1, 2025.

Section 3114—Modification of Minor Construction Threshold for Plant Projects

This section would remove the sunset in section 4701(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (Public Law 107–314; 50 U.S.C. 2741(2)) regarding minor construction threshold for plant projects.

Section 3115—Technical Correction to National Nuclear Security Administration Unfunded Priorities

This section would amend existing law regarding the submission of unfunded priorities of the National Nuclear Security Administration to include projects that mitigate risk.

Section 3116—Criminal Penalties for Interference with the Transport of Special Nuclear Materials, Nuclear Weapons Components, or Restricted Data

This section would make it a Federal crime to knowingly interfere with the transport of atomic weapons and special nuclear material, nuclear weapons components, or Restricted Data in the custody of Nuclear Materials Couriers.

Section 3117—Deadlines for Commencement of Operations of Certain Atomic Energy Replacement Projects

This section would codify the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) plans with respect to constructing new facilities related to high explosives production at the Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, and tritium activities at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina. These new facilities were designed to reduce operational risk associated with continuing to operate legacy facilities, and ensure the necessary capacity is availability to meet future workload and mission requirements. While the fiscal year 2024 budget request proposed temporarily pausing both projects in order to prioritize construction activities elsewhere within the nuclear security enterprise, the committee understands the need for these

facilities has not changed and supports the completion of these construction activities as expeditiously as possible.

Section 3118—Integrated Master Schedule for the Future-Years Nuclear Security Program

This section would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to develop an integrated master schedule related to nuclear warhead development.

Section 3119—Prohibition on Availability of Funds to Reconvert or Retire W76–2 Warheads

This section would prohibit the National Nuclear Security Administration from reconverting or retiring W76–2 warheads. It would provide a waiver if the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, certifies to the congressional defense committees that Russia and China do not possess similar capabilities and that the Department of Defense does not have a valid military requirement for the W76–2 warhead.

Section 3120—Limitation on Use of Funds Pending Submission of Certain National Nuclear Security Administration Reports

This section would limit the availability of funds for the Administrator for Nuclear Security for travel until a briefing required in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (H. Rept. 117–397) and a report required in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117-118) are provided.

Section 3121—Increase in Number of Authorized Contracting, Program Management, Scientific, Engineering, and Technical Positions in National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would increase the authorized number of certain personnel within the National Nuclear Security Administration.

SUBTITLE C—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 3131—Biennial Detailed Report on Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Stewardship, Management, and Responsiveness Plan

This section would modify the requirement for a plan for sustaining the nuclear weapons stockpile.

Section 3132—Plan for Domestic Enrichment Capability to Satisfy Department of Defense Uranium Requirements

This section would direct the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to develop and submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy to establish a uranium enrichment dedicated to satisfying Department of Defense requirements.

Section 3133—Independent Assessment of Plutonium Pit Aging Milestones and Progress

This section would require an independent assessment related to plutonium aging.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3201—Authorization

This section would authorize $47.2 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $13,010,000 for fiscal year 2024 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Section 3501—Authorization of Appropriations for Maritime Administration

This section would authorize funds for the Maritime Administration.

SUBTITLE B—MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 3511—Port Infrastructure Development Program Eligible Projects

This section would amend the types of projects eligible for certain grants under the Port Infrastructure Development Program.

Section 3512—Assistance for Small Inland River and Coastal Ports and Terminals

This section would clarify the criteria for determining the eligibility of small inland river and coastal ports for assistance under the Port Infrastructure Development Program.

Section 3513—Eligibility of Shore Power Projects under Port Infrastructure Development Program

This section would define additional projects that would be eligible to receive grants under the Port Infrastructure Development Program.

Section 3514—Codification of Existing Language; Technical Amendments

This section would codify language from previous National Defense Authorization Acts related to the Port Infrastructure Development Program and Maritime Administration navigation and inspection laws. This section would also make technical amendments to the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 and other sections of title 46, United States Code.

Section 3515—Update to Categorical Exclusions Used by Maritime Administration in Reviewing Environmental Impacts of Transportation Projects

This section would require the Secretary of Transportation to survey the Maritime Administration on the use of categorical exclusions in the review of transportation projects since 2013 and publish the results of that survey in the Federal Register along with any new categorical exclusions relevant to maritime projects or projects sponsored by the Maritime Administration. This section would also require the Secretary of Transportation to begin a rulemaking process for the new categorical exclusions identified as well as develop a process for considering new categorical exclusions in the future.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS

Section 3521—Report on Administration of Programs

This section would amend chapter 553 of title 46, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Maritime Administration to report annually to Congress on the compliance of all federal agencies with cargo preference laws.

Section 3522—Report on Availability of Used Sealift Vessels

This section would require the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to submit a report on the expected availability of used commercial sealift vessels over the next 5 years.

Section 3523—Report on Port Preferences for US-Flag Vessels

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to submit a report to Congress on any preference afforded by port authorities and marine terminal operators to certain vessels documented under the laws of the United States.

Section 3524—Reports to Congress

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the implementation of changes made to section 2631 of title 10, United States Code, by section 1024 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3531—Cargoes Procured, Furnished, or Financed by the United States Government

This section would amend section 55305 of title 46, United States Code, to designate the Maritime Administration as the authority to determine non-availability of qualified United States flag capacity at a fair and reasonable rate for commercial vessels to support a waiver of requirements under section 55305 or section 55314 of title 46, United States Code. The section would also set the duration of any such waivers and require congressional notifications for waivers issued.

Section 3532—Recapitalization of National Defense Reserve Fleet

This section would amend section 3546 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) and provide limitations on certain Navy expenditures until a report is submitted containing a detailed description of the acquisition strategy for a domestic new build sealift program.

Section 3533—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Submission of Reports on Merchant Marine Academy

This section would prohibit appropriated funds from being used for travel expenses of the Office of the Maritime Administrator until the Secretary of

Transportation submits the reports required by section 3515(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Section 3534—Maritime Workforce Working Group

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to convene a working group to examine and assess the size of the pool of credentialed mariners necessary to support the United States flag fleet.

Section 3535—Consideration of Life-Cycle Cost Estimates for Acquisition and Procurement of Vessels

This section would require the Secretary of Transportation to consider the life-cycle cost estimates of new National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels during design and evaluation.

Section 3536—Source Restrictions on Auxiliary Ship Components

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to finalize the rule from the Federal Register on September 29, 2020, titled “Source Restrictions on Auxiliary Ship Components."

Section 3537—Authorization of Appropriations for National Maritime Strategy

This section would authorize $2.0 million for the Maritime Administration to implement the development of a national maritime strategy, as required by section 3542 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Section 4001—Authorization of Amounts in Funding Tables

This section would provide for the allocation of funds among programs, projects, and activities in accordance with the tables in division D of this Act, subject to reprogramming guidance in accordance with established procedures.

Consistent with the previously expressed views of the committee, this section would also require that a decision by an agency head to commit, obligate, or expend funds to a specific entity on the basis of such funding tables be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of section 2304(k) and section 2374 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable provisions of law.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations			
Title I—Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	3,012,440	275,000	3,287,440
Missile Procurement, Army	4,962,017	–10,500	4,951,517
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,765,521	620,500	4,386,021
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,967,578	–16,190	2,951,388
Other Procurement, Army	8,672,979	55,051	8,728,030
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	17,336,760	72,890	17,409,650
Weapons Procurement, Navy	6,876,385	147,892	7,024,277
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	1,293,273	75,000	1,368,273
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	32,848,950	–560,334	32,288,616
Other Procurement, Navy	14,535,257	–101,666	14,433,591
Procurement, Marine Corps	3,979,212	–3,900	3,975,312
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	20,315,204	397,320	20,712,524
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,530,446		5,530,446
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	703,158		703,158
Other Procurement, Air Force	30,417,892	314,009	30,731,901
Procurement, Space Force	4,714,294	–962,100	3,752,194
Procurement, Defense-Wide	6,056,975	175,439	6,232,414
National Guard & Reserve Equipment		100,000	100,000
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	**167,988,341**	**578,411**	**168,566,752**
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	15,775,381	74,541	15,849,922
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	26,922,225	–921,632	26,000,593
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	46,565,356	–59,107	46,506,249
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Space Force	19,199,340	352,109	19,551,449
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	36,185,834	787,116	36,972,950
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	331,489		331,489
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	**144,979,625**	**233,027**	**145,212,652**
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	59,554,553	21,635	59,576,188
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,630,948		3,630,948
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	8,683,104	4,000	8,687,104
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	397,950		397,950
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	72,244,533	245,524	72,490,057
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	10,281,913	27,224	10,309,137
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,380,810		1,380,810
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	329,395		329,395

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	62,750,095	–704,003	62,046,092
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	5,017,468	16,073	5,033,541
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	4,116,256		4,116,256
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	7,253,694	–19,500	7,234,194
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	52,767,563	–476,187	52,291,376
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	16,620		16,620
DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	54,977		54,977
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	114,900		114,900
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	350,999	–15,000	335,999
Environmental Restoration, Army	198,760		198,760
Environmental Restoration, Navy	335,240		335,240
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	349,744		349,744
Environmental Restoration, Defense	8,965		8,965
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	232,806		232,806
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	**290,071,293**	**–900,234**	**289,171,059**
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	168,320,510	–242,200	168,078,310
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	10,553,456		10,553,456
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	**178,873,966**	**–242,200**	**178,631,766**
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund	7,629		7,629
Working Capital Fund, Army	29,213		29,213
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	83,587		83,587
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	114,667		114,667
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,447,612		1,447,612
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	1,091,844		1,091,844
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	886,426	42,500	928,926
Office of the Inspector General	525,365		525,365
Defense Health Program	38,413,960	–185,500	38,228,460
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	**42,600,303**	**–143,000**	**42,457,303**
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations	**824,513,528**	**–473,996**	**824,039,532**
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	1,470,555	332,610	1,803,165
Navy	6,022,187	–678,673	5,343,514
Air Force	2,605,314	440,000	3,045,314
Defense-Wide	2,984,682	–59,535	2,925,147
NATO Security Investment Program	293,434		293,434
Army National Guard	340,186	250,756	590,942
Army Reserve	107,076	118,000	225,076
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	51,291	15,000	66,291
Air National Guard	178,722	152,342	331,064
Air Force Reserve	291,572	52,500	344,072
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	496		496

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Subtotal, Military Construction	**14,345,515**	**623,000**	**14,968,515**
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	304,895		304,895
Operation & Maintenance, Army	385,485		385,485
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	277,142		277,142
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	363,854		363,854
Construction, Air Force	237,097	27,000	264,097
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	314,386		314,386
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	50,785		50,785
Improvement Fund	6,611		6,611
Subtotal, Family Housing	**1,940,255**	**27,000**	**1,967,255**
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	150,640	50,000	200,640
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	108,818	50,000	158,818
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	123,990	50,000	173,990
Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide	5,726		5,726
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	**389,174**	**150,000**	**539,174**
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authorizations	**16,674,944**	**800,000**	**17,474,944**
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	**841,188,472**	**326,004**	**841,514,476**
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	177,733	–17,733	160,000
Weapons Activities	18,832,947	119,729	18,952,676
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,508,959	–81,000	2,427,959
Naval Reactors	1,964,100	–15,000	1,949,100
Federal Salaries and Expenses	538,994		538,994
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,500,587	–392,000	7,108,587
Other Defense Activities	1,075,197		1,075,197
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	**32,598,517**	**–386,004**	**32,212,513**
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	47,230		47,230
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	**47,230**	**0**	**47,230**
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**32,645,747**	**–386,004**	**32,259,743**
Function 054, Defense-Related Activities			
Other Agency Authorizations			
Maritime Security Program	318,000		318,000

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Tanker Security Program (previously authorized)	60,000	60,000	120,000
Subtotal, Other Agency Authorizations	**378,000**	**60,000**	**438,000**
Subtotal, 054, Defense-Related Activities	**378,000**	**60,000**	**438,000**
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations	**33,023,747**	**–326,004**	**32,697,743**
Total, National Defense	**874,212,219**	**0**	**874,212,219**
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	**692,224**	**117,286**	**809,510**
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 700)	77,000		77,000
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	13,010		13,010
Title XXXV—Maritime Administration (Function 400)	602,214	117,286	719,500
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADD)			
Title X—General Transfer Authority	[8,000,000]	[–2,000,000]	[6,000,000]
MEMORANDUM: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	968,605		968,605

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	**841,188,472**	**326,004**	**841,514,476**
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	**32,645,747**	**–386,004**	**32,259,743**
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	**378,000**	**60,000**	**438,000**
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	**874,212,219**		**874,212,219**
Scoring adjustments			
Transfers to non-Defense budget functions (051)	–187,000		–187,000
Defense Production Act, Negative subsidies (051)	–9,000		–9,000
Subtotal, Scoring Adjustments	**–196,000**		**–196,000**
National Defense Discretionary Programs not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee or Do Not Require Additional Authorization (CBO Estimates)			
Defense Production Act Purchases	968,605		968,605
Indefinite Account: Disposal of DOD Real Property	7,000		7,000
Indefinite Account: Lease of DOD Real Property	32,000		32,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**1,007,605**		**1,007,605**
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	200,000		200,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**200,000**		**200,000**
Other Discretionary Programs	11,125,000		11,125,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**11,125,000**		**11,125,000**
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	**12,136,605**		**12,136,605**
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	842,000,077	326,004	842,326,081
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	32,845,747	–386,004	32,459,743
Defense-Related Activities (054)	11,503,000	60,000	11,563,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	**886,348,824**		**886,348,824**
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Baseline)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	19,704,000		19,704,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	2,104,000		2,104,000
TID for CHIPS Act (Defense)	400,000		400,000
Offsetting receipts	–2,001,000		–2,001,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**20,207,000**		**20,207,000**
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs and other	2,339,000		2,339,000
DOE Defense environmental cleanup and Weapons activities	37,000		37,000
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support	56,000		56,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**2,432,000**		**2,432,000**
Payment to CIA retirement fund	514,000		514,000
Radiation exposure compensation	26,000		26,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**540,000**		**540,000**

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	**23,179,000**		**23,179,000**
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	862,207,077	326,004	862,533,081
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	35,277,747	–386,004	34,891,743
Defense-Related Activities (054)	12,043,000	60,000	12,103,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	**909,527,824**		**909,527,824**

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	FIXED WING						
003	FUTURE UAS FAMILY		53,453				53,453
005	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS		20,769				20,769
	ROTARY						
006	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	42	718,578			42	718,578
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN AP		110,360				110,360
008	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	24	668,258			24	668,258
009	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) AP		92,494				92,494
010	UH–60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS	26	153,196			26	153,196
011	CH–47 HELICOPTER	6	202,487	4	177,500	10	379,987
	Four Additional Aircraft			[4]	[177,500]		
012	CH–47 HELICOPTER AP		18,936		22,500		41,436
	CH–47F Block II—Adv Procurement				[22,500]		
012A	UH–72B LAKOTA HELICOPTER			2	20,000	2	20,000
	Two aircraft			[2]	[20,000]		
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
013	MQ–1 PAYLOAD		13,650				13,650
014	GRAY EAGLE MODS2		14,959		25,000		39,959
	Program increase				[25,000]		

016	AH–64 MODS	113,127						113,127	
017	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	20,689						20,689	
022	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	35,879		30,000				65,879	
	Black Hawk Mods—60kVA Generators			[15,000]					
	Litter Basket Stabilization Systems			[15,000]					
023	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	32,418						32,418	
024	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	74,912						74,912	
025	DEGRADED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT	16,838						16,838	
026	AVIATION ASSURED PNT	67,383						67,383	
027	GATM ROLLUP	8,924						8,924	
029	UAS MODS	2,258						2,258	
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS								
030	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	161,731						161,731	
031	SURVIVABILITY CM	6,526						6,526	
032	CMWS	72,041						72,041	
033	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	261,384	125			125		261,384	
	OTHER SUPPORT								
034	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	25,752						25,752	
035	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	22,097						22,097	
036	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	21,216						21,216	
037	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,125						2,125	
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**3,012,440**	**223**	**275,000**	**6**	**229**		**3,287,440**	
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY								
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM								
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN	6,625						6,625	
003	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	400,697	22	–10,500		22		390,197	
	Excess fielding growth			[–10,500]					
004	MSE MISSILE	1,212,832	230			230		1,212,832	
006	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	384,071	110			110		384,071	
007	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2–I	313,189						313,189	
008	MID-RANGE CAPABILITY (MRC)	169,519						169,519	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
009	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY		21,976				21,976
010	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM)	901	303,409			901	303,409
012	LONG-RANGE HYPERSONIC WEAPON		156,821				156,821
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS						
013	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	541	199,509			541	199,509
014	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	850	120,475			850	120,475
015	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	5,016	886,367			5,016	886,367
016	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)		55,913				55,913
017	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	366	10,334			366	10,334
018	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS	28	179,230			28	179,230
019	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM		7,307				7,307
	MODIFICATIONS						
021	PATRIOT MODS		212,247				212,247
022	STINGER MODS		36,484				36,484
023	AVENGER MODS		22,274				22,274
025	MLRS MODS		168,198				168,198
026	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		76,266				76,266
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
027	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		6,573				6,573
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
028	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		11,701				11,701
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**8,064**	**4,962,017**		**–10,500**	**8,064**	**4,951,517**
	PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						

001	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	91	554,777		–2,500	91	552,277
	Program decrease				[–2,500]		
003	MOBILE PROTECTED FIREPOWER	33	394,635		–8,400	33	386,235
	Excessive growth—systems technical support				[–8,400]		
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
004	STRYKER UPGRADE	85	614,282	20	142,400	105	756,682
	Excessive growth—fleet modifications				[–4,600]		
	Program increase			[20]	[147,000]		
005	BRADLEY FIRE SUPPORT TEAM (BFIST) VEHICLE	128	5,232			128	5,232
006	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		158,274		94,500		252,774
	Program increase				[94,500]		
007	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		90,986				90,986
008	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	24	469,152	6	110,000	30	579,152
	Program increase			[6]	[110,000]		
009	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 HERCULES)		41,058				41,058
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	24	159,804			24	159,804
013	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	34	697,883	13	276,500	47	974,383
	Abrams Upgrade Predictive Maintenance (PPMX)				[10,000]		
	Program increase			[13]	[266,500]		
014	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM AP		102,440				102,440
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
016	PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON (ROLL)	100	510			100	510
017	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)		425				425
019	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL		3,420				3,420
020	MORTAR SYSTEMS		8,013				8,013
021	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS		3,174				3,174
022	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		14,143				14,143
023	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE		5,248				5,248
024	CARBINE		571				571
025	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON		292,850				292,850
026	HANDGUN		32				32
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
028	M777 MODS		18,920				18,920
029	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS				8,000		8,000
	M4 Carbine Mods for Upper Receivers				[8,000]		
031	M119 MODIFICATIONS		13,097				13,097
032	MORTAR MODIFICATION		423				423
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
033	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		1,148				1,148
034	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		115,024				115,024
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY	**519**	**3,765,521**	**39**	**620,500**	**558**	**4,386,021**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		90,853		15,700		106,553
	Program increase				[15,700]		
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		65,370		35,900		101,270
	Program increase				[35,900]		
003	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION		191,244				191,244
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		6,597		3,600		10,197
	Program increase				[3,600]		
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		41,534		31,760		73,294
	Program increase				[31,760]		
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		7,925				7,925
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		38,760				38,760
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		107,805				107,805
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		148,970				148,970

010	CTG, 50MM, ALL TYPES	28,000	28,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
011	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	35,160	35,160
012	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	40,562	40,562
013	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	106,784	106,784
	TANK AMMUNITION		
014	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	300,368	300,368
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
015	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	21,298	21,298
016	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	150,839	150,839
018	PRECISION ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	96,406	96,406
019	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	172,947	172,947
	MINES		
020	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES	71,182	71,182
021	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE	55,374	55,374
	ROCKETS		
022	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	18,630	18,630
023	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	87,293	87,293
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
024	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	6,564	6,564
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	24,238	24,238
026	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	48,374	48,374
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	23,252	23,252
028	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	11,309	11,309
	MISCELLANEOUS		
030	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	3,976	3,976
031	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	3,281	3,281
032	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	17,436	17,436
033	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	13,133	13,133
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	18,068	18,068
035	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	102	102
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
036	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		726,135				726,135
037	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		183,752		–103,150		80,602
	Unjustified growth—EP1800 Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization				[–98,450]		
	Unjustified growth—EP1803 Non Army Missile Demilitarization				[–4,700]		
038	ARMS INITIATIVE		4,057				4,057
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		**2,967,578**		**–16,190**		**2,951,388**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		22,751				22,751
002	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		40,359				40,359
003	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		25,904				25,904
004	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)		36,223		25,000		61,223
	Program increase				[25,000]		
006	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICL		839,413				839,413
007	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)		20,075		30,000		50,075
	Program increase				[30,000]		
008	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		110,734				110,734
009	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE		28,745				28,745
010	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP		55,340				55,340
011	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		66,428		35,007		101,435
	Incomplete development goals				[–14,993]		
	Program increase				[50,000]		
012	PLS ESP		51,868				51,868
014	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS		3,792				3,792
015	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		80,326		70,000		150,326

	HMMWV ABS/ESC		[70,000]		
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES				
016	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	2,203		2,203	
017	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	8,246		8,246	
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS				
018	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	161,585	–10,400	151,185	
	Program decrease		[–10,400]		
019	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	358,646	18,000	376,646	
	On-the-Move Sattelite Communications Terminals		[18,000]		
020	DISASTER INCIDENT RESPONSE COMMS TERMINAL (DI	254		254	
021	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	5,097		5,097	
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
024	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	101,181		101,181	
025	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	54,849		54,849	
026	SHF TERM	41,634		41,634	
027	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	202,370		202,370	
028	EHF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	19,122		19,122	
030	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	531		531	
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM				
031	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	77,999		77,999	
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS				
032	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	765,109	–5,043	760,066	
	Excess to need		[–5,043]		
033	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	60,767		60,767	
035	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	18,999		18,999	
036	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	492,001	–7,100	484,901	
	Program decrease		[–7,100]		
037	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	1,374		1,374	
038	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	52,485		52,485	
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM				
039	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	16,767		16,767	
041	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	119,989		119,989	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
042	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	701				701	
043	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	159,712				159,712	
044	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS	13,848				13,848	
045	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO	1,502				1,502	
047	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	453				453	
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
049	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	23,278				23,278	
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
050	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	32,608				32,608	
051	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	4,949				4,949	
052	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	243,011				243,011	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
055	JTT/CIBS-M	8,543				8,543	
056	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)	85,486				85,486	
058	DCGS-A-INTEL	2,980				2,980	
060	TROJAN	30,649				30,649	
061	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)	4,169				4,169	
062	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES	932				932	
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
063	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	21,278				21,278	
064	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	6,641				6,641	
065	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST	15,941				15,941	
067	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	22,833				22,833	
068	CI MODERNIZATION	434				434	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						

069	SENTINEL MODS	161,886	15,000	176,886	
	Prophet ESP kits		[15,000]		
070	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	141,143	–89,451	51,692	
	Rephase to RDT&E for IVAS 1.2 Development		[–89,451]		
071	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	15,484		15,484	
073	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	185,634	–8,100	177,534	
	Program decrease		[–8,100]		
074	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	3,652		3,652	
075	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (IFLIR)	20,438		20,438	
076	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS)	365,376		365,376	
077	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	215,290	–5,224	210,066	
	Unjustified Cost Growth—Fielding and Systems Engineering		[–5,224]		
078	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	8,932		8,932	
079	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	2,965		2,965	
080	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	8,024		8,024	
081	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	7,399		7,399	
082	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	99,782		99,782	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS				
083	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE	78,512		78,512	
084	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	10,052		10,052	
085	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	68,892		68,892	
086	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	412,556	–17,100	395,456	
	Excess Interim Contractor Support		[–17,100]		
087	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	4,270		4,270	
088	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	37,194		37,194	
089	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	1,987		1,987	
090	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP	5,318		5,318	
091	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	4,997		4,997	
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION				
092	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	10,130		10,130	
093	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	61,489		61,489	
094	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	4,198		4,198	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
096	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)		76,053				76,053
097	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM		6,061				6,061
098	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		56,804				56,804
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
151A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,781				1,781
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
102	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		70,781				70,781
103	CBRN DEFENSE		63,198				63,198
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
104	TACTICAL BRIDGING		1,157				1,157
105	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		82,228				82,228
106	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET		4,414				4,414
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
110	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS		68,893				68,893
112	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS		4,785				4,785
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
113	HEATERS AND ECU'S		7,617				7,617
115	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)		5,356				5,356
116	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM		167,129		−18,805		148,324
	Excess to need				[−18,805]		
117	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER		15,967				15,967
118	FORCE PROVIDER		34,200				34,200
120	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		45,792				45,792
121	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS		12,118				12,118
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
123	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		2,507				2,507

124	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER			40,989				40,989
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT							
125	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL			86,829				86,829
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT							
126	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS			17,287				17,287
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT							
128	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED			29,878				29,878
129	ALL TERRAIN CRANES			27,725	3,000			30,725
	FOATC Type I Cranes				[3,000]			
131	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			1,811				1,811
132	CONST EQUIP ESP			8,898				8,898
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT							
133	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP			30,592				30,592
134	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)	4		149,449	1	42,027	5	191,476
	One additional vessel				[1]	[42,027]		
	GENERATORS							
136	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP			78,364				78,364
137	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION			11,088				11,088
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT							
138	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS			12,982				12,982
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT							
139	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT			56,619				56,619
140	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM			226,379				226,379
141	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)			234,965		–21,760		213,205
	Excess to need—RVCT					[–9,534]		
	Excess to need—STE Live					[–7,226]		
	STE Live Training System					[–5,000]		
142	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING			9,698				9,698
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)							
143	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)			36,149				36,149
144	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)			32,623				32,623
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT							

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
145	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		132,739				132,739
146	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT		34,460				34,460
147	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)		35,239				35,239
148	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE		31,011				31,011
149	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION		52,481				52,481
	OPA2						
151	INITIAL SPARES—C&E		9,169				9,169
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**4**	**8,672,979**	**1**	**55,051**	**5**	**8,728,030**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET		41,329				41,329
002	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	19	2,410,569		–28,500	19	2,382,069
	Flyaway unit cost growth				[–28,500]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP		189,425				189,425
004	JSF STOVL	16	2,126,317		–89,600	16	2,036,717
	Flyaway unit cost growth				[–89,600]		
005	JSF STOVL AP		193,125				193,125
006	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT)	15	1,698,050			15	1,698,050
007	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP		456,567				456,567
008	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)		27,216				27,216
009	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)		4,292				4,292
010	P–8A POSEIDON		31,257	2	360,000	2	391,257
	Two additional aircraft			[2]	[360,000]		
011	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE		182,817				182,817
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						

013	MULTI-ENGINE TRAINING SYSTEM (METS)	26	289,141			26	289,141
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
015	KC–130J	2	241,291			2	241,291
017	MQ–4 TRITON	2	416,010			2	416,010
019	MQ–8 UAV		1,546				1,546
021	MQ–25	3	545,697	–199,000		3	346,697
	Scheduling delays			[–199,000]			
022	MQ–25 AP		50,576	–12,600			37,976
	Scheduling delays			[–12,600]			
023	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	5	89,563	–17,900		5	71,663
	Early to need			[–17,900]			
023A	UC–12W			45,000	2	2	45,000
	USMC UPL—2 additional aircraft			[45,000]	[2]		
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
024	F–18 A-D UNIQUE		116,551				116,551
025	F–18E/F AND EA–18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM		605,416				605,416
026	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES		98,063				98,063
027	AEA SYSTEMS		24,110				24,110
028	AV–8 SERIES		22,829				22,829
029	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)		179,193				179,193
030	ADVERSARY		69,336				69,336
031	F–18 SERIES		640,236				640,236
032	H–53 SERIES		41,414				41,414
033	MH–60 SERIES		106,495				106,495
034	H–1 SERIES		114,284	29,000			143,284
	UH–1Y—SIEPU Upgrades			[29,000]			
035	EP–3 SERIES		8,548				8,548
036	E–2 SERIES		183,246				183,246
037	TRAINER A/C SERIES		16,376				16,376
039	C–130 SERIES		198,220				198,220
040	FEWSG		651				651
041	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		13,930				13,930

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
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Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
042	E–6 SERIES		164,571				164,571
043	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		60,498				60,498
044	T–45 SERIES		170,357				170,357
045	POWER PLANT CHANGES		21,079				21,079
046	JPATS SERIES		28,005				28,005
048	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		53,614				53,614
049	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		136,199				136,199
050	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		6,585				6,585
051	ID SYSTEMS		13,085				13,085
052	P–8 SERIES		316,168				316,168
053	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION		24,901				24,901
054	MQ–8 SERIES		14,700				14,700
055	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		215,997		10,890		226,887
	V–22 Nacelle Improvement				[10,890]		
056	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)		426,396				426,396
057	F–35 STOVL SERIES		311,921				311,921
058	F–35 CV SERIES		166,909				166,909
059	QRC		28,206				28,206
060	MQ–4 SERIES		93,951				93,951
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
062	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		2,451,244				2,451,244
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES						
063	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		566,156		–5,000		561,156
	Program decrease				[–5,000]		
064	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		133,815				133,815
065	WAR CONSUMABLES		44,632				44,632

066	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		49,907				49,907
067	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		404,178	−19,400			384,778
	Flyaway unit cost growth			[−19,400]			
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**88**	**17,336,760**	**72,890**	**92**	**4**	**17,409,650**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
001	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE	8	341,434		8		341,434
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
002	TRIDENT II MODS		1,284,705				1,284,705
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
003	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		7,954				7,954
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
004	TOMAHAWK		72,908				72,908
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
005	AMRAAM	374	439,153		374		439,153
006	SIDEWINDER	147	78,165		147		78,165
007	STANDARD MISSILE	125	969,525	79,800	125		1,049,325
	INDOPACOM UPL—Standard Missile 1B Variant			[79,800]			
008	STANDARD MISSILE AP		227,320				227,320
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	250	65,863		250		65,863
010	RAM	120	114,896		120		114,896
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	264	79,292		264		79,292
012	HELLFIRE	40	6,923		40		6,923
013	AERIAL TARGETS		176,588				176,588
014	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,687				3,687
015	LRASM	91	639,636		91		639,636
016	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	13	29,925		13		29,925
017	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP		5,755				5,755
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
018	TOMAHAWK MODS		540,944				540,944
019	ESSM	147	290,129		147		290,129

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Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
020	AARGM-ER	83	162,429			83	162,429
021	AARGM-ER AP		33,273				33,273
022	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		89,255				89,255
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
023	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,037				2,037
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
025	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		208,154				208,154
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
026	SSTD		4,830				4,830
027	MK–48 TORPEDO	78	308,497		43,092	78	351,589
	Program increase				[43,092]		
028	ASW TARGETS		14,817				14,817
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
029	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS		104,086				104,086
030	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		20,714				20,714
031	MARITIME MINES		58,800		25,000		83,800
	INDOPACOM UPL—Hammerhead Mine				[25,000]		
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
032	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		133,187				133,187
033	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		4,146				4,146
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,811				5,811
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
035	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		14,165				14,165
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
036	CIWS MODS		4,088				4,088

037	COAST GUARD WEAPONS			55,172			55,172
038	GUN MOUNT MODS			82,682			82,682
039	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	18		3,264	18		3,264
040	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS			14,357			14,357
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
042	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			177,819			177,819
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**1,758**	**147,892**	**6,876,385**	**1,758**		**7,024,277**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS			43,519			43,519
002	JDAM	1,464		73,689	1,464		73,689
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES			67,423			67,423
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION			11,862			11,862
005	PRACTICE BOMBS			52,481			52,481
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES			72,426			72,426
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES			104,529			104,529
008	JATOS			7,433			7,433
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION			30,871			30,871
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION			41,261			41,261
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION			44,044			44,044
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO			48,478			48,478
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION			9,521			9,521
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION			1,679			1,679
015	EXPEDITIONARY LOITERING MUNITIONS			249,575		75,000	324,575
	Goalkeeper					[75,000]	
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
016	MORTARS			61,274			61,274
017	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS			73,338			73,338
018	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION			178,240			178,240
019	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS			15,897			15,897
020	AMMO MODERNIZATION			17,941			17,941

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
021	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		82,452				82,452
022	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		5,340				5,340
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	**1,464**	**1,293,273**		**75,000**	**1,464**	**1,368,273**
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS						
001	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE	1	2,443,598		88,000	1	2,531,598
	Submarine industrial base				[88,000]		
002	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE AP		3,390,734				3,390,734
	OTHER WARSHIPS						
003	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		1,115,296		160,000		1,275,296
	Navy UPL—CVN 75 and CVN 80 SEWIP BLK III				[160,000]		
004	CVN–81		800,492				800,492
005	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	7,129,965			2	7,129,965
006	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP		3,215,539		–325,100		2,890,439
	Early to need				[–325,100]		
008	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS AP		817,646				817,646
009	DDG 1000		410,400				410,400
010	DDG–51	2	4,199,179			2	4,199,179
011	DDG–51 AP		284,035		155,000		439,035
	Explosion welding				[5,000]		
	Program increase				[150,000]		
013	FFG-FRIGATE	2	2,173,698		–10,000	2	2,163,698
	Insufficient justification				[–10,000]		
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
016	LPD–17			1	750,000	1	750,000

	LPD–33		[1]	[750,000]					
018	LHA REPLACEMENT		1,830,149					1,830,149	
020	EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (EPF)			5,000				5,000	
	Expeditionary Medical Ship long-lead time material (LLTM)			[5,000]					
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST								
021	AS SUBMARINE TENDER	1	1,733,234	–1,485,234	1	248,000			
	Late contract award			[–1,485,234]					
022	TAO FLEET OILER	1	815,420		1	815,420			
025	LCU 1700	2	62,532		2	62,532			
026	OUTFITTING		557,365	30,000		557,365			
028	SERVICE CRAFT		63,815	[30,000]		93,815			
	Yard, Repair, Berthing, and Messing Barge			72,000	1	72,000			
029	AUXILIARY PERSONNEL LIGHTER			[72,000]					
	Auxiliary Personnel Lighter								
030	LCAC SLEP	1	15,286		1	15,286			
031	AUXILIARY VESSELS (USED SEALIFT)	2	142,008		2	142,008			
032	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		1,648,559			1,648,559			
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	**14**	**32,848,950**	**–560,334**	**16**	**32,288,616**			
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY								
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT								
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT		14,003			14,003			
	GENERATORS								
002	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E		105,441			105,441			
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT								
003	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		110,286			110,286			
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT								
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG		262,951			262,951			
005	DDG MOD		628,532	10,000		638,532			
	Navy Common Actuator			[10,000]					
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		34,782			34,782			
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,458			2,458			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE		104,369				104,369
009	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM		10,529				10,529
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		23,272				23,272
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		112,526				112,526
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		32,076				32,076
013	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		18,832				18,832
014	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		28,221				28,221
015	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		91,890				91,890
016	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		232,124		61,900		294,024
	Navy UPL				[61,900]		
017	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		25,058				25,058
018	DSSP EQUIPMENT		4,623				4,623
020	LCAC		10,794				10,794
021	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT		19,549				19,549
022	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		86,001				86,001
023	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,288				3,288
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
024	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION		2,746,313				2,746,313
025	REACTOR POWER UNITS		2,016				2,016
026	REACTOR COMPONENTS		390,148				390,148
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
027	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		18,086				18,086
	SMALL BOATS						
028	STANDARD BOATS		74,963	7	12,000	7	86,963
	40-foot Patrol Boats			[7]	[12,000]		
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						

029	OPERATING FORCES IPE	187,495			187,495
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT				
030	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	49,060	–30,000		19,060
	Excess to need		[–30,000]		
031	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	93,961	–35,000		58,961
	Excess to need		[–35,000]		
033	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	12,102			12,102
034	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	171,704	–25,000		146,704
	Excessive cost growth		[–25,000]		
035	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV	61,951	–10,000		51,951
	Late contract award—Razorback		[–5,000]		
	Late execution—Viperfish		[–5,000]		
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT				
036	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION	7,594			7,594
	SHIP SONARS				
037	SPQ–9B RADAR	7,267			7,267
038	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	138,065			138,065
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	463,577	–10,000		453,577
	Excessive cost growth		[–10,000]		
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	23,452			23,452
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	46,726			46,726
042	SSTD	14,560			14,560
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	420,069			420,069
044	SURTASS	33,910			33,910
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT				
045	AN/SLQ–32	329,513			329,513
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT				
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	379,230	–25,000		354,230
	Excessive cost growth		[–15,000]		
	Program decrease		[–10,000]		
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	4,082			4,082

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		37,677				37,677
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)		15,374				15,374
050	ATDLS		50,148				50,148
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)		3,918				3,918
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		16,814				16,814
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		37,319				37,319
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE		2,750				2,750
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		6,437				6,437
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
057	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT		89,237				89,237
058	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT		90,487		–5,000		85,487
	Excessive cost growth				[–5,000]		
059	ID SYSTEMS		59,234				59,234
060	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM		3,343				3,343
061	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		39,180				39,180
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
062	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM		6,994				6,994
063	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS		52,026				52,026
064	DCGS-N		16,579				16,579
065	CANES		467,587		5,000		472,587
	Program increase				[5,000]		
066	RADIAC		16,475				16,475
067	CANES-INTELL		48,207				48,207
068	GPETE		25,761				25,761
069	MASF		16,475				16,475

070	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	6,345			6,345
071	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,282			4,282
073	IN-SERVICE RADARS AND SENSORS	255,256	–15,000		240,256
	Insufficient justification		[–15,000]		
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS				
074	BATTLE FORCE TACTICAL NETWORK	74,180			74,180
075	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	29,776			29,776
076	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	96,916			96,916
077	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	14,107			14,107
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS				
078	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	73,791	1,200		74,991
	Navy UPL—VIOLET		[1,200]		
079	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	83,178			83,178
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
080	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	72,871			72,871
081	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	37,921			37,921
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS				
082	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	5,065			5,065
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT				
083	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	154,890			154,890
084	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	1,079			1,079
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT				
085	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	17,483			17,483
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT				
086	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	77,458			77,458
	SONOBUOYS				
088	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	311,177	10,000		321,177
	Increase industrial capacity		[10,000]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
089	MINOTAUR	5,396			5,396
090	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	147,556			147,556
091	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	162,273			162,273

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
092	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)		11,930				11,930
093	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS		17,836				17,836
094	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		19,703				19,703
095	LEGACY AIRBORNE MCM		12,202				12,202
097	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		82,115				82,115
098	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL		152,687				152,687
099	ARCHITECT & CAP FOR AUTONOMY IN NAV ENTER		1,612				1,612
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
100	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		6,404				6,404
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
101	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		227				227
102	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		294,511				294,511
103	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		92,432				92,432
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
104	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		325,318				325,318
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
105	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		133,063				133,063
106	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		27,469				27,469
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
107	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		27,864				27,864
108	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		6,171				6,171
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
109	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		56,630		4,500		61,130
	CONUS-Based Repair, Refurbishment and Production of NULKA Decoy Canisters.				[4,500]		
110	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		76,954				76,954

111	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	209,487			209,487
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
112	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	3,827			3,827
113	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	4,570			4,570
114	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	56,829			56,829
115	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	16,583			16,583
116	TACTICAL VEHICLES	24,236			24,236
117	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	4,504			4,504
118	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	3,898			3,898
119	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	67,286			67,286
120	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,286			1,286
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
121	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	33,258			33,258
122	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	6,977			6,977
123	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	659,529	–3,666		655,863
	Program decrease		[–3,666]		
	TRAINING DEVICES				
124	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,083			2,083
125	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT	106,542	–40,000		66,542
	Excessive cost growth		[–25,000]		
	Program decrease		[–15,000]		
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
126	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	44,448	36,900		81,348
	AFRICOM UPL—Somalia Persistent Presence		[36,900]		
127	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	12,529			12,529
129	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,408			5,408
130	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	12,105			12,105
131	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	7,670			7,670
132	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,597	–10,000		42,597
	Excessive cost growth		[–10,000]		
133	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	108,901			108,901
134	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	42,154			42,154

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	OTHER						
139	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE		177,585				177,585
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		23,176				23,176
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
143A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		16,290		11,500		27,790
	Program increase				[11,500]		
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
142	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		645,900		–20,000		625,900
	Program decrease				[–20,000]		
143	VIRGINIA CLASS (VACL) SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		470,000				470,000
	UNDISTRIBUTED						
144	UNDISTRIBUTED				–26,000		–26,000
	Decommission CG–69 USS Vicksburg				[–56,000]		
	Restore CG–63 USS Cowpens				[30,000]		
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**14,535,257**	**7**	**–101,666**	**7**	**14,433,591**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	AAV7A1 PIP		3,353				3,353
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	80	557,564		–5,100	80	552,464
	Unjustified growth—Program Management				[–5,100]		
003	LAV PIP		42,052				42,052
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		489				489
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM		165,268				165,268
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION		14,004				14,004

	GUIDED MISSILES						
007	TOMAHAWK	34	105,192			34	105,192
008	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	90	169,726			90	169,726
009	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP		39,244				39,244
010	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		249,103				249,103
011	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN		54,883				54,883
012	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)		23,627				23,627
013	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW		2,007				2,007
014	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	48	8,867			48	8,867
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS						
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		75,382	–5,900			69,482
	Unjustified fielding growth			[–5,900]			
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		53,590				53,590
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
017	MODIFICATION KITS		1,782				1,782
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
018	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		122,917				122,917
019	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		23,744				23,744
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
020	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)		66,291				66,291
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
021	ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS (EMSO)		177,270				177,270
022	GCSS-MC		4,144				4,144
023	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		58,483				58,483
024	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		148,062	2,000			150,062
	Marine Innovation Unit			[2,000]			
026	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)		52,273				52,273
027	DCGS-MC		68,289	5,100			73,389
	USMC UPL #5			[5,100]			
028	UAS PAYLOADS		19,088				19,088
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
031	EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		2,010				2,010
032	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)		259,044				259,044
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		27,966				27,966
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		71,109				71,109
035	RADIO SYSTEMS		544,059				544,059
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		46,276				46,276
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		27,111				27,111
038	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		27,583				27,583
040	UNMANNED EXPEDITIONARY SYSTEMS		13,564				13,564
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
057A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		2,799				2,799
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
043	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		34,169				34,169
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
044	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		17,299				17,299
045	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	396	232,501			396	232,501
046	TRAILERS		2,034				2,034
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
047	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		12,956				12,956
048	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		28,899				28,899
049	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,691				15,691
050	EOD SYSTEMS		41,200				41,200
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
051	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		53,949				53,949
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
052	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		5,457				5,457

053	TRAINING DEVICES		96,577				96,577
054	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		29,883				29,883
055	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)		17,034				17,034
	OTHER SUPPORT						
056	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		27,691				27,691
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
057	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		35,657				35,657
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**648**	**3,979,212**	**–3,900**	**648**		**3,975,312**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE						
001	B–21 RAIDER		1,617,093				1,617,093
002	B–21 RAIDER AP		708,000				708,000
	TACTICAL FORCES						
003	F–35	48	4,877,121	–124,800	48		4,752,321
	Flyaway unit cost growth			[–124,800]			
004	F–35 AP		402,000				402,000
005	F–15EX	24	2,670,039	–200,448	24		2,469,591
	Technical realignment			[–200,448]			
006	F–15EX AP		228,000	92,000			320,000
	FY25 6 additional aircraft			[92,000]			
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
007	KC–46A MDAP	15	2,882,590		15		2,882,590
	OTHER AIRLIFT						
008	C–130J		34,921				34,921
	HELICOPTERS						
011	MH–139A	7	228,807		7		228,807
012	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER		282,533				282,533
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
013	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		3,013	8,887			11,900
	Program increase			[8,887]			
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
015	TARGET DRONES	20	42,226			20	42,226
017	E–11 BACN/HAG	1	67,367			1	67,367
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
019	B–2A		107,980				107,980
020	B–1B		12,757		–2,975		9,782
	Technical realignment				[–2,975]		
021	B–52		65,815		–14,017		51,798
	Technical realignment				[–14,017]		
022	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES		21,723				21,723
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
024	E–11 BACN/HAG		58,923				58,923
025	F–15		34,830		120,448		155,278
	Technical realignment				[120,448]		
026	F–16		297,342		100,000		397,342
	IVEWS restoration				[100,000]		
027	F–22A		794,676				794,676
028	F–35 MODIFICATIONS		451,798				451,798
029	F–15 EPAW		280,658				280,658
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
031	C–5		24,377				24,377
032	C–17A		140,560				140,560
033	C–32A		19,060				19,060
034	C–37A		13,454				13,454
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
035	GLIDER MODS		5,270				5,270
036	T–6		2,942				2,942

037	T–1	10,950	10,950		10,950
038	T–38	125,340	125,340		125,340
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
040	U–2 MODS	54,727	54,727		54,727
042	C–12	446	446		446
044	VC–25A MOD	29,707	29,707		29,707
045	C–40	8,921	8,921		8,921
046	C–130	71,177	71,177	22,000	93,177
	iMAFFS			[22,000]	
047	C–130J MODS	121,258	121,258		121,258
048	C–135	153,595	153,595		153,595
049	COMPASS CALL	144,686	144,686	50,000	194,686
	SABER integration on EC–37B aircraft			[50,000]	
050	COMBAT FLIGHT INSPECTION—CFIN	446	446		446
051	RC–135	220,138	220,138		220,138
052	E–3	1,350	1,350		1,350
052A	E–7A AP			300,000	300,000
	USAF UPL			[300,000]	
053	E–4	13,055	13,055		13,055
056	H–1	816	816		816
057	H–60	4,207	4,207		4,207
060	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	101,055	101,055		101,055
061	OTHER AIRCRAFT	54,134	54,134	19,269	73,403
	Technical realignment			[11,619]	
	Technical realignment—Sentinel Aircraft Procurement			[7,650]	
062	MQ–9 MODS	98,063	98,063		98,063
064	SENIOR LEADER C3 SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	24,847	24,847		24,847
065	CV–22 MODS	153,006	153,006		153,006
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
066	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	781,521	781,521	–8,644	772,877
	Technical realignment			[–8,644]	
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
067	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP		157,664				157,664
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
068	B–2A		1,838				1,838
069	B–2B		15,207				15,207
072	MC–130J		10,117				10,117
074	F–16		1,075				1,075
075	F–22A		38,418				38,418
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
079	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		18,874				18,874
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
080	WAR CONSUMABLES		27,482				27,482
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
081	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,478,044		35,600		1,513,644
	Classified adjustment				[190,000]		
	Excess to need				[–229,400]		
	Program decrease				[–5,000]		
	Technical realignment				[80,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
083A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		17,165				17,165
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**115**	**20,315,204**		**397,320**	**115**	**20,712,524**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		69,319				69,319
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
003	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT AP		539,300				539,300

	STRATEGIC							
004	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON			66,816				66,816
	TACTICAL							
005	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES			37,318				37,318
006	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	550	550	915,996	550	550		915,996
007	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE AP			769,672				769,672
008	JOINT STRIKE MISSILE	48	48	161,011	48	48		161,011
009	LRASMO	27	27	87,796	27	27		87,796
010	LRASMO AP			99,871				99,871
011	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	192	192	95,643	192	192		95,643
012	AMRAAM	457	457	489,049	457	457		489,049
013	AMRAAM AP			212,410				212,410
014	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE			1,049				1,049
015	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	874	874	48,734	874	874		48,734
016	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	920	920	291,553	920	920		291,553
017	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	14	14	41,947	14	14		41,947
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES							
018	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION			793				793
	CLASS IV							
019	ICBM FUZE MOD			115,745				115,745
020	ICBM FUZE MOD AP			43,044				43,044
021	MM III MODIFICATIONS			48,639				48,639
022	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)			41,494				41,494
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS							
023	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)			6,840				6,840
024	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)			75,191				75,191
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS							
029	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS			419,498				419,498
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS							
029A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS			851,718				851,718
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**3,082**	**3,082**	**5,530,446**	**3,082**	**3,082**		**5,530,446**

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS		18,483				18,483
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES		101,104				101,104
	BOMBS						
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		142,118				142,118
005	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)		14,074				14,074
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,772	132,364			1,772	132,364
007	B–61		68				68
008	B61–12 TRAINER		10,100				10,100
	OTHER ITEMS						
009	CAD/PAD		51,487				51,487
010	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		6,707				6,707
011	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		585				585
013	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		2,299				2,299
014	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000		5,115				5,115
	FLARES						
015	EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		79,786				79,786
	FUZES						
016	FUZES		109,562				109,562
	SMALL ARMS						
017	SMALL ARMS		29,306				29,306
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**1,772**	**703,158**			**1,772**	**703,158**
	PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE						

	SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF						
001	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	64,345					64,345
003	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	52,665					52,665
004	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	25,057					25,057
005	FABT FORCE ELEMENT TERMINAL	121,634					121,634
007	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE	3,451					3,451
008	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	119,700		–49,300			70,400
	Request for Equitable Adjustment			[–49,300]			
009	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	121,770		–18,100			103,670
	Unjustified growth SV 03–10 production			[–18,100]			
010	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	893					893
011	HERITAGE TRANSITION	6,110					6,110
012	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATIONS	580					580
013	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	83,168					83,168
014	MILSATCOM	44,672					44,672
015	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	39,438					39,438
016	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES	840,913		–460,700			380,213
	Classified overrun			[–497,000]			
	USSF UPL—Classified program A			[36,300]			
017	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM	101,147					101,147
018	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	2,142,846	10			10	2,142,846
020	PTES HUB	56,482	12			12	56,482
021	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM	74,848					74,848
022	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	529,468	5			5	529,468
023	SPACE MODS	166,596					166,596
024	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	114,505					114,505
	SPARES						
025	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	906					906
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
026	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	3,100					3,100
	UNDISTRIBUTED						
027	UNDISTRIBUTED			–434,000			–434,000

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	WGS–12 delayed contract award				[–434,000]		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	**27**	**4,714,294**		**–962,100**	**27**	**3,752,194**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	6,123				6,123	
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES						
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	3,961				3,961	
003	CAP VEHICLES	1,027				1,027	
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES	45,036		2,302		47,338	
	Technical realignment			[2,302]			
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	57,780				57,780	
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	390				390	
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	79,023		3,780		82,803	
	Technical realignment			[3,780]			
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	70,252				70,252	
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	73,805		2,090		75,895	
	Technical realignment			[2,090]			
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU	22,030				22,030	
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES	223,354		17,280		240,634	
	Technical realignment			[17,280]			
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						

013	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	98,600	98,600			98,600
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS					
015	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	5,393	5,393			5,393
016	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	5,012	5,012			5,012
017	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	40,042	40,042			40,042
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS					
018	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	67,581	67,581			67,581
019	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	3,841	3,841			3,841
020	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	1,867	1,867			1,867
022	3D EXPEDITIONARY LONG-RANGE RADAR	83,735	83,735			83,735
023	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	28,530	28,530			28,530
024	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	73,593	73,593			73,593
025	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	8,221	8,221			8,221
026	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	17,078	17,078			17,078
029	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM	3,861	3,861			3,861
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS					
030	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	206,142	206,142	5,951	212,093	212,093
	Insufficient justification			[–25,000]		
	Technical realignment			[30,951]		
031	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	2,582	2,582		2,582	2,582
032	BATTLEFIELD AIRBORNE CONTROL NODE (BACN)	30	30		30	30
033	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	3,768	3,768		3,768	3,768
034	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	208,704	208,704		208,704	208,704
035	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	346,340	346,340		346,340	346,340
036	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	84,102	84,102		84,102	84,102
037	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	11,594	11,594		11,594	11,594
038	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	148,818	148,818		148,818	148,818
044	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	5,032	5,032		5,032	5,032
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS					
046	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED	108,532	108,532	214,172	322,704	322,704
	Technical realignment			[214,172]		
047	AFNET	154,911	154,911	–25,000	129,911	129,911

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Insufficient justification				[–25,000]		
048	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		5,381				5,381
049	USCENTCOM		18,025				18,025
050	USSTRATCOM		4,436				4,436
051	USSPACECOM		27,073				27,073
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
052	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		226,819				226,819
053	RADIO EQUIPMENT		30,407				30,407
054	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		113,563				113,563
	MODIFICATIONS						
055	COMM ELECT MODS		98,224		20,000		118,224
	NORTHCOM UPL—Over the Horizon Radar Acceleration				[20,000]		
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
056	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT		60,473				60,473
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ						
057	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT		9,235				9,235
058	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		15,662				15,662
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
059	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		77,875				77,875
060	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		280,734		42,284		323,018
	Recovery of Air Bases Denied by Ordnance Program				[40,000]		
	Technical realignment				[2,284]		
061	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		207,071		25,200		232,271
	Technical realignment				[25,200]		
062	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		218,790				218,790
063	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		51,914		5,950		57,864

	Technical realignment		[5,950]			
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS					
065	DARP RC135	28,882			28,882	
066	DCGS-AF	129,655			129,655	
070	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	1,042,833			1,042,833	
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					
072A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	25,456,490			25,456,490	
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
071	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)	1,032			1,032	
072	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	12,628			12,628	
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**30,417,892**	**314,009**		**30,731,901**	
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, SDA					
001	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA	516		10	516	
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	186,006			186,006	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA					
011	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	12,275			12,275	
012	TELEPORT PROGRAM	42,399			42,399	
014	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	47,538			47,538	
015	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	39,472			39,472	
016	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	118,523			118,523	
017	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	94,591			94,591	
018	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	22,714	–22,714		0	
	Program decrease		[–22,714]			
019	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER	107,637	–10,000		97,637	
	Insufficient justification		[–10,000]			
020	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)	33,047			33,047	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA					
028	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	30,355			30,355	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA					
029	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	2,135			2,135	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
030	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		3,747				3,747
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY						
031	THAAD	11	216,782	6	100,000	17	316,782
	6 additional THAAD Interceptors			[6]	[100,000]		
033	AEGIS BMD	27	374,756		45,000	27	419,756
	MDA UPL—SM–3 Blk 1B Life Extension				[45,000]		
035	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS		29,108				29,108
036	SM–3 IIAS	12	432,824			12	432,824
037	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1	80,000			1	80,000
038	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1	40,000			1	40,000
039	DEFENSE OF GUAM PROCUREMENT	1	169,627			1	169,627
040	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III		2,390				2,390
041	IRON DOME	1	80,000			1	80,000
042	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	9	27,825			9	27,825
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
043	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		3,704				3,704
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY						
046	VEHICLES		366				366
047	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		12,787				12,787
048	DTRA CYBER ACTIVITIES		21,413				21,413
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA						
049	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,358				1,358
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT						
050	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		13,012				13,012
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USCYBERCOM						

051	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS		129,082		2,500		131,582	
	Additional resourcing				[2,500]			
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS							
	UNDISTRIBUTED							
073A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		658,529				658,529	
	AVIATION PROGRAMS							
053	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	12	266,846			12	266,846	
054	MANNED ISR		7,000				7,000	
055	MC–12		600				600	
057	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		261,012				261,012	
058	UNMANNED ISR		26,997		2,500		29,497	
	Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) Miniaturized Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Ground Control Stations.				[2,500]			
059	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		25,782				25,782	
060	U–28		7,198				7,198	
061	MH–47 CHINOOK		149,883				149,883	
062	CV–22 MODIFICATION		75,981				75,981	
063	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		17,684				17,684	
064	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		108,497				108,497	
065	AC/MC–130J		319,754				319,754	
066	C–130 MODIFICATIONS		18,796				18,796	
	SHIPBUILDING							
067	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		66,111		7,000		73,111	
	Deep Submergence Collective Propulsion				[7,000]			
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS							
068	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M		147,831				147,831	
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS							
069	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		203,400				203,400	
070	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS		5,718				5,718	
071	OTHER ITEMS <$5M		108,816		–2,500		106,316	
	Program decrease				[–2,500]			
072	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		55,064		3,666		58,730	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Combat Craft Assault for Naval Special Warfare—one craft				[3,666]		
073	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		20,412				20,412
074	TACTICAL VEHICLES		56,561				56,561
075	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M		329,837		49,987		379,824
	USSOCOM UPL—Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat Acceleration.				[49,987]		
076	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		4,987				4,987
077	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		23,639				23,639
078	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		322,341				322,341
	CBDP						
079	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		159,884				159,884
080	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		231,826				231,826
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**85**	**6,056,975**	**6**	**175,439**	**91**	**6,232,414**
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
	UNDISTRIBUTED						
006	UNDISTRIBUTED				100,000		100,000
	Program increase				[100,000]		
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT				**100,000**		**100,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**17,863**	**167,988,341**	**65**	**578,411**	**17,928**	**168,566,752**

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	296,670	5,000	301,670
		AI-Enhanced Quantum Computing		[5,000]	
002	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	75,672		75,672
003	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	108,946	4,000	112,946
		Biotechnology research		[2,000]	
		Hypervelocity research and testing		[2,000]	
004	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,459		5,459
005	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH	10,708		10,708
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**497,455**	**9,000**	**506,455**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
006	0602002A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT-APPLIED RESEARCH	5,613		5,613
008	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	6,242		6,242
009	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	85,578	15,000	100,578
		Armaments technology for unmanned systems		[2,500]	
		Convergent Advanced Manufacturing for Extreme Environments		[5,000]	
		Crtitical energetic materials chemistries		[2,500]	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Overmatching the Speed of Battle		[2,500]	
		Universal Nanocrystalline Alloys Lethality		[2,500]	
010	0602142A	ARMY APPLIED RESEARCH	34,572		34,572
011	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	104,470	12,500	116,970
		Body armor research		[2,500]	
		Digital night vision technology		[5,000]	
		Pathfinder program		[2,500]	
		Wafer-Level Vacuum Packaging (WLVP) of Microbolometers		[2,500]	
012	0602144A	GROUND TECHNOLOGY	60,005	9,000	69,005
		Cold weather research		[2,500]	
		Engineered Repair Materials for Roadways to Support Effective Maneuver of Military Assets		[1,500]	
		HMAR Production		[2,500]	
		Polar proving ground and training program		[2,500]	
013	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	166,500	500	167,000
		High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWD – Humvee) Gunner Restraint System (GRS).		[500]	
014	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	81,618	10,000	91,618
		Intelligent Resilience of Communications Signals		[2,500]	
		Man-portable doppler radar		[5,000]	
		Secure Microelectronic Interposer Technology		[2,500]	
015	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	34,683	2,500	37,183
		Additive manufacturing for low-cost missile applications		[2,500]	
016	0602148A	FUTURE VERTICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	73,844	2,500	76,344
		eVTOL power source development		[2,500]	
017	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	33,301	27,500	60,801
		Counter UAS research		[5,000]	
		High energy laser enabling and support technology		[2,500]	

		High energy Laser in a Box		[20,000]		
018	0602180A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES	24,142		24,142	
019	0602181A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE APPLIED RESEARCH	14,297		14,297	
020	0602182A	C3I APPLIED RESEARCH	30,659		30,659	
021	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	48,163	5,000	53,163	
		Unmanned aerial and ground sensor network		[2,500]		
		Vision-Based Navigation for Small Unmanned Aerial Systems		[2,500]		
022	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH	18,986		18,986	
023	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	22,714		22,714	
024	0602386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	16,736		16,736	
025	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	19,969		19,969	
026	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	66,266	9,900	76,166	
		Precision Medicine for Bone Injuries		[4,900]		
		WRAIR Mitochonchondria TBI program		[5,000]		
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**948,358**	**94,400**	**1,042,758**	
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
027	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,147	8,000	12,147	
		Hearing Protections Communications		[8,000]		
028	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,316		16,316	
029	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	23,156		23,156	
030	0603040A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	13,187		13,187	
031	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,332		33,332	
032	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,225		19,225	
033	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	14,165		14,165	
034	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,214		1,214	
036	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,582	10,000	30,582	
		Battlefield Armaments and Ammunition Supply Chain		[10,000]		
		Energetics Materials and Manufacturing Technology		[2,500]		
		Program decrease		[–5,000]		
		Systems materials and hardened structures		[2,500]		
037	0603117A	ARMY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	136,280		136,280	

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038	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	102,778	6,500	109,278
		Autonomous Long Range Resupply		[2,500]	
		Paratrooper and Powered Paragliders Autopilot System (PAPPAS)		[4,000]	
039	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,597	5,000	45,597
		3D Printed Cold Weather Structures		[2,500]	
		Research supporting rapid entry in Arctic conditions		[2,500]	
040	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	21,672		21,672
041	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	59,871		59,871
042	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	28,847		28,847
043	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	255,772	−5,000	250,772
		Excessive cost growth		[−5,000]	
044	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	217,394	10,000	227,394
		Next Generation Combat Vehicle Advanced Technology (Silent Watch Hydrogen Fuel Cell)		[10,000]	
045	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	105,549		105,549
046	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	153,024	72,000	225,024
		Al-Li solid rocket motors		[10,000]	
		Assured Munition Position, Navigation, Timing, and Navigational Warfare		[10,000]	
		ERAMS Advanced Technology		[8,000]	
		Maneuvering Submunitions for Precision Strike Missile		[9,000]	
		Missile Virtual Interactive Testbeds And Labs		[15,000]	
		XM1155 Glide Flight Projectile		[20,000]	
047	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	158,795	20,000	178,795
		Additive manufacturing		[10,000]	
		Army Aviation Cybersecurity and Electromagnetic Activity (CEMA)		[5,000]	
		Next Generation Vertical Takeoff and Landing Concepts for Unmanned Aircraft		[5,000]	
048	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	21,015	13,300	34,315
		Armaments Based Counter Small Unmanned Aerial Systems		[7,000]	

		SHORAD S&T Engineering and Integration (SSEI) Lab		[6,300]		
049	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	9,068	13,932	23,000	
		Program increase		[13,932]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**1,455,986**	**153,732**	**1,609,718**	
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES				
051	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	12,904	31,000	43,904	
		Artificial Intelligence Decision Aids for All Domain Operations		[6,000]		
		Capability for Advanced Protetive Technologies Assessment and Integration (CAPTAIN)		[8,000]		
		Integrated Environmental Control and Power		[5,000]		
		Pulsed Laser for Hypersonic Defense		[5,000]		
		Resilient Position, Navigation, and Timing Development (PNT)		[7,000]		
052	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	19,120	5,000	24,120	
		Essential Multi-Function Multi-Mission Payload Development		[5,000]		
054	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	47,537		47,537	
055	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	91,323		91,323	
056	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	43,026	–13,100	29,926	
		Slow expenditure—Ground Combat Platform		[–13,100]		
057	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	3,550		3,550	
058	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	65,567		65,567	
059	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	73,675		73,675	
060	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	31,720	5,000	36,720	
		Underwater Cut and Capture Demonstration		[5,000]		
061	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,143		4,143	
062	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	1,502,160	–38,000	1,464,160	
		FARA—Excess to need		[–50,000]		
		Modular Communication, Command, and Control Suite (MC3–Suite)		[12,000]		
063	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	7,604		7,604	
064	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	1,602		1,602	
065	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	27,681	–1,856	25,825	
		Excessive growth—Program management		[–1,333]		
		Slow expenditure rate—Advance Development		[–523]		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
066	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	3,024		3,024
067	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	97,018		97,018
068	0604020A	CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM (CFT) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	117,557		117,557
069	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	38,851		38,851
070	0604036A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV	191,394		191,394
071	0604037A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV	10,626		10,626
072	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	11,095		11,095
073	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)	5,144		5,144
074	0604103A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOL (EWPMT)	2,260		2,260
075	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FTUAS)	53,143	–29,047	24,096
		Slow expenditure rate		[–29,047]	
076	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	816,663		816,663
077	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	281,314		281,314
078	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	281,239	–41,174	240,065
		Delayed expenditure—Contract Award Delay		[–41,174]	
079	0604119A	ARMY ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	204,914		204,914
080	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	40,930	–7,840	33,090
		Slow expenditure rate—ALTNAV		[–5,236]	
		Slow expenditure rate—Mounted APNT		[–2,604]	
081	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	109,714	–31,028	78,686
		Slow expenditure rate—Reconfig Virtual Collective Trainer		[–3,524]	
		Slow expenditure rate—STE Live		[–25,451]	
		Slow expenditure rate—SVT		[–2,053]	
082	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING	16,426		16,426
083	0604135A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE FIRES	31,559		31,559
084	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	43,435		43,435
085	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	8,040		8,040

086	0604531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	64,242			64,242
087	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	40,915			40,915
090A	99999999	FLEXIBLE TRANSITION PATHWAY		10,000		10,000
		Pilot program		[10,000]		
229A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	19,200	–2,500		16,700
		Program decrease		[–2,500]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**4,420,315**	**–113,545**		**4,306,770**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				
091	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	13,673			13,673
092	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	12,789			12,789
093	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	64,076	–1,344		62,732
		Slow expenditure		[–1,344]		
094	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	28,226	–25,000		3,226
		Incomplete development goals		[–25,000]		
095	0604611A	JAVELIN	7,827			7,827
096	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	44,197			44,197
097	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	1,134	10,000		11,134
		Integrated Mission Planning & Airspace Control Tools (IMPACT)		[10,000]		
098	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	142,125			142,125
099	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	53,564	–43,893		9,671
		Incomplete development goals		[–43,893]		
100	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	102,201			102,201
101	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	48,720	84,423		133,143
		Rephase from Procurement for IVAS 1.2 development		[89,451]		
		Slow expenditure—Joint Effects Targetting System (JETS)		[–5,028]		
102	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,223			2,223
103	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	21,441			21,441
104	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	74,738	10,000		84,738
		Software Integration Digital Eco-system		[10,000]		
105	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	30,985			30,985
106	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	13,626			13,626

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107	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	8,802		8,802
108	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	20,828		20,828
109	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	243,851	15,000	258,851
		Long Range Precision Guidance Kit		[15,000]	
110	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	37,420		37,420
111	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	34,214		34,214
112	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	6,496		6,496
113	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	13,581		13,581
114	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	168,574	–7,796	160,778
		Slow expenditure rate—Expeditionary Army Command Post		[–5,049]	
		Slow expenditure rate—Sustainment Transport System		[–2,747]	
115	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	94,944		94,944
116	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	2,965		2,965
117	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	11,333		11,333
118	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	79,250		79,250
119	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	42,490		42,490
120	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	104,024		104,024
121	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	102,084		102,084
123	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	18,662		18,662
124	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	30,328		30,328
125	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	11,509		11,509
126	0605036A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)	1,050		1,050
128	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	27,714		27,714
129	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	4,318		4,318
130	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	16,355		16,355
131	0605049A	MISSILE WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION (MWSM)	27,571		27,571
132	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	24,900		24,900

133	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	196,248			196,248
134	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	35,319			35,319
135	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	201,274	–51,440		149,834
		Program decrease		[–2,500]		
		Prototype delay		[–48,940]		
137	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	36,970	–11,411		25,559
		Unjustified cost growth		[–11,411]		
139	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	132,136			132,136
140	0605203A	ARMY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	81,657			81,657
141	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	31,284			31,284
142	0605206A	CI AND HUMINT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM-ARMY (CIHEP-A)	2,170			2,170
143	0605216A	JOINT TARGETING INTEGRATED COMMAND AND COORDINATION SUITE (JTIC2S)	9,290			9,290
144	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	41,003			41,003
146	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	272,786			272,786
147	0605232A	HYPERSONICS EMD	900,920			900,920
148	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	27,361			27,361
149	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	348,855			348,855
150	0605236A	INTEGRATED TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	22,901			22,901
151	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	3,014			3,014
152	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	284,095	–10,900		273,195
		Capabilty development excess growth		[–10,900]		
153	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	36,016			36,016
154	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	996,653	–120,900		875,753
		OMFV slow expenditure		[–120,900]		
155	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	15,129			15,129
156	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH	27,243	–1,100		26,143
		Slow expenditure		[–1,100]		
157	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,167			1,167
158	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,879			3,879
159	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	137,186			137,186
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**5,639,364**	**–154,361**		**5,485,003**

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		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
160	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	38,492		38,492
161	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,873	15,400	27,273
		Program increase		[5,000]	
		U.S. Replacement for Foreign Engines for Aerial Targets		[10,400]	
162	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	76,167		76,167
163	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	37,078		37,078
164	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	314,872		314,872
165	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	95,551		95,551
167	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	439,118		439,118
168	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	42,220	30,000	72,220
		Rapid Assurance Modernization Program		[30,000]	
169	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	37,518		37,518
170	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,718		2,718
172	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	26,902		26,902
173	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	7,805		7,805
174	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	75,133		75,133
175	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	71,118		71,118
176	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	11,204		11,204
177	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	93,895		93,895
178	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	31,327	4,900	36,227
		Modeling & Simulation—Infrastructure		[4,900]	
179	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	50,409		50,409
180	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,629		1,629
181	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - MHA	55,843		55,843
182	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	91,340	4,000	95,340
		Mission Control Center Modernization		[4,000]	

183	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	6,348				6,348
185	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	6,025				6,025
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,624,585**	**54,300**			**1,678,885**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
187	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	14,465				14,465
188	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	7,472				7,472
189	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	8,425				8,425
190	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,507				1,507
191	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	9,265	15,000			24,265
		714C Engine Enhancement		[15,000]			
192	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	201,247	–10,185			191,062
		Excessive Growth—Government Planning		[–1,721]			
		Slow expenditure rate		[–8,464]			
193	0607142A	AVIATION ROCKET SYSTEM PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	3,014				3,014
194	0607143A	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS	25,393				25,393
195	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	10,547	25,000			35,547
		Apache modernization		[25,000]			
196	0607148A	AN/TPQ–53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	54,167				54,167
197	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	4,345				4,345
198	0607312A	ARMY OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,000				19,000
199	0607313A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	6,389				6,389
200	0607315A	ENDURING TURBINE ENGINES AND POWER SYSTEMS	2,411				2,411
201	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	797				797
202	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	177,197				177,197
203	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS)	42,177				42,177
204	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	146,635	3,300			149,935
		Abrams Modernization Program		[15,000]			
		Slow expenditure—Stryker Combat Vehicle Improvement Program		[–11,700]			
205	0203743A	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	122,902	–12,100			110,802
		Excess growth—ERCA range prototype build		[–5,900]			
		Slow expenditure—Extended Range Cannon Artillery		[–6,200]			

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207	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	146		146
208	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	1,515		1,515
209	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	4,520		4,520
210	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	10,044		10,044
211	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	281		281
212	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	75,952		75,952
213	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	203		203
216	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	301		301
217	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	15,323		15,323
218	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	13,082		13,082
219	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	26,838		26,838
222	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	9,456		9,456
225	0305219A	MQ–1C GRAY EAGLE UAS	6,629		6,629
227	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	75,317	10,000	85,317
		Additive manufacturing expansion		[10,000]	
228A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,786		8,786
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**1,105,748**	**31,015**	**1,136,763**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
228	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	83,570		83,570
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**83,570**		**83,570**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY	**15,775,381**	**74,541**	**15,849,922**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	96,355	5,000	101,355

		Defense University Research Instrumentation Program (DURIP)		[5,000]		
002	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	540,908	3,000	543,908	
		Hypersonic research initiatives		[3,000]		
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**637,263**	**8,000**	**645,263**	
		APPLIED RESEARCH				
003	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	23,982		23,982	
004	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	142,148	2,500	144,648	
		Cavitation erosion research		[2,500]		
005	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	59,208	7,500	66,708	
		Next Generation Lithium Ion Batteries		[5,000]		
		Unmanned logistics solutions		[2,500]		
006	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	52,090		52,090	
007	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	74,722		74,722	
008	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	92,473		92,473	
009	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	80,806	10,000	90,806	
		Continous distributed sensing systems		[10,000]		
010	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	7,419		7,419	
011	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	61,503	7,500	69,003	
		Academic Partnerships for Submarine & Undersea Vehicle Research & Manufacturing		[5,000]		
		Undersea Sensing and Communications		[2,500]		
012	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	182,662	2,500	185,162	
		Long endurance mobile autonomous passive acoustic sensing research		[2,500]		
013	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	30,435		30,435	
014	0602792N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	133,828		133,828	
015	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACITIVITIES	85,063	–5,000	80,063	
		Early to need		[–5,000]		
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,026,339**	**25,000**	**1,051,339**	
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,512		29,512	
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,418		8,418	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
018	0603273N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	112,329		112,329
019	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	308,217	12,500	320,717
		Early to need		[–5,000]	
		Hybrid electrical VTOL UAS development		[2,500]	
		Long Range Maneuvering Projectile		[15,000]	
020	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,556		15,556
021	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	264,700	2,500	267,200
		Automated acoustic signal classifier		[2,500]	
022	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	61,843		61,843
023	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,100		5,100
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	75,898		75,898
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,048		2,048
026	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	132,931	10,000	142,931
		HEL weapon System		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**1,016,552**	**25,000**	**1,041,552**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
027	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	108,225		108,225
028	0603178N	LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (LUSV)	117,400		117,400
029	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	40,653	5,000	45,653
		Autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles		[5,000]	
030	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	20,874		20,874
031	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	7,821		7,821
032	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,090		17,090
033	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,721		3,721
034	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	6,216	10,000	16,216
		Tier 2.5 LO Inspection Technology		[10,000]	

035	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	34,690				34,690
036	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	730				730
037	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,095				6,095
038	0603525N	PILOT FISH	916,208				916,208
039	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	7,545				7,545
040	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	271,109				271,109
041	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	811				811
042	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,189				1,189
043	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	88,415				88,415
044	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	15,119				15,119
045	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	89,939	5,000			94,939
		Support for Additive Manufacturing		[5,000]			
046	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	121,402	5,000			126,402
		Ship Concept Advanced Design		[5,000]			
047	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	319,656				319,656
048	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	133,911	5,000			138,911
		Support Shipboard Distribution of High-Power Energy		[5,000]			
049	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	116,078				116,078
050	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	32,615				32,615
051	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	18,610				18,610
052	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	257,076	10,000			267,076
		Rapid composites		[10,000]			
053	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	31,464	–15,000			16,464
		Insufficient justification		[–15,000]			
054	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	10,809				10,809
055	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	112,972				112,972
056	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	9,030				9,030
057	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	128,782	–17,800			110,982
		Slow expenditure		[–17,800]			
058	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	44,766				44,766
059	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,751				10,751
060	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	24,457				24,457

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
061	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	72,214	5,000	77,214
		Marine Energy Systems for Sensors and Microgrids		[5,000]	
062	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	10,149		10,149
063	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	687,841	–165,000	522,841
		Program decrease		[–165,000]	
064	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	4,712	–2,000	2,712
		Program decrease		[–2,000]	
065	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	420,455		420,455
066	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	2,100,474	–1,100,300	1,000,174
		Project 2937: Unjustified requirements		[–1,100,300]	
067	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	88,036		88,036
068	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	547,005		547,005
069	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6,265		6,265
070	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,624	2,500	4,124
		Hypervelocity Projectile—Seeker Integration		[2,500]	
071	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	31,058		31,058
072	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	22,590		22,590
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	52,129		52,129
074	0604014N	F/A –18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	32,127		32,127
075	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	181,001		181,001
076	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	110,506	–5,000	105,506
		Late execution—MEDUSA		[–5,000]	
077	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	71,156		71,156
078	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION	214,100		214,100
079	0604031N	LARGE UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	6,900		6,900
080	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	118,182		118,182
082	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	16,127		16,127

083	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	34,684		34,684	
084	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	5,991		5,991	
085	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	2,100		2,100	
086	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	131,763		131,763	
087	0604454N	LX (R)	21,319		21,319	
088	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	104,328		104,328	
089	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	11,567		11,567	
090	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	5,976	190,000	195,976	
		SLCM-N		[190,000]		
091	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	9,993		9,993	
092	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	237,655		237,655	
093	0605512N	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (MUSVS)	85,800		85,800	
094	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	176,261		176,261	
095	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	36,383		36,383	
096	0605516M	LONG RANGE FIRES	36,763		36,763	
097	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	901,064	20,000	921,064	
		Mach-TB		[20,000]		
098	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	10,167		10,167	
099	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	539	8,900	9,439	
		KAMAN KARGO		[8,900]		
100	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	1,250		1,250	
100A	99999999	FLEXIBLE TRANSITION PATHWAY		10,000	10,000	
		Pilot program		[10,000]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**9,734,483**	**–1,028,700**	**8,705,783**	
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				
101	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	44,120		44,120	
102	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	30,922		30,922	
103	0604212M	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	101,209		101,209	
104	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	2,604		2,604	
105	0604214M	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	8,263		8,263	
106	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	4,039		4,039	

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107	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	62,350		62,350
108	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	771		771
109	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	109,485		109,485
110	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	87,457		87,457
111	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	399,919	49,300	449,219
		Navy UPL—E–2D Theater Combat ID and HECTR		[49,300]	
112	0604245M	H–1 UPGRADES	29,766		29,766
113	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	51,531		51,531
114	0604262N	V–22A	137,597		137,597
115	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	42,155		42,155
116	0604269N	EA–18	172,507		172,507
117	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	171,384		171,384
118	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	35,376		35,376
119	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	40,477		40,477
120	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	451,397	15,000	466,397
		Navy Multiband Terminal		[5,000]	
		Satellite Terminal (transportable) Non-Geostationary		[10,000]	
121	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	250,577	–50,932	199,645
		Next Generation Jammer—Low Band		[–50,932]	
122	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	453,311		453,311
124	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	52,211		52,211
125	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	418,187	75,000	493,187
		Program increase		[75,000]	
126	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,368		11,368
127	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	66,445	2,500	68,945
		Stratospheric Balloon Research		[2,500]	
129	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	115,396		115,396

130	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	93,435			93,435	
131	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	42,656			42,656	
132	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	10,442			10,442	
133	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	11,359			11,359	
134	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	90,307			90,307	
135	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	10,658			10,658	
136	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	234,356	7,000		241,356	
		Precision Manuevering Unit		[7,000]			
137	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	71,516			71,516	
138	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	22,462			22,462	
139	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,279			4,279	
140	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	104,731	–5,000		99,731	
		Program decrease		[–5,000]			
141	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	229,668			229,668	
142	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	9,064			9,064	
143	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	62,329			62,329	
144	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	9,319			9,319	
145	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	1,964			1,964	
146	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	158,426			158,426	
147	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	47,492	5,000		52,492	
		Ship Self Defense (Soft Kill)		[5,000]			
148	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	125,206			125,206	
149	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	19,969			19,969	
150	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	6,061			6,061	
151	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	45,262			45,262	
154	0604850N	SSN(X)	361,582			361,582	
155	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,663			22,663	
156	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	282,138			282,138	
157	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	8,340			8,340	
158	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	213,743			213,743	
159	0605212M	CH–53K RDTE	222,288			222,288	
160	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	86,448			86,448	

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161	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	81,076		81,076
162	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	1,343		1,343
163	0605327N	T-AO 205 CLASS	71		71
164	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	220,404		220,404
165	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	384		384
166	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	36,027		36,027
167	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	132,449		132,449
168	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	103,236		103,236
169	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	2,609		2,609
170	0204202N	DDG–1000	231,778		231,778
171	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	17,531		17,531
172	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	174,271		174,271
173	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,068		2,068
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**6,962,234**	**97,868**	**7,060,102**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
174	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	22,918		22,918
175	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	18,623		18,623
176	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	74,221		74,221
177	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	3,229		3,229
178	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	45,672		45,672
180	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	1,000		1,000
181	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	124,328	7,500	131,828
		Program increase		[7,500]	
182	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	4,053		4,053
183	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	203,447		203,447
184	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	481,975		481,975

185	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	29,399			29,399	
186	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	27,504			27,504	
187	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	9,183			9,183	
188	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	34,976			34,976	
189	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	41,331			41,331	
190	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	37,340			37,340	
191	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,246			2,246	
192	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	2,168			2,168	
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,163,613**	**7,500**		**1,171,113**	
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
196	0604840M	F–35 C2D2	544,625	–37,500		507,125	
		TR–3/B4 Unplanned cost growth		[–37,500]			
197	0604840N	F–35 C2D2	543,834	–37,500		506,334	
		TR–3/B4 Unplanned cost growth		[–37,500]			
198	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	99,860	–10,500		89,360	
		Slow expenditure		[–10,500]			
199	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	153,440			153,440	
200	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	321,648			321,648	
201	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	62,694			62,694	
202	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	92,869			92,869	
203	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	51,919	20,400		72,319	
		Navy UPL—VIOLET - Navy Strategic Communications		[20,400]			
204	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	333,783			333,783	
205	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	8,619			8,619	
206	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	122,834			122,834	
207	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	76,279			76,279	
208	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	1,103			1,103	
209	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	1,991			1,991	
210	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	92,674	–15,100		77,574	
		Slow expenditure		[–15,100]			
211	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	115,894			115,894	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
212	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	61,677		61,677
213	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	59,555		59,555
214	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,973		29,973
215	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	213,165		213,165
216	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	143,277		143,277
217	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	152,546		152,546
218	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	192,625	–8,900	183,725
		Marine Electromagnetic Warfare Ground Family of Systems		[–7,200]	
		Tactical Communication Modernization		[–1,700]	
219	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	12,565		12,565
220	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	83,900		83,900
221	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	27,794		27,794
222	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	47,762		47,762
223	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	373		373
224	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	36,439		36,439
225	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	29,198		29,198
226	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,565		3,565
230	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	49,995		49,995
231	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	33,390		33,390
232	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	7,304		7,304
233	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	11,235		11,235
234	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	16,409		16,409
235	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	51,192	–7,200	43,992
		Distributed Common Ground System Marine Corps (DCGS-MC)		[–7,200]	
236	0305220N	MQ–4C TRITON	12,094		12,094
237	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	29,700		29,700
238	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	2,107		2,107

239	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO)	2,999	2,999			2,999
240	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	49,460	49,460			49,460
241	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	13,005	13,005			13,005
242	0305251N	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,000	2,000			2,000
243	0305421N	RQ–4 MODERNIZATION	300,378	300,378			300,378
244	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	788	788			788
245	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	10,994	10,994			10,994
246	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	23,248	23,248			23,248
247	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	3,284	3,284			3,284
251A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,021,376	2,021,376	40,000		2,061,376
		INDOPACOM UPL			[40,000]		
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**6,359,438**	**6,359,438**	**–56,300**		**6,303,138**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
249	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	11,748	11,748			11,748
250	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	10,555	10,555			10,555
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**22,303**	**22,303**			**22,303**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY	**26,922,225**	**26,922,225**	**–921,632**		**26,000,593**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	401,486	401,486			401,486
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	182,372	182,372	2,000		184,372
		UARC Advanced Research on Strategic Deterrence—TriPolar Game Theory			[2,000]		
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**583,858**	**583,858**	**2,000**		**585,858**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
003	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	90,713	90,713			90,713
004	0602022F	UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTER (UARC)—TACTICAL AUTONOMY	8,018	8,018			8,018
005	0602102F	MATERIALS	142,325	142,325	5,000		147,325
		High energy synchrotron x-ray research			[2,500]		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Materials development for high mach capabilities		[2,500]	
006	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	161,268	2,500	163,768
		Aerospace engineering systems security integration		[2,500]	
007	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	146,921	–2,500	144,421
		Program decrease		[–2,500]	
008	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	184,867	5,000	189,867
		High mach turbine engine		[5,000]	
009	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	216,269		216,269
011	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	10,303		10,303
012	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	160,599		160,599
013	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	129,961		129,961
014	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	182,076	–3,509	178,567
		JADC2 Operational Testbed		[5,000]	
		Secure Interference Avoiding Connectivity of Autonomous AI Machines		[3,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–11,509]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,433,320**	**6,491**	**1,439,811**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
015	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	255,855	–25,000	230,855
		Rocket Cargo early to need		[–25,000]	
016	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	30,372	2,500	32,872
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[2,500]	
017	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	10,478		10,478
018	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	48,046		48,046
019	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	51,896	6,000	57,896
		Hybrid Electric Propulsion		[6,000]	
020	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	56,789	2,500	59,289

		Additive manufacturing for energetics		[2,500]		32,510
021	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	32,510			70,321
022	0603273F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	70,321			2
023	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	2			15,593
024	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,593			132,311
025	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	132,311			92,997
026	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	102,997	−10,000		
		Excessive cost growth		[−10,000]		
027	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	44,422	2,500		46,922
		High accuracy robotics		[2,500]		
028	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	37,779	2,500		40,279
		Modeling and simulation conversion software		[2,500]		
029	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	2,005			2,005
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**891,376**	**−19,000**		**872,376**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES				
030	0603036F	MODULAR ADVANCED MISSILE	105,238	−105,238		
		Program decrease		[−105,238]		
031	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,237			6,237
032	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	21,298			21,298
033	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,208			2,208
034	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	45,319			45,319
035	0604001F	NC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	10,011			10,011
037	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	500,575			500,575
038	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	595,352			595,352
039	0604005F	NC3 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	78,799			78,799
040	0604006F	DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE TECH ARCHITECTURE	2,620	−2,620		
		Technical realignment		[−2,620]		
041	0604007F	E–7	681,039	37,200		718,239
		Rapid Prototyping		[37,200]		
042	0604009F	AFWERX PRIME	83,336	5,000		88,336
		Agility Prime		[5,000]		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
043	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,984,143		2,984,143
044	0604025F	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	154,300		154,300
045	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	1,246		1,246
046	0604033F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING	150,340	–150,340	
		Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW)		[–150,340]	
047	0604183F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING—HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	381,528	20,000	401,528
		HACM Production and Tooling Investment		[20,000]	
048	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	18,041		18,041
049	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	27,650		27,650
050	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (SAOC)	888,829		888,829
051	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	26,638		26,638
052	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	19,266		19,266
053	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	37,121		37,121
054	0604534F	ADAPTIVE ENGINE TRANSITION PROGRAM (AETP)		588,400	588,400
		Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction		[588,400]	
055	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	37,026		37,026
056	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	31,833		31,833
057	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	210,806	24,670	235,476
		Technical realignment		[24,670]	
058	0604860F	OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE	46,305		46,305
059	0605164F	AIR REFUELING CAPABILITY MODERNIZATION	19,400		19,400
061	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	2,326,128	–550,600	1,775,528
		Project 646007: Program deferment		[–550,600]	
062	0207179F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	118,826	57,187	176,013
		Project 647123: Air-Air Refueling TMRR		[75,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–17,813]	
063	0207420F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	1,902		1,902

064	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	19,763				19,763
065	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	78,867				78,867
066	0208030F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	8,175				8,175
068	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	25,157				25,157
069	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	17,727				17,727
072	0708051F	RAPID SUSTAINMENT MODERNIZATION (RSM)	43,431				43,431
073	0808737F	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	9,364				9,364
074	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	28,294				28,294
075	1206415F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	14,892				14,892
075A	0605057F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM			7,928		7,928
		Technical realignment			[7,928]		
075B	99999999	FLEXIBLE TRANSITION PATHWAY			10,000		10,000
		Pilot program			[10,000]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**9,859,030**		**–58,413**		**9,800,617**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
076	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	9,757		25,000		34,757
		RAACM			[15,000]		
		Stand-Off Attack Weapon Technology			[10,000]		
077	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	163,156				163,156
078	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	45,884				45,884
079	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	13,804				13,804
080	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	74,023		5,000		79,023
		Technical realignment			[5,000]		
081	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	10,605				10,605
082	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	5,918				5,918
083	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,345				3,345
084	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	21,967				21,967
085	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	39,301				39,301
086	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	152,569				152,569
087	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	911,406		–20,000		891,406
		Technical realignment			[–20,000]		

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088	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	71,732		71,732
089	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	2,256		2,256
090	0605031F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	452		452
091	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	36,582		36,582
092	0605057F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM	7,928	–7,928	
		Technical realignment		[–7,928]	
093	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	77,252	–11,600	65,652
		Program delay		[–11,600]	
094	0605229F	HH–60W	48,268		48,268
095	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	3,746,935	–7,650	3,739,285
		Technical realignment		[–7,650]	
096	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	13,982		13,982
097	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	56,225		56,225
098	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	298,585		298,585
099	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,597	10,000	17,597
		Airborne Augmented Reality for Pilot Training		[10,000]	
100	0208036F	MEDICAL C–CBRNE PROGRAMS	2,006		2,006
102	0305205F	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	30,000		30,000
103	0401221F	KC–46A TANKER SQUADRONS	124,662		124,662
104	0401319F	VC–25B	490,701	–57,000	433,701
		Excess to Need		[–57,000]	
105	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	12,911		12,911
106	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	1,922		1,922
106A	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR		428,754	428,754
		Technical realignment		[428,754]	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**6,481,731**	**364,576**	**6,846,307**

		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
107	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,626			16,626
108	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	31,143			31,143
109	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	38,398			38,398
110	0605502F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	1,466			1,466
111	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,736			13,736
112	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	913,213	32,813		946,026
		Technical realignment		[32,813]		
113	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS	317,901			317,901
114	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH	541,677	4,000		545,677
		Aircraft Cannon Digital Modeling		[4,000]		
115	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	551,213	–14,700		536,513
		Technical realignment		[–14,700]		
117	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	243,780	30,000		273,780
		Technical realignment		[30,000]		
118	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	109,030	–32,000		77,030
		Technical realignment		[–32,000]		
119	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	336,788			336,788
120	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	5,005	1,700		6,705
		Technical realignment		[1,700]		
121	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	87,889			87,889
122	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	35,065			35,065
123	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	89,956			89,956
124	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	7,453			7,453
126	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	20,871	10,000		30,871
		NC3 STRATCOM		[10,000]		
127	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	100,357			100,357
128	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	20,478			20,478
129	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	796			796
132	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,917			3,917
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**3,486,758**	**31,813**		**3,518,571**

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		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
134	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	41,464		41,464
135	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	40,000	–35,000	5,000
		ARSR–4 Replacement Hawai'i Radar		[–35,000]	
136	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	8,018		8,018
137	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	5,645		5,645
139	0604840F	F–35 C2D2	1,275,268	–90,000	1,185,268
		Program decrease		[–10,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–5,000]	
		TR–3/B4 Unplanned cost growth		[–75,000]	
140	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF–IPPS)	40,203		40,203
141	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	49,613		49,613
142	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	93,881		93,881
143	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	36,536	–25,000	11,536
		Excess to need		[–5,000]	
		Program decrease		[–20,000]	
144	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	22,910		22,910
145	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	950,815	–28,983	921,832
		Scheduling delays		[–43,000]	
		Technical realignment		[14,017]	
146	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	290		290
147	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	12,619		12,619
148	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	87,623		87,623
149	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	33,237	10,000	43,237
		Legacy Weapons Software Translation/Modernization		[5,000]	
		Multi-Domain Command and Control Tool		[5,000]	
150	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	24,653		24,653

151	0101318F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—GLOBAL STRIKE	7,562				7,562
153	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	475,415				475,415
155	0102110F	MH–139A	25,737				25,737
156	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	831				831
157	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	102				102
158	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	428,754		–393,754		35,000
		NORTHCOM UPL—Over the Horizon Radar Acceleration			[35,000]		
		Technical realignment			[–428,754]		
159	0202834F	VEHICLES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	15,498		4,000		19,498
		Technical realignment			[4,000]		
160	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	81,123				81,123
161	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	2,303				2,303
162	0207040F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	7,312				7,312
164	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	98,633		40,600		139,233
		IVEWS restoration			[40,600]		
165	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	50,965				50,965
166	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	16,543				16,543
167	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	725,889		15,000		740,889
		Cyber Resiliency			[15,000]		
168	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	97,231		10,000		107,231
		Operational Test Data Sharing			[10,000]		
169	0207146F	F–15EX	100,006				100,006
170	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	41,958				41,958
171	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	53,679				53,679
172	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	726				726
173	0207238F	E–11A	64,888				64,888
174	0207247F	AF TENCAP	25,749				25,749
175	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	11,872				11,872
176	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	66,932				66,932
177	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	55,223		10,000		65,223
		Additive manufacturing expansion			[10,000]		
178	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	132,937				132,937

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179	0207327F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	37,518	12,000	49,518
		GLSDB Maritime Seeker		[12,000]	
180	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	72,059		72,059
181	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	17,498		17,498
183	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	2,106		2,106
185	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	72,010		72,010
186	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	6,467		6,467
187	0207439F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)	10,388		10,388
188	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	10,060		10,060
189	0207452F	DCAPES	8,233		8,233
190	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,172		2,172
192	0207573F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	2,049		2,049
193	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	33,478		33,478
195	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	11,894		11,894
197	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	3,811		3,811
198	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	96,272		96,272
199	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	26,533		26,533
201	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	50,122		50,122
202	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	113,064		113,064
208	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	967		967
209	0301025F	GEOBASE	1,514		1,514
211	0301113F	CYBER SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	8,476		8,476
218	0301401F	AF MULTI-DOMAIN NON-TRADITIONAL ISR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	2,890		2,890
219	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	39,868		39,868
220	0303004F	EIT CONNECT	32,900		32,900
221	0303089F	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS SYSTEMS	4,881		4,881
222	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	33,567		33,567

223	0303133F	HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SYSTEMS	40,000			40,000
224	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	95,523			95,523
226	0303248F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM	71,296	–15,000		56,296
		Insufficient justification		[–15,000]		
227	0303260F	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	4,682			4,682
228	0304100F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM (SMPES)	64,944			64,944
230	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	108,947			108,947
231	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	4,635			4,635
234	0305015F	C2 AIR OPERATIONS SUITE—C2 INFO SERVICES	13,751			13,751
235	0305020F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1,660			1,660
236	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMT (IMAD)	18,680			18,680
237	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	5,031			5,031
238	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	301			301
239	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	26,329			26,329
240	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	8,751			8,751
241	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	6,915			6,915
244	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	352			352
245	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	6,930			6,930
246	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	21,588			21,588
247	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	16,842			16,842
248	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	43,158			43,158
249	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	14,330			14,330
250	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	88,854			88,854
251	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	1,242			1,242
252	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	12,496			12,496
253	0305238F	NATO AGS	2			2
254	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	31,589			31,589
255	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	15,322			15,322
256	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	8,830			8,830
257	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	2,764			2,764
258	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	7,090			7,090
259	0401115F	C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	5,427		18,000	23,427

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		C–130H Link–16 MIDS-JTR Terminal		[18,000]	
260	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	29,502		29,502
261	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	2,753	46,000	48,753
		C–17A Modernized High Frequency Radio		[16,000]	
		C–17A Tactical Data Link		[30,000]	
262	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	19,100	50,300	69,400
		C–130J Global Secure Data and Voice Comm		[26,700]	
		C–130J Tactical Data Link/BLOS Secure Data		[18,600]	
		Test and evaluate load alleviation components		[5,000]	
263	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	5,982		5,982
264	0401218F	KC–135S	51,105		51,105
265	0401318F	CV–22	18,127		18,127
266	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	9,198		9,198
268	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	17,520		17,520
269	0801380F	AF LVC OPERATIONAL TRAINING (LVC-OT)	25,144		25,144
270	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	2,265		2,265
272	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,266		2,266
273	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,006		4,006
274	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	3,078		3,078
275	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	5,309		5,309
276	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,279		4,279
277	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTNG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	45,925		45,925
278	1202140F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO SPACECOM ACTIVITIES	9,778		9,778
279A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,814,245	–14,737	16,799,508
		Program justification review		[–14,737]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**23,829,283**	**–386,574**	**23,442,709**

		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	**46,565,356**	**–59,107**	**46,506,249**	
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE				
		APPLIED RESEARCH				
004	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	206,196	80,388	286,584	
		Advanced Analog Microelectronics		[5,000]		
		Technical realignment		[72,888]		
		University Consortium for Space Technology		[2,500]		
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**206,196**	**80,388**	**286,584**	
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
005	1206310SF	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	472,493	21,509	494,002	
		Defense In Depth as Mission Assurance Spacecraft—Multilevel Security		[10,000]		
		Technical realignment		[11,509]		
006	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	110,033	40,000	150,033	
		Technical realignment		[40,000]		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**582,526**	**61,509**	**644,035**	
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES				
007	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	849		849	
008	1203010SF	SPACE FORCE IT, DATA ANALYTICS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	61,723	–10,000	51,723	
		Program decrease		[–10,000]		
009	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	353,807		353,807	
010	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	95,541		95,541	
011	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	95,615		95,615	
013	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	2,081,307		2,081,307	
016	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	145,948	–40,000	105,948	
		Technical realignment		[–40,000]		
017	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	58,374		58,374	
018	1206458SF	TECH TRANSITION (SPACE)	164,649		164,649	
019	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	59,784		59,784	
020	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	76,554		76,554	

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021	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	360,126		360,126
022	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	632,833		632,833
023	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	12,036	10,000	22,036
		Machine Learning Techniques for Radio Frequency (RF) Signal Monitoring and Interference Detection.		[10,000]	
024	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSE SPACE	30,000	20,000	50,000
		Program increase		[20,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**4,229,146**	**–20,000**	**4,209,146**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION			
025	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	308,999		308,999
027	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	36,537		36,537
028	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	79,727		79,727
029	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	372,827		372,827
030	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	4,068		4,068
031	1206432SF	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	73,757		73,757
032	1206433SF	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	49,445		49,445
033	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND	661,367		661,367
034	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	222,178		222,178
035	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO	719,731		719,731
036	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR	1,013,478		1,013,478
037	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	73,501		73,501
038	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	1,266,437	252,785	1,519,222
		Technical realignment		[252,785]	
039	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	538,208	252,784	790,992
		Technical realignment		[252,784]	
040	1206448SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—INTEGRATED GROUND SEGMENT	505,569	–505,569	

			Technical realignment			[–505,569]	
041	1206853SF		NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	82,188		10,000	92,188
			Launch capability development			[10,000]	
			SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**6,008,017**		**10,000**	**6,018,017**
			MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
043	1203622SF		SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	3,568			3,568
046	1206392SF		ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	258,969		17,531	276,500
			Technical realignment			[17,531]	
047	1206398SF		SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	13,694		1,359	15,053
			Technical realignment			[1,359]	
048	1206601SF		SPACE TECHNOLOGY	91,778		–91,778	
			Technical realignment			[–91,778]	
049	1206759SF		MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	146,797			146,797
050	1206860SF		ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	18,023			18,023
052	1206864SF		SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	30,192			30,192
			SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**563,021**		**–72,888**	**490,133**
			OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT				
055	1203001SF		FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	91,369			91,369
056	1203040SF		DCO-SPACE	76,003			76,003
057	1203109SF		NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	230,785			230,785
058	1203110SF		SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	86,465			86,465
059	1203154SF		LONG RANGE KILL CHAINS	243,036			243,036
061	1203173SF		SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	22,039			22,039
062	1203174SF		SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	41,483		2,500	43,983
			Accelerating Space Operators Education and Experiential Learning			[2,500]	
063	1203182SF		SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	11,175			11,175
065	1203330SF		SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	28,730			28,730
067	1203873SF		BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	20,752			20,752
068	1203906SF		NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM	25,545			25,545
069	1203913SF		NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	93,391			93,391

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070	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	264,966		264,966
071	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	317,309	–45,400	271,909
		Excess to need		[–45,400]	
075	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	155,825		155,825
076	1208053SF	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	14,568		14,568
078A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,764,667	336,000	6,100,667
		DCO-S		[43,000]	
		USSF UPL—Classified program B		[83,000]	
		USSF UPL—Classified program C		[53,000]	
		USSF UPL—Classified program D		[67,000]	
		USSF UPL—Classified program F		[90,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**7,488,108**	**293,100**	**7,781,208**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
078	1208248SF	SPACE COMMAND & CONTROL—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	122,326		122,326
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**122,326**		**122,326**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE	**19,199,340**	**352,109**	**19,551,449**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	14,761		14,761
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	311,531	5,000	316,531
		Research Security Consortium		[5,000]	
003	0601108D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	16,329		16,329
004	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	71,783		71,783
005	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	50,430		50,430

006	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	159,549			159,549
007	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	100,467	25,000		125,467
		Program increase		[25,000]		
008	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	36,235			36,235
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**761,085**	**30,000**		**791,085**
		APPLIED RESEARCH				
009	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,157			19,157
010	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	141,081	–10,000		131,081
		Program decrease		[–10,000]		
011	0602128D8Z	PROMOTION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES	3,219			3,219
012	0602230D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	55,160	–15,000		40,160
		Realignment		[–15,000]		
013	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	46,858			46,858
014	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	66,866			66,866
015	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	333,029			333,029
017	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	240,610			240,610
018	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	17,437	2,500		19,937
		Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative		[2,500]		
019	0602675D8Z	SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	4,718			4,718
020	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	234,549	–20,000		214,549
		Program decrease		[–20,000]		
021	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	344,986			344,986
022	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	572,662			572,662
023	0602718BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	208,870	–15,000		193,870
		Program decrease		[–15,000]		
024	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,168			11,168
025	0602890D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	48,804			48,804
026	0602891D8Z	FSRM MODELLING	2,000			2,000
027	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	52,287			52,287
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**2,403,461**	**–57,500**		**2,345,961**

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		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
028	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,706	15,000	52,706
		Advanced Process Technology for Energetics		[5,000]	
		Explosive Energetics Expansion		[10,000]	
029	0603021D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION CAPITAL	15,085		15,085
030	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	30,102		30,102
031	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	75,593	55,000	130,593
		Joint R&D with Israel		[50,000]	
		ROC-X VTOL Loitering Munition		[5,000]	
032	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	27,078		27,078
033	0603160BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	400,947	2,500	403,447
		Advanced Manufacturing of Energetics		[2,500]	
034	0603176BR	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	7,990		7,990
035	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	17,825		17,825
036	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	21,461	8,000	29,461
		Radiation Hardened Microelectronics—Faciliity and Workforce Development		[5,000]	
		Testbed for Advanced Digital Low Latency Networks		[3,000]	
037	0603183D8Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT &TRANSITION	52,292	5,000	57,292
		Common Hypersonic Glide Body Development		[5,000]	
038	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,567		19,567
039	0603260BR	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	10,000		10,000
040	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	331,753	–10,000	321,753
		Program decrease		[–10,000]	
041	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	134,809		134,809
042	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	24,328		24,328
043	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	55,626		55,626
044	0603330D8Z	QUANTUM APPLICATION	75,000		75,000

046	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	104,729	22,500		127,229
		Electric Boats		[10,000]		
		Nuclear Advanced Propulsion and power		[10,000]		
		Program increase		[2,500]		
047	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	123,837			123,837
048	0603379D8Z	ADVANCED TECHNICAL INTEGRATION	11,000			11,000
049	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	267,073	–40,000		227,073
		Program decrease		[–40,000]		
050	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	57,401			57,401
051	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,793			19,793
053	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	11,197			11,197
054	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	252,965	22,500		275,465
		Bioindustrial Manufacturing Infrastructure		[20,000]		
		Hypersonic Advanced Composites Manufacturing		[2,500]		
055	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	46,404	5,000		51,404
		Program Increase		[5,000]		
056	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,580			16,580
057	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	60,387			60,387
058	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	144,707			144,707
059	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	2,749			2,749
060	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	254,033	–10,000		244,033
		Program decrease		[–10,000]		
061	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	321,591			321,591
062	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	885,425			885,425
063	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	358,580	–5,250		353,330
		Program decrease		[–5,250]		
065	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	16,699			16,699
066	0603838D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	257,110	5,700		262,810
		Autonomous resupply for contested logistics		[2,500]		
		High energy Laser Weapon System Procurement		[3,200]		
067	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	111,799			111,799
068	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	345,384			345,384

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
069	0603945D8Z	AUKUS INNOVATION INITIATIVES	25,000		25,000
070	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK	21,575		21,575
071	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	171,668	10,000	181,668
		HELCAP Thermal Energy Storage		[10,000]	
072	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	156,097	2,500	158,597
		Jam Resistant Military Communications		[2,500]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**5,380,945**	**88,450**	**5,469,395**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
074	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	76,764		76,764
075	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	143,486		143,486
076	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	117,196	2,000	119,196
		Development and acquisition of hybrid energy systems		[2,000]	
077	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	220,311	90,000	310,311
		INDOPACOM UPL—Enhanced THAAD Mission Support Element Integration (eTMI)		[90,000]	
078	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	903,633		903,633
079	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	316,853		316,853
080	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	239,159		239,159
081	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	597,720	12,374	610,094
		MDA UPL—Electronic Attack/Electronic Protection		[12,374]	
082	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	552,888	150,392	703,280
		Enhanced Battlespace Awarness for Space Warfare		[68,000]	
		MDA UPL—Classified increase		[22,892]	
		MDA UPL—Electronic Warfare for Missile Defense		[27,300]	
		MDA UPL—Left Through Right of Launch Integration		[32,200]	
083	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	693,727	16,000	709,727
		PAC–3 MSE/AEGIS Weapon System Integration		[20,000]	

		Program decrease		[–4,000]		554,201
084	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI	554,201			48,248
085	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	48,248			50,549
086	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	50,549		15,000	27,564
087	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	12,564	15,000	[15,000]	
		MDA UPL—Classified increase		[15,000]		177,868
088	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	177,868			300,000
089	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000			360,455
090	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	360,455		30,000	600,258
091	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	570,258	30,000	[5,000]	
		Advanced Hypersonic Thermal Protection System Prototypes		[5,000]	[15,000]	
		Advanced Reactive Target Simulation		[15,000]	[5,000]	
		Hypersonic Maneuvering Extended Range (HMER) Target System		[5,000]	[5,000]	
		Hypersonic Target for MDA Advanced Target Front End Configuration 3 (ATFE C3)		[5,000]		12,103
092	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	12,103		–5,000	174,278
093	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	179,278	–5,000	[–5,000]	
		Program decrease		[–5,000]		3,185
094	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,185		100,000	497,578
095	0604102C	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	397,578	100,000	[100,000]	
		INDOPACOM UPL—Guam Defense System, INDOPACOM		[100,000]	6,000	
096	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES		6,000	[6,000]	
		Diode-Pumped Alkali Laser (DPAL) for Missile Defense		[6,000]		34,350
097	0604124D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—MIP	34,350		225,000	433,997
098	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	208,997	225,000	[225,000]	
		MDA UPL—Glide Phase Interceptor		[225,000]	5,000	1,090,826
099	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	1,085,826	5,000	[5,000]	
		Mobile micronuclear reactors		[5,000]	5,000	815,839
100	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	810,839	5,000	[2,500]	
		Radiation-Hardened Fully-Depleted Silicon-on-Insulator Microelectronics		[2,500]	[2,500]	
		Strategic Rad Hard Chiplet Design Accelaration		[2,500]		110,291
101	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	110,291			9,880
102	0604331J	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	9,880			

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
103	0604341D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU) PROTOTYPING		15,000	
		Realignment		[15,000]	
104	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT	2,643		2,643
105	0604551BR	CATAPULT INFORMATION SYSTEM	8,328		8,328
106	0604555D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT—NON S&T	53,726	7,000	60,726
		High energy Laser Power Beaming		[7,000]	
108	0604682D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	3,206		3,206
109	0604790D8Z	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	79,773		79,773
110	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	28,517		28,517
111	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	103,517		103,517
112	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	2,130,838		2,130,838
113	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	47,577		47,577
114	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	193,484		193,484
115	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	111,049		111,049
116	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	22,163		22,163
117	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	41,824		41,824
118	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,484		2,484
119	0208059JCY	CYBERCOM ACTIVITIES	65,484		65,484
120	0208085JCY	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	170,182		170,182
121	0208086JCY	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	114,980		114,980
122	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,156		2,156
123	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,760	1,000	3,760
		Program Increase for Classified Algorithm Study		[1,000]	
124	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	3,000		3,000
125	0305251JCY	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,669		2,669
126	0901579D8Z	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL (OSC)	99,000		99,000
129	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	109,483		109,483

		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**12,187,050**	**674,766**	**12,861,816**	
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				
130	0604123D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—DEM/VAL ACTIVITIES	615,246	–45,000	570,246	
		Insufficient justification		[–40,000]		
		Program decrease		[–5,000]		
131	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	6,229		6,229	
132	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	382,977		382,977	
133	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	9,775		9,775	
134	0605000BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	14,414		14,414	
135	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	6,953		6,953	
136	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	9,292		9,292	
137	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	18,981		18,981	
138	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,456		5,456	
140	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	32,629		32,629	
141	0605141BR	MISSION ASSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MARMS)	9,316		9,316	
142	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	6,899		6,899	
143	0605294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	297,586	–20,000	277,586	
		Program decrease		[–20,000]		
145	0605772D8Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	4,110		4,110	
146	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	8,159		8,159	
147	0305310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	14,471		14,471	
148	0505167D8Z	DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	3,770		3,770	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**1,446,263**	**–65,000**	**1,381,263**	
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
149	0603829J	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	12,402		12,402	
150	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	12,746		12,746	
151	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	8,426		8,426	
152	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	833,792	5,000	838,792	
		Hypersonic Telemetry SATCOM Relay		[2,500]		
		Reusable Hypersonic Testbed		[2,500]		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
153	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	5,810		5,810
154	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	99,090		99,090
155	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	187,421		187,421
156	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	61,477		61,477
158	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	39,949		39,949
159	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	6,292		6,292
160	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	21,043		21,043
161	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	10,504		10,504
162	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OUSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	2,980		2,980
163	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	74,382		74,382
170	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,831		3,831
171	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	38,923		38,923
172	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	60,404		60,404
173	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	65,715		65,715
174	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	26,037		26,037
175	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	37,353		37,353
176	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	14,833		14,833
177	0605998KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	3,752		3,752
178	0606005D8Z	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	18,088		18,088
179	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	14,427		14,427
180	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	4,200		4,200
181	0606135D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO) ACTIVITIES	17,247		17,247
182	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,386		3,386
183	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	2,352		2,352
184	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	213		213
186	0606771D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	45,194		45,194
187	0606853BR	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	11,919		11,919

188	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,112	3,112			3,112
189	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	4,916	4,916			4,916
190	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	66,152	66,152			66,152
195	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	5,366	5,366			5,366
197	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,069	3,069			3,069
199	0804768J	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	101,319	101,319			101,319
200	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	740	740			740
201	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	28,363	28,363			28,363
202	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	5,177	5,177			5,177
282A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	36,315	36,315			36,315
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,998,717**	**1,998,717**	**5,000**		**2,003,717**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
203	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	42,482	42,482			42,482
205	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	1,017,141	1,017,141	48,000		1,065,141
		Additive Manufacturing for shipbuilding			[10,000]		
		Integrated Substrates			[3,000]		
		Large Surface Combatant workforce			[35,000]		
206	0607310D8Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION SPECIAL PROJECTS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,713	12,713			12,713
207	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS)	8,503	8,503			8,503
208	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	80,495	80,495			80,495
209	0208097JCY	CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (CYBER C2)	95,733	95,733			95,733
210	0208099JCY	DATA AND UNIFIED PLATFORM (D&UP)	138,558	138,558			138,558
214	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	19,299	19,299			19,299
215	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	37,726	37,726			37,726
216	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	5,037	5,037			5,037
218	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	97,171	97,171	18,400		115,571
		DoD Cyber Scholarship Program			[10,000]		
		Program decrease			[–6,000]		
		Scholarship funding alignment			[14,400]		
220	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,351	8,351			8,351
222	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	35,995	35,995			35,995

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
223	0303171K	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SERVICES	5,677		5,677
224	0303228K	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	3,196		3,196
228	0305104D8Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	25,655		25,655
232	0305133V	INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES	2,134		2,134
235	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,295		2,295
236	0305172D8Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	52,736		52,736
239	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,263		6,263
240	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	23,275		23,275
242	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	6,214		6,214
249	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	2,971		2,971
250	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,879		1,879
257	0306250JCY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	469,385	20,000	489,385
		INDOPACOM UPL—Offensive cyber		[20,000]	
261	0505167D8Z	DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	1,760		1,760
262	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,420		1,420
263	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,905		1,905
264	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	3,249		3,249
265	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	37,188	15,000	52,188
		Adaptive Airborne Enterprise (A2E)		[15,000]	
267	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	216,174	10,000	226,174
		Alternative Domestic Source AC–130J IRSS		[10,000]	
268	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	86,737		86,737
269	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	216,135	–1,500	214,635
		Program decrease		[–1,500]	
270	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	263,374	1,500	264,874
		Female Body Armor Development and Modernization		[1,500]	
271	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	529		529

272	1160434BB	UNMANNED ISR	6,727		6,727
273	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	9,335		9,335
274	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	158,231		158,231
275	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	15,749		15,749
281A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,463,742		8,463,742
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**11,683,139**	**111,400**	**11,794,539**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
278	0608648D8Z	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	21,355		21,355
279	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	33,166		33,166
283A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	270,653		270,653
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**325,174**		**325,174**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	**36,185,834**	**787,116**	**36,972,950**
		OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE			
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	169,544		169,544
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	103,252		103,252
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	58,693		58,693
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**331,489**		**331,489**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE	**331,489**		**331,489**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**144,979,625**	**233,027**	**145,212,652**

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	3,943,409		3,943,409
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	225,238		225,238
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	947,395	–20,000	927,395
	Underexecution		[–20,000]	
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,449,141	–125,000	2,324,141
	Underexecution		[–125,000]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,233,070	–35,000	1,198,070
	Underexecution		[–35,000]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	2,046,144		2,046,144
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,149,427		7,149,427
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	475,435	–20,000	455,435
	Underexecution		[–20,000]	
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,423,560		1,423,560
100	MEDICAL READINESS	951,499		951,499
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	9,943,031	23,000	9,966,031
	CUAS National Security Installation Pilot Program		[8,000]	
	Fire and Emergency Services		[15,000]	
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,381,757	107,635	5,489,392
	Program increase		[107,635]	

130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	313,612				313,612
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	454,565				454,565
150	RESET	447,987				447,987
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	414,680		150,000		564,680
	AFRICOM UPL—High-risk ISR			[150,000]		
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	408,529				408,529
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	285,692				285,692
190	US FORCES KOREA	88,463				88,463
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	507,845				507,845
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	704,667		6,000		710,667
	Secure Remote Access			[6,000]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**39,795,146**		**86,635**		**39,881,781**
	MOBILIZATION					
230	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	470,143				470,143
240	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	433,909				433,909
250	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,244				4,244
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**908,296**				**908,296**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	178,428				178,428
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	78,235				78,235
280	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	114,777				114,777
290	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	551,462				551,462
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,147,431				1,147,431
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,398,415				1,398,415
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	200,779				200,779
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	682,896				682,896
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	690,280				690,280
350	EXAMINING	195,009				195,009
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	260,235				260,235
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	250,252				250,252

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
380	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	204,895		204,895
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**5,953,094**		**5,953,094**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
400	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	718,323		718,323
410	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	900,624		900,624
420	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	828,059		828,059
430	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	464,029		464,029
440	ADMINISTRATION	537,837		537,837
450	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,962,059	–25,000	1,937,059
	Insufficient justification		[–25,000]	
460	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	361,553		361,553
470	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	829,248	–40,000	789,248
	Underexecution		[–40,000]	
480	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,370,107		2,370,107
490	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	203,323		203,323
500	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	286,682		286,682
510	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	455,928		455,928
520	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	39,867		39,867
530	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	610,201		610,201
540	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	38,948		38,948
590A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,291,229		2,291,229
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**12,898,017**	**–65,000**	**12,833,017**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**59,554,553**	**21,635**	**59,576,188**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE			

	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,208	15,208
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	720,802	720,802
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	143,400	143,400
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	707,654	707,654
050	AVIATION ASSETS	134,346	134,346
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	451,178	451,178
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	97,564	97,564
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	45,711	45,711
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	608,079	608,079
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	495,435	495,435
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	28,783	28,783
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	3,153	3,153
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	19,591	19,591
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,470,904**	**3,470,904**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	19,155	19,155
150	ADMINISTRATION	21,668	21,668
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	44,118	44,118
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,127	7,127
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	67,976	67,976
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**160,044**	**160,044**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	**3,630,948**	**3,630,948**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	925,071	925,071
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	201,781	201,781
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	840,373	840,373
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	107,392	107,392

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	62,908		62,908
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,113,908		1,113,908
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	832,946	4,000	836,946
	Training Exercise Support		[4,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	50,696		50,696
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	231,784		231,784
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,249,066		1,249,066
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,081,561		1,081,561
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,468,857		1,468,857
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	9,566		9,566
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	15,710		15,710
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**8,191,619**	**4,000**	**8,195,619**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	7,251		7,251
160	ADMINISTRATION	66,025		66,025
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	113,366		113,366
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,663		8,663
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	292,426		292,426
200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	3,754		3,754
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**491,485**		**491,485**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	**8,683,104**	**4,000**	**8,687,104**
	COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP			
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
010	IRAQ	241,950		241,950

020	SYRIA	156,000			156,000
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	**397,950**			**397,950**
	TOTAL COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP	**397,950**			**397,950**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY				
	OPERATING FORCES				
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	7,882,504			7,882,504
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,773,957			2,773,957
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	73,047			73,047
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	213,862			213,862
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,155,463			1,155,463
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,857,021			1,857,021
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	66,822			66,822
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,871,670			1,871,670
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,015,796	–10,000		7,005,796
	Underexecution		[–10,000]		
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,301,108	–5,000		1,296,108
	Underexecution		[–5,000]		
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,164,249			11,164,249
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,728,712			2,728,712
	Decommission CG–69 USS Vicksburg		[–8,000]		
	Restore CG–63 USS Cowpens		[8,000]		
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,776,881	26,500		1,803,381
	AFRICOM UPL—Somalia Persistent Presence		[26,500]		
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	389,915			389,915
150	WARFARE TACTICS	1,005,998			1,005,998
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	455,330			455,330
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,350,089	86,600		2,436,689
	AFRICOM UPL—Somalia Persistent Presence		[86,600]		
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	189,044			189,044
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	92,504			92,504

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	352,980		352,980
230	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	522,180		522,180
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,763,238		1,763,238
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,640,642	–25,000	1,615,642
	Underexecution		[–25,000]	
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	696,653	–10,000	686,653
	Underexecution		[–10,000]	
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,780,645	–25,000	1,755,645
	Insufficient justification		[–25,000]	
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	4,406,192	308,124	4,714,316
	Dry Dock Repairs at PSNS Investment Restoration and Modernization		[200,000]	
	Hangar resilience and repair		[20,000]	
	Program increase		[88,124]	
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,223,827		6,223,827
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**61,750,329**	**346,224**	**62,096,553**
	MOBILIZATION			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	475,255		475,255
310	READY RESERVE FORCE	701,060		701,060
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	302,930		302,930
330	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	151,966		151,966
340	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,464		21,464
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**1,652,675**		**1,652,675**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
350	OFFICER ACQUISITION	201,555		201,555
360	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,521	4,300	20,821

	Sea Cadets		[4,300]		175,171
370	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	175,171			1,238,894
380	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,238,894			335,603
390	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	335,603			390,931
400	TRAINING SUPPORT	390,931			269,483
410	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	269,483			90,452
420	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	90,452			73,406
430	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	73,406			58,970
440	JUNIOR ROTC	58,970			**2,855,286**
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**2,850,986**	**4,300**		
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES				
450	ADMINISTRATION	1,350,449			1,350,449
460	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	242,760			242,760
470	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	745,666			745,666
490	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	323,978		–30,000	293,978
	Underexecution			[–30,000]	
500	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	67,357			67,357
510	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	248,822			248,822
530	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	616,816		–60,000	556,816
	Underexecution			[–60,000]	
540	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	850,906		–15,000	835,906
	Underexecution			[–15,000]	
550	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	888,508			888,508
730A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	655,281			655,281
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**5,990,543**		**–105,000**	**5,885,543**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**72,244,533**	**245,524**		**72,490,057**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
	OPERATING FORCES				
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,799,964			1,799,964

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,878,228		1,878,228
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	211,460		211,460
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	137,831		137,831
060	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	205,449		205,449
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,211,183	24,224	1,235,407
	Program increase		[24,224]	
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,124,551	3,000	3,127,551
	USMC Nucleated Foam Engine Wash		[3,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**8,568,666**	**27,224**	**8,595,890**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	26,284		26,284
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,316		1,316
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	133,176		133,176
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	66,213		66,213
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	570,152		570,152
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	246,586		246,586
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	55,230		55,230
160	JUNIOR ROTC	29,616		29,616
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,128,573**		**1,128,573**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	90,366		90,366
190	ADMINISTRATION	428,650		428,650
220A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	65,658		65,658
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**584,674**		**584,674**

	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**10,281,913**	**27,224**	**10,309,137**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	731,113		731,113
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	10,122		10,122
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	167,811		167,811
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	103		103
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	29,185		29,185
060	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	20,806		20,806
070	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	186,590		186,590
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	296		296
090	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	32,467		32,467
100	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	63,726		63,726
110	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	121,064		121,064
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,363,283**		**1,363,283**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
120	ADMINISTRATION	2,025		2,025
130	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,401		13,401
140	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,101		2,101
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**17,527**		**17,527**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	**1,380,810**		**1,380,810**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	128,468		128,468
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	20,967		20,967
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	46,589		46,589
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	120,808		120,808
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**316,832**		**316,832**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
050	ADMINISTRATION	12,563		12,563
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**12,563**		**12,563**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	**329,395**		**329,395**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	980,768	–14,700	966,068
	Technical realignment		[–14,700]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,665,924		2,665,924
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,630,552		1,630,552
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,632,693		4,632,693
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,252,815	26,904	4,279,719
	Program increase		[85,056]	
	Technical realignment		[–58,152]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	229,440		229,440
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	9,537,192	–40,000	9,497,192
	Underexecution		[–40,000]	
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	6,697,549	–115,000	6,582,549
	Underexecution		[–115,000]	
090	BASE SUPPORT	11,633,510	–323,492	11,310,018
	Technical realignment		[–208,492]	
	Underexecution		[–115,000]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,350,827	–30,951	1,319,876
	Technical realignment		[–30,951]	

110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,817,941	−75,000	1,742,941
	Underexecution		[−75,000]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	807,966	−30,000	777,966
	Program decrease		[−30,000]	
130	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	267,615		267,615
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	245,263		245,263
170	US STRATCOM	541,720	−15,000	526,720
	Underexecution		[−15,000]	
190	US CENTCOM	335,220		335,220
200	US SOCOM	27,511		27,511
210	US TRANSCOM	607		607
220	CENTCOM CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	1,415		1,415
230	USSPACECOM	373,989		373,989
240	MEDICAL READINESS	564,880	−2,284	562,596
	Technical realignment		[−2,284]	
480A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,465,926		1,465,926
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**50,061,323**	**−619,523**	**49,441,800**
	MOBILIZATION			
260	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,012,287		3,012,287
270	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	241,918		241,918
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,254,205**		**3,254,205**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
280	OFFICER ACQUISITION	202,769		202,769
290	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,892		28,892
300	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	137,647		137,647
310	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	588,131		588,131
320	FLIGHT TRAINING	875,230	−25,000	850,230
	Underexecution		[−25,000]	
330	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	301,262		301,262
340	TRAINING SUPPORT	194,609	1,000	195,609

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Training Exercise Support		[1,000]	
350	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	204,318		204,318
360	EXAMINING	7,775		7,775
370	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	263,421		263,421
380	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	343,039		343,039
390	JUNIOR ROTC	75,666		75,666
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,222,759**	**–24,000**	**3,198,759**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
400	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,062,199		1,062,199
410	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	162,919		162,919
420	ADMINISTRATION	1,409,015		1,409,015
430	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	30,268		30,268
440	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,851,856	–40,480	1,811,376
	Technical realignment		[4,520]	
	Underexecution		[–45,000]	
450	CIVIL AIR PATROL	30,901		30,901
460	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	42,759		42,759
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	115,267	–20,000	95,267
	Underexecution		[–20,000]	
490A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,506,624		1,506,624
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**6,211,808**	**–60,480**	**6,151,328**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**62,750,095**	**–704,003**	**62,046,092**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			

010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	642,201			642,201
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	356,162			356,162
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	866,547	2,500		869,047
	Systems Tool Kit Digital Operations		[2,500]		
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	199,181	18,172		217,353
	Technical realignment		[18,172]		
050	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	383,233			383,233
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	67,757			67,757
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	678,648	13,573		692,221
	Program increase		[13,573]		
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,380,350			1,380,350
090	SPACE OPERATIONS -BOS	188,760			188,760
110A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	71,475			71,475
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,834,314**	**34,245**		**4,868,559**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES				
100	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	34,046			34,046
110	ADMINISTRATION	149,108	–18,172		130,936
	Technical realignment		[–18,172]		
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**183,154**	**–18,172**		**164,982**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	**5,017,468**	**16,073**		**5,033,541**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE				
	OPERATING FORCES				
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,088,949			2,088,949
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	198,213			198,213
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	647,758			647,758
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	122,314			122,314
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	374,442			374,442
060	BASE SUPPORT	543,962			543,962
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	1,742			1,742

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,977,380**		**3,977,380**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	107,281		107,281
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,373		9,373
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	15,563		15,563
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,174		6,174
120	AUDIOVISUAL	485		485
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**138,876**		**138,876**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	**4,116,256**		**4,116,256**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,498,675		2,498,675
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	656,714		656,714
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,171,901		1,171,901
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	370,188		370,188
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,280,003		1,280,003
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,089,579		1,089,579
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	19,708		19,708
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	49,476	–19,500	29,976
	Cyberspace actitivies		[2,500]	
	Insufficient justification		[–22,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**7,136,244**	**–19,500**	**7,116,744**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			

090	ADMINISTRATION	68,417			68,417
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	49,033			49,033
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**117,450**			**117,450**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	**7,253,694**	**–19,500**		**7,234,194**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE				
	OPERATING FORCES				
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	461,370	10,000		471,370
	Combatant Commander's Initiative Fund (CCIF)—AFRICOM and SOUTHCOM		[10,000]		
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEEP	701,081			701,081
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	8,210			8,210
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—MISO	252,480	18,630		271,110
	INDOPACOM MISO		[11,300]		
	SOUTHCOM MISO		[7,330]		
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,012,953			2,012,953
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,210,930	–24,300		1,186,630
	Program decrease		[–24,300]		
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	202,574	–7,330		195,244
	Program decrease		[–7,330]		
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,346,004	–12,000		3,334,004
	Program decrease		[–12,000]		
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	49,757			49,757
110	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,391,402	10,000		1,401,402
	Program decrease		[–15,000]		
	Special Operations Command Intelligence increase in Non-Traditional ISR (SOF Digital Ecosystem POR)		[25,000]		
120	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,438,967	–61,987		1,376,980
	Program decrease		[–61,987]		
130	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	1,318,614	35,000		1,353,614
	Additional resourcing		[10,000]		
	Internet Operations Management		[5,000]		
	JFHQ-DODIN Resourcing		[20,000]		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
140	USCYBERCOM HEADQUARTERS	332,690		332,690
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**12,727,032**	**–31,987**	**12,695,045**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
150	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	183,342		183,342
160	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	118,172		118,172
170	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	33,855		33,855
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**335,369**		**335,369**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
180	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	142,240	131,000	273,240
	National Guard Youth Challenge		[83,500]	
	Program decrease		[–2,500]	
	STARBASE		[50,000]	
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	4,870		4,870
200	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	667,943		667,943
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,567,119		1,567,119
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	30,279	–5,000	25,279
	Early to need		[–5,000]	
230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	1,062,123		1,062,123
	Insider Threat – DITMAC, Resiliency and Suicide Prevention Program for the Warfighter		[5,000]	
	Program decrease—Facilities and Physical Security		[–5,000]	
250	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,835		9,835
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	27,517		27,517
270	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	1,033,789	–45,000	988,789
	Underexecution		[–45,000]	
300	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	2,567,698	–25,000	2,542,698

	Program decrease	[–25,000]		
310	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	526,893		526,893
320	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	241,779	–35,000	206,779
	Underexecution		[–35,000]	
330	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	446,731		446,731
340	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	246,840	5,000	251,840
	Public Web program		[5,000]	
360	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	195,959	3,000	198,959
	DPAA Identification Programs		[3,000]	
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,379,100		2,379,100
	Baltic Security Initiative		[210,000]	
	Offset for Baltic Security Initiative		[–210,000]	
380	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	41,722		41,722
390	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	984,272	–10,000	974,272
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
410	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	70,548		70,548
420	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,451,625	70,000	3,521,625
	Impact Aid		[50,000]	
	Impact Aid Students with Disabilities		[20,000]	
430	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	564,078	–5,000	559,078
	Program decrease		[–5,000]	
440	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	118,216	–10,000	108,216
	Underexecution		[–10,000]	
480	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	92,176	–4,400	87,776
	Central program office		[10,000]	
	Scholarship funding alignment		[–14,400]	
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,676,416	–223,800	2,452,616
	Chief Digital and AI Office Senior Leadership Training Courses		[2,750]	
	Eliminate Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE)		[–78,000]	
	Legacy Resource Management Program		[2,000]	
	Program decrease		[–153,550]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative		[3,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	440,947		440,947
530A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	20,114,447	10,000	20,124,447
	Classifed increase		[10,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**39,705,162**	**–144,200**	**39,560,962**
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
540	UNDISTRIBUTED		–300,000	–300,000
	Historical unobligated balances		[–300,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–300,000**	**–300,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**52,767,563**	**–476,187**	**52,291,376**
	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES			
	ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	16,620		16,620
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	**16,620**		**16,620**
	TOTAL UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	**16,620**		**16,620**
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	54,977		54,977
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	**54,977**		**54,977**
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	**54,977**		**54,977**
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID			

	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE				
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	114,900		114,900	
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	**114,900**		**114,900**	
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	**114,900**		**114,900**	
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT				
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	350,999	–15,000	335,999	
	Program decrease		[–25,000]		
	Program increase		[10,000]		
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	**350,999**	**–15,000**	**335,999**	
	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	**350,999**	**–15,000**	**335,999**	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	198,760		198,760	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	**198,760**		**198,760**	
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	**198,760**		**198,760**	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,240		335,240	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	**335,240**		**335,240**	
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	**335,240**		**335,240**	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	349,744		349,744	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	**349,744**		**349,744**	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	**349,744**		**349,744**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,965		8,965
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	**8,965**		**8,965**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	**8,965**		**8,965**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	232,806		232,806
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	**232,806**		**232,806**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	**232,806**		**232,806**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**290,071,293**	**–900,234**	**289,171,059**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Military Personnel	**168,320,510**	**–242,200**	**168,078,310**
BAH Absorption Restoration (1%)		[244,000]	
Remove BAH from BNA Calculation (150%)		[113,800]	
Military personnel historical underexecution		[–600,000]	
MERHCF	**10,553,456**		**10,553,456**

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND			
DEFENSE STOCKPILE	7,629		7,629
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	**7,629**		**7,629**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY			
ARMY ARSENALS INITIATIVE	27,551		27,551
ARMY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	1,662		1,662
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**29,213**		**29,213**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE			
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	83,587		83,587
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**83,587**		**83,587**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE			
DEFENSE AUTOMATION & PRODUCTION SERVICES	4		4
ENERGY MANAGEMENT—DEFENSE	114,663		114,663
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**114,667**		**114,667**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY			
WORKING CAPITAL FUND—DECA	1,447,612		1,447,612
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY	**1,447,612**		**1,447,612**

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	89,284		89,284
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	1,002,560		1,002,560
TOTAL CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE	**1,091,844**		**1,091,844**
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE			
COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	643,848	15,000	658,848
Counter Strategic Competitors in the Western Hemisphere		[15,000]	
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	134,313	2,500	136,813
Young Marines Program		[2,500]	
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	102,272	20,000	122,272
Program increase		[20,000]	
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	5,993	5,000	10,993
Program increase		[5,000]	
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	**886,426**	**42,500**	**928,926**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—O&M	518,919		518,919
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER	1,948		1,948
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—RDT&E	3,400		3,400
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—PROCUREMENT	1,098		1,098
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**525,365**		**525,365**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
IN-HOUSE CARE	10,044,342	5,000	10,049,342
TRICARE Reserve Select Extension		[5,000]	
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	19,893,028		19,893,028
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,007,012	–188,500	1,818,512
Historical underexecution		[–186,000]	
Program decrease		[–2,500]	
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,327,816		2,327,816

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	347,446	–4,000	343,446
Historical underexecution		[–4,000]	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	336,111	–13,000	323,111
Historical underexecution		[–20,000]	
TriService Nursing Research Program		[7,000]	
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	2,144,551	–2,500	2,142,051
Historical underexecution		[–2,500]	
R&D RESEARCH	40,311		40,311
R&D EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	178,892		178,892
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	327,040	17,500	344,540
Antibiotic Susceptibility Test Development		[2,500]	
Peptide Research and Development		[5,000]	
Platelet Development and Platelet Hemostatic Products		[10,000]	
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	172,351		172,351
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	107,753		107,753
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	87,096		87,096
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	18,330		18,330
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	22,344		22,344
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	238,435		238,435
PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	29,537		29,537
PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	74,055		74,055
PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	17,510		17,510
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**38,413,960**	**–185,500**	**38,228,460**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**42,600,303**	**–143,000**	**42,457,303**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Access Control Point (P&D)	0	5,500	5,500
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Component Rebuild Shop (P&D)	0	8,100	8,100
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Vehicle Paint Shop (P&D)	0	2,900	2,900
Army	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Substation	50,000		50,000
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Cost to Complete: Enlisted Unaccompanied Pers Hsg.	34,000		34,000
Army	Florida	Camp Bull Simons	Camp Bull Simons 7th Special Forces Group Child Development Center.	0	17,000	17,000
Army	Georgia	Fort Gordon	Cyber Instructional Facility (Classrooms)	163,000	–83,000	80,000
Army	Germany	Grafenwoehr	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	10,400		10,400
Army	Germany	Hohenfels	Simulations Center	56,000		56,000
Army	Hawaii	Aliamanu Military Reservation	Water Storage Tank	20,000		20,000
Army	Hawaii	Wheeler Army Air Field	Air Traffic Control Tower (P&D)	0	5,400	5,400
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Aircraft Maintenance Hanger	105,000		105,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Multipurpose Training Range	38,000		38,000
Army	Louisiana	Fort Polk	Multipurpose Athletic Field	0	13,400	13,400
Army	Massachusetts	Soldier Systems Center Natick	Barracks Addition	18,500		18,500
Army	Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	Ground Transport Equipment Building	72,000		72,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	0	61,000	61,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Automated Record Fire Range	19,500		19,500
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Barracks	50,000		50,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Barracks (Facility Prototyping)	85,000		85,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Child Development Center	0	36,000	36,000
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	Guided Missile Maintenance Building	89,000		89,000
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Collective Training Barracks (P&D)	0	8,000	8,000
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Rail Yard	74,000		74,000
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Barracks, Fort Hood (PN 100948) (P&D)	0	9,900	9,900
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Barracks, Fort Hood (PN 94937) (P&D)	0	9,900	9,900
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	Component Rebuild Shop	113,000	–43,000	70,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Barracks	100,000		100,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Barracks Replacement (P&D)	0	50,000	50,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	CDC Planning and Design	0	20,000	20,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete Army	0	122,210	122,210
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support	26,000		26,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Lab Infrastructure Planning & Design	0	30,000	30,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction	76,280	10,000	86,280
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Organic Industrial Base Planning & Design	0	5,000	5,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	270,875	29,300	300,175
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	15,000	15,000
Military Construction, Army Total				**1,470,555**	**332,610**	**1,803,165**
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Aircraft Parking Apron (INC)	134,624		134,624
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Fire Station Replacement (53 Area) (P&D)	0	2,683	2,683
Navy	California	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms	Communications Towers	42,100		42,100
Navy	California	Port Hueneme	Laboratory Compound Facilities Improvements	110,000	–95,000	15,000
Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	Submarine Pier 31 Extension	112,518	–70,000	42,518

Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	Weapons Magazine & Ordnance Operations Fac.	219,200	–190,000	29,200	
Navy	District Of Columbia	Marine Barracks Washington	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters & Support Facility	131,800	–100,000	31,800	
Navy	District of Columbia	Naval Support Activity	Electromagnetic & Cyber Countermeasures Lab (P&D).	0	40,000	40,000	
Navy	Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier Djibouti	Electrical Power Plant	0	106,600	106,600	
Navy	Florida	Whiting Field	Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar	0	100,000	100,000	
Navy	Georgia	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Consolidated Communication Facility	0	63,970	63,970	
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: Child Development Center	105,220		105,220	
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: Joint Consol. Comm. Center (INC)	107,000		107,000	
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Joint Communication Upgrade (INC)	292,830	–242,830	50,000	
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Missile Integration Test Facility	174,540	–100,000	74,540	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: 9th ESB Training Complex	23,380		23,380	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Artillery Battery Facilities	137,550	–65,000	72,550	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Consolidated MEB HQ/NCIS Phii	19,740		19,740	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Recreation Center	34,740		34,740	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Religious Ministry Services Facility	46,350		46,350	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Satellite Communications Facility (INC)	166,159	–66,159	100,000	
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Training Center	89,640		89,640	
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Dry Dock 3 Replacement (INC)	1,318,711	79,324	1,398,035	
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Hawai'i	Water Reclamation Facility Compliance Upgrade	0	50,000	50,000	
Navy	Italy	Naval Air Station Sigonella	EDI: Ordnance Magazines	77,072		77,072	
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Multi-Mission Drydock #1 Extension (INC)	544,808		544,808	
Navy	Maryland	Fort Meade	Cybersecurity Operations Facility	186,480	–106,480	80,000	
Navy	Maryland	Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Aircraft Development and Maintenance Facilities	141,700	–61,700	80,000	
Navy	North Carolina	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (INC)	19,529		19,529	
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	2D LAAD Maintenance and Operations Facilities	0	65,000	65,000	
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Maintenance Facility & Marine Air Group HQS	125,150	–90,000	35,150	

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	10th Marines Maintenance & Operations Complex	0	40,000	40,000
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Amphibious Combat Vehicle Shelters	0	31,890	31,890
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Corrosion Repair Facility Replacement	0	40,000	40,000
Navy	Pennsylvania	Naval Surface Warfare Center Philadelphia	AI Machinery Control Development Center	0	88,200	88,200
Navy	Virginia	Dam Neck Annex	Maritime Surveillance System Facility	109,680	–86,000	23,680
Navy	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	Child Development Center	35,000		35,000
Navy	Virginia	Marine Corps Base Quantico	Water Treatment Plant	127,120	–90,000	37,120
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Child Development Center	43,600		43,600
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	MQ–25 Aircraft Laydown Facilities	114,495	–106,000	8,495
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Submarine Pier 3 (INC)	99,077		99,077
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Weapons Magazines	221,920	–170,920	51,000
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Dry Dock Saltwater System for CVN–78 (INC)	81,082		81,082
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	Alternate Power Transmission Line	0	19,000	19,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	Armored Fighting Vehicle Support Facility	0	31,000	31,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	Shipyard Electrical Backbone	195,000	–135,000	60,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Barracks Replacement (P&D)	0	50,000	50,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	CDC Planning and Design	0	20,000	20,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Lab Infrastructure Planning & Design	0	30,000	30,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Navy Shore Utility Infrastructure (P&D)	0	85,000	85,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	578,942		578,942
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	21,000		21,000

Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program Planning & Design.	0	50,000	50,000	
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	34,430	10,000	44,430	
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	15,000	15,000	
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMC Military Construction Planning & Design	0	48,749	48,749	
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMC Unspecified Minor Construction	0	30,000	30,000	
	Military Construction, Navy Total			**6,022,187**	**–678,673**	**5,343,514**	
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Extend Runway 16/34 (INC 3)	107,500		107,500	
AF	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Squadron Operations Facility	26,000		26,000	
AF	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: Aircraft Maintenance Support Facility	17,500		17,500	
AF	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: Squadron Operations Facility	20,000		20,000	
AF	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: Bomber Apron	93,000		93,000	
AF	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Eglin Air Force Base—LRSO Hardware Software Development & Test Facility.	0	14,600	14,600	
AF	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC–46 ADAL Fuel System Maintenance Dock	18,000		18,000	
AF	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC–46A ADAL Aircraft Corrosion Control	25,000		25,000	
AF	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC–46A ADAL Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	27,000		27,000	
AF	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC–46A ADAL Apron & Hydrant Fueling Pits	61,000		61,000	
AF	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Commercial Vehicle Inspection	15,000		15,000	
AF	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Cost to Complete: Consolidated Communications Center.	15,000		15,000	
AF	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Final Denial Barriers, South Gate	12,000		12,000	
AF	Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	Battle Management Combined Operations Complex	115,000	–80,000	35,000	
AF	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: North Aircraft Parking Ramp (INC)	109,000		109,000	
AF	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Helo Rescue OPS Maintenance Hangar (INC 3)	46,000		46,000	
AF	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Theater A/C Corrosion Control Ctr (INC)	42,000		42,000	

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AF	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	Weapons Generation Facility (INC 3)	112,000		112,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Airfield Development, Phase 1 (INC 3)	26,000		26,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Fuel Tanks W/Pipeline & Hydrant (INC 3)	20,000		20,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Parking Apron (INC 3)	32,000		32,000
AF	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	Child Development Center	37,000		37,000
AF	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	MIT-Lincoln Lab (West Lab CSL/MIF) (INC 4)	70,000		70,000
AF	Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	T–7a Ground Based Training System Facility	30,000		30,000
AF	Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	T–7a Unit Maintenance Training Facility	9,500		9,500
AF	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Fire Station Bay/Storage Area	0	10,300	10,300
AF	Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: DABS-FEV Storage	88,000		88,000
AF	Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: Munitions Storage Area	31,000		31,000
AF	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Acquisition Management Complex Phase V (P&D)	0	9,900	9,900
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	F–35 Aircraft Oxygen Shop (P&D)	0	5,800	5,800
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	KC–46 3–Bay Depot Maintenance Hangar (INC 3)	78,000		78,000
AF	Philippines	Cesar Basa Air Base	PDI: Transient Aircraft Parking Apron	35,000		35,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 Fuel System Maintenance Dock	75,000		75,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 Phase Hangar	160,000	–126,000	34,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 Weapons Generation Facility (INC)	160,000		160,000
AF	Spain	Morón Air Base	EDI: Munitions Storage	26,000		26,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	91 Cyber Operations Center	0	48,000	48,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	BMT – Chapel for America's Airmen	0	90,000	90,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	Child Development Center	20,000		20,000
AF	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	47,000		47,000
AF	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	28,000		28,000
AF	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Surety Dormitory	50,000		50,000
AF	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	F–35 T–7a East Campus Infrastructure	82,000		82,000
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Barracks Replacement (P&D)	0	50,000	50,000

AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	CDC Planning and Design	0	20,000		20,000	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete	0	90,400		90,400	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: Planning & Design	5,648			5,648	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Lab Infrastructure Planning & Design	0	30,000		30,000	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Natural Disaster Recovery	0	252,000		252,000	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	338,985			338,985	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	90,281			90,281	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	64,900	10,000		74,900	
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	15,000		15,000	
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Integrated Command Center (INC 2)	27,000			27,000	
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Integrated Training Center	85,000			85,000	
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Missile Handling Complex (INC 2)	28,000			28,000	
	Military Construction, Air Force Total			**2,605,314**	**440,000**		**3,045,314**	
Def-Wide	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Ground Test Facility Infrastructure	147,975	–80,000		67,975	
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Ambulatory Care Center—Dental Clinic Add//Alt	103,000	–75,000		28,000	
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Electrical Infrastructure, on-Site Generation, and Microgrid Improvements.	0	30,550		30,550	
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	Cost to Complete: ATC Operations Support Facility	0	11,400		11,400	
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF Naval Special Warfare Command Operations Support Facility, Phase 2.	0	51,000		51,000	
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base San Diego	Ambulatory Care Center—Dental Clinic Replmt	101,644	–70,000		31,644	
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base San Diego	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	6,300		6,300	
Def-Wide	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	Microgrid With Backup Power	0	57,000		57,000	
Def-Wide	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	Redundant Electrical Supply	0	9,000		9,000	
Def-Wide	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	Replacement Water Well	0	5,700		5,700	
Def-Wide	Cuba	Guantanamo Bay Naval Station	Ambulatory Care Center (INC 1)	60,000			60,000	
Def-Wide	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Electrical Transmission and Distribution Improvements, Phase 2.	0	49,500		49,500	
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	Human Performance Training Center	0	16,700		16,700	
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Company Operations Facility	41,000			41,000	

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Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Joint Parachute Rigging Facility	23,000		23,000
Def-Wide	Germany	Kaiserslautern Air Base	Kaiserslautern Middle School	21,275		21,275
Def-Wide	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	Ramstein Middle School	181,764		181,764
Def-Wide	Germany	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement (INC 11)	77,210		77,210
Def-Wide	Germany	Stuttgart	Robinson Barracks Elem School Replacement	8,000		8,000
Def-Wide	Honduras	Soto Cano Air Base	Fuel Facilities	41,300		41,300
Def-Wide	Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	Kinnick High School (INC)	70,000		70,000
Def-Wide	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: SOF Maintenance Hangar	88,900		88,900
Def-Wide	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: SOF Composite Maintenance Facility	11,400		11,400
Def-Wide	Kansas	Forbes Field	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	5,850	5,850
Def-Wide	Korea	K–16 Air Base	K–16 Emergency Backup Power	0	5,650	5,650
Def-Wide	Kuwait	Camp Buehring	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	18,850	18,850
Def-Wide	Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	Medical Center Addition/Alteration (INC 7)	101,816		101,816
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Mission OPS and Records Center (INC)	105,000		105,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Recap Building 4 (INC)	315,000		315,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Recap Building 5 (ECB 5) (INC)	65,000		65,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	Hydrant Fueling System	38,300		38,300
Def-Wide	Missouri	Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	80,100	80,100
Def-Wide	Montana	Great Falls International Airport	Fuel Facilities	30,000		30,000
Def-Wide	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	41,000	41,000
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg (Camp Mackall)	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	10,500	10,500
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Marine Raider Battalion Operations Facility	0	70,000	70,000
Def-Wide	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	76,650	76,650
Def-Wide	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	56,000	56,000
Def-Wide	Spain	Naval Station Rota	Bulk Tank Farm, Phase 1	80,000		80,000

Def-Wide	Texas	Fort Hood	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	18,250		18,250
Def-Wide	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	Open Storage	14,200			14,200
Def-Wide	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	DIA Headquarters Annex	185,000	–160,000		25,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF SDVT2 Operations Support Facility	61,000			61,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	HVAC Efficiency Upgrades	0	2,250		2,250
Def-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	Sec OPS and Pedestrian Access Facs	30,600			30,600
Def-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	49,850		49,850
Def-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	SOF Consolidated Rigging Facility	62,000			62,000
Def-Wide	Washington	Manchester	Bulk Storage Tanks, Phase 2	71,000			71,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Resilience and Conserv. Invest. Prog.	548,000	–548,000		0
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP Planning & Design	86,250	15,000		101,250
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	11,107	10,365		21,472
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: INDOPACOM Planning & Design	0	69,000		69,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: INDOPACOM Unspecified Minor Construction	0	62,000		62,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (DHA)	49,610			49,610
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (Defense-Wide)	32,579			32,579
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (Cybercom)	30,215			30,215
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (SOCOM)	25,130			25,130
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (DLA)	24,000			24,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (DODEA)	8,568			8,568
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (NSA)	3,068			3,068
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (TJS)	2,000			2,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (MDA)	1,035	20,000		21,035
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design (WHS)	590			590
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (SOCOM)	19,271			19,271
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (Defense-Wide)	3,000			3,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DLA)	4,875			4,875
Def-Wide	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	Microgrid and Battery Storage	0	25,000		25,000
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				**2,984,682**	**–59,535**		**2,925,147**

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NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	293,434		293,434
NATO Security Investment Program Total				**293,434**	**0**	**293,434**
Army NG	Arizona	Surprise Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	15,000		15,000
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Camp Blanding Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range.	0	11,000	11,000
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Camp Blanding Training Aids Center (P&D)	0	1,200	1,200
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Camp Blanding Wedge Infantry Squad Battle Course (P&D).	0	840	840
Army NG	Idaho	Jerome County Regional Site	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	17,000		17,000
Army NG	Illinois	North Riverside (National Guard Maintenance Center)	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	24,000		24,000
Army NG	Kentucky	Burlington	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	16,400	16,400
Army NG	Missouri	Belle Fontaine	National Guard Readiness Center	28,000		28,000
Army NG	New Hampshire	Littleton	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Add	23,000		23,000
Army NG	New Mexico	Rio Rancho Training Site	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Add	11,000		11,000
Army NG	New York	Lexington Avenue Armory	Lexington Armory National Guard Readiness Center Addition/Alteration.	0	45,000	45,000
Army NG	Ohio	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	National Guard Readiness Center	19,200		19,200
Army NG	Oklahoma	Shawnee Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center (P&D)	0	1,800	1,800
Army NG	Oregon	Washington County Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	26,000		26,000
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	FTIG Auto MPMG Range (P&D)	0	1,550	1,550
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Hermitage Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	13,600		13,600
Army NG	South Carolina	Aiken County Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	20,000		20,000

Army NG	South Carolina	McCrady Training Center	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	7,900		7,900
Army NG	Texas	Fort Hood	General Purpose Instruction Building (P&D)	0	2,685	2,685
Army NG	Virginia	Sandston RC & FMS 1	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	20,000		20,000
Army NG	Wisconsin	Viroqua	National Guard Readiness Center	18,200		18,200
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete Army National Guard	0	134,881	134,881
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	34,286	10,400	44,686
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	63,000	10,000	73,000
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	15,000	15,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard Total				**340,186**	**250,756**	**590,942**
Army Res	Alabama	Birmingham	Army Reserve Center/AMSA/Land	57,000		57,000
Army Res	Arizona	Queen Creek	Area Maintenance Support Activity	12,000		12,000
Army Res	California	Fort Hunter Liggett	Network Enterprise Center	0	40,000	40,000
Army Res	Georgia	USMC Logistics Base Albany	Army Reserve Center	0	40,000	40,000
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete Army Reserve	0	23,000	23,000
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	23,389		23,389
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	14,687	10,000	24,687
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	5,000	5,000
Military Construction, Army Reserve Total				**107,076**	**118,000**	**225,076**
N/MC Res	Michigan	Battle Creek	Organic Supply Facilities	24,549		24,549
N/MC Res	Virginia	Marine Forces Reserve Dam Neck Virginia Beach	G/Ator Support Facilities	12,400		12,400
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Planning & Design	6,495		6,495
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction	7,847	10,000	17,847
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	5,000	5,000
Military Construction, Navy Reserve Total				**51,291**	**15,000**	**66,291**
Air NG	Alabama	Montgomery Regional Airport	F–35 ADAL SQ OPS Bldg 1303	7,000		7,000
Air NG	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson	ADAL Alert Crew Facility Hgr 18	0	7,000	7,000
Air NG	Arizona	Tucson International Airport	Mcca: Aircraft Arresting System (New Rwy)	11,600		11,600

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Air NG	Arkansas	Ebbing Field	Permanent (F–35 Multi) Construct F–35 FMS 3–Bay Clear Span Hangar.	0	53,553	53,553
Air NG	Arkansas	Ebbing Field	Permanent (Multi F–35) Construct F–35 FMS AFE & Step.	0	9,269	9,269
Air NG	Arkansas	Ebbing Field	Permanent (Multi F–35) Construct F–35 FMS SAPF (Secure Facility).	0	12,720	12,720
Air NG	Colorado	Buckley Air National Guard Base	Aircraft Corrosion Control	12,000		12,000
Air NG	Florida	Jacksonville Int'l Airport	Jacksonville International Airport—Air National Guard F–35 Munitions Storage Area Admin (P&D).	0	600	600
Air NG	Indiana	Fort Wayne International Airport	Fire Station	8,900		8,900
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Special Tactics Complex, Phase 1	22,000		22,000
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Special Tactics Complex, Phase 2	18,500		18,500
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Special Tactics Complex, Phase 3	0	20,000	20,000
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Special Tactics Complex, Phase 4	0	11,000	11,000
Air NG	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg International Airport	Entry Control Facility	0	8,000	8,000
Air NG	Wisconsin	Truax Field	F–35: MM&I Fac, B701	0	5,200	5,200
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	35,600		35,600
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	63,122	10,000	73,122
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	15,000	15,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard Total				**178,722**	**152,342**	**331,064**
AF Res	Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	Guardian Angel POTFF Facility	0	8,500	8,500
AF Res	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC–46 Add/Alter B1244 FUT/Cargo Pallet Storage	17,000		17,000
AF Res	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC–46 Add/Alter B6000 Simulator Facility	8,500		8,500
AF Res	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC–46 Two Bay Maintenance/Fuel Hangar	201,000		201,000
AF Res	Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Security Forces Facility	0	22,000	22,000
AF Res	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Aerial Port Facility	27,000		27,000

AF Res	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	307 Bomb Wing Medical Facility Expansion	0	7,000	7,000	
AF Res	Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	LRS Warehouse	16,000		16,000	
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	12,146		12,146	
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	9,926	10,000	19,926	
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction Demolition	0	5,000	5,000	
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total				**291,572**	**52,500**	**344,072**	
FH Con Army	Georgia	Fort Gordon	Fort Gordon MHPI Equity Investment	50,000		50,000	
FH Con Army	Germany	Baumholder	Family Housing New Construction	78,746		78,746	
FH Con Army	Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	Family Housing Replacement Construction	98,600		98,600	
FH Con Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Fort Leonard Wood MHPI Equity Investment	50,000		50,000	
FH Con Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P&D	27,549		27,549	
Family Housing Construction, Army Total				**304,895**	**0**	**304,895**	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	12,121		12,121	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	86,019		86,019	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	112,976		112,976	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	86,706		86,706	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	41,121		41,121	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	554		554	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	7,037		7,037	
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	38,951		38,951	
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army Total				**385,485**	**0**	**385,485**	
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Replace Andersen Housing, Phase 8	121,906		121,906	
FH Con Navy	Guam	Naval Support Activity Andersen	Replace Andersen Housing (AF), Phase 7	83,126		83,126	
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design, Washington DC	4,782		4,782	
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements, Washington DC	57,740		57,740	
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMC DPRI/Guam Planning & Design	9,588		9,588	
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps Total				**277,142**	**0**	**277,142**	

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Agreement
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	17,744		17,744
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	65,655		65,655
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	60,214		60,214
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	101,356		101,356
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	61,896		61,896
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	419		419
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	13,250		13,250
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	43,320		43,320
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps Total				**363,854**	**0**	**363,854**
FH Con AF	Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	MHPI Restructure-AETC Group II	65,000		65,000
FH Con AF	Colorado	U.S. Air Force Academy	Construction Improvement—Carlton House	9,282		9,282
FH Con AF	Hawaii	Hickam Air Force Base	MHPI Restructure-Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	75,000		75,000
FH Con AF	Japan	Yokota Air Base	Improve Family Housing PAIP 9, Phase 1 (24 Units)	0	27,000	27,000
FH Con AF	Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base	MHPI Restructure-Southern Group	80,000		80,000
FH Con AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	7,815		7,815
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total				**237,097**	**27,000**	**264,097**
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	23,884		23,884
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	31,803		31,803
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	5,143		5,143
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	124,410		124,410
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	68,023		68,023
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	2,377		2,377
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	10,692		10,692
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	48,054		48,054
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Total				**314,386**	**0**	**314,386**

FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	673				673
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	89				89
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	32,042				32,042
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	13,658				13,658
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	35				35
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	4,273				4,273
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	15				15
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total			**50,785**	**0**			**50,785**
FHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—FHIF	6,611				6,611
	DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund Total			**6,611**	**0**			**6,611**
UHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—UHIF	496				496
	Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund Total			**496**	**0**			**496**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment & Closure	150,640	50,000			200,640
	Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total			**150,640**	**50,000**			**200,640**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment & Closure	108,818	50,000			158,818
	Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total			**108,818**	**50,000**			**158,818**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment & Closure	123,990	50,000			173,990
	Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total			**123,990**	**50,000**			**173,990**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INT–4: DLA Activities	5,726				5,726
	Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide Total			**5,726**	**0**			**5,726**
	Total, Military Construction			**16,674,944**	**800,000**			**17,474,944**

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation			
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Nuclear Energy	177,733	–17,733	160,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National nuclear security administration:			
Weapons activities	18,832,947	119,729	18,952,676
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,508,959	–81,000	2,427,959
Naval reactors	1,964,100	–15,000	1,949,100
Federal salaries and expenses	538,994	0	538,994
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**23,845,000**	**23,729**	**23,868,729**
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup	7,500,587	–392,000	7,108,587
Other defense activities	1,075,197	0	1,075,197
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**8,575,784**	**–392,000**	**8,183,784**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**32,420,784**	**–368,271**	**32,052,513**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**32,598,517**	**–386,004**	**32,212,513**

Nuclear Energy			
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	177,733	–17,733	160,000
Program decrease		[–17,733]	
Total, Nuclear Energy	**177,733**	**–17,733**	**160,000**
Stockpile Management			
Stockpile Major Modernization			
B61–12 Life Extension Program	449,850		449,850
W88 Alteration Program	178,823		178,823
W80–4 Life Extension Program	1,009,929		1,009,929
W80–4 ALT SLCM	0	70,000	70,000
Program increase		[70,000]	
W87–1 Modification Program	1,068,909		1,068,909
W93 Program	389,656		389,656
Total, Stockpile Major Modernization	**3,097,167**	**70,000**	**3,167,167**
Stockpile services			
Stockpile Sustainment	1,276,578	–12,500	1,264,078
Program decrease		[–12,500]	
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	53,718	–17,000	36,718
Program decrease		[–17,000]	
Production Operations	710,822		710,822
Nuclear Enterprise Assurance	66,614		66,614
Subtotal, Stockpile Services	**2,107,732**	**–29,500**	**2,078,232**
Total, Stockpile Management	**5,204,899**	**40,500**	**5,245,399**
Weapons Activities			
Production Modernization			
Primary Capability Modernization			
Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	833,100		833,100
21–D–512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	670,000		670,000
15–D–302 TA–55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	30,000		30,000
07–D–220-04 Transuranic Liquid Waste Facility, LANL	0		0
04–D–125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	227,122		227,122
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	**1,760,222**	**0**	**1,760,222**
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization			
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	62,764		62,764
21–D–511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	858,235	142,000	1,000,235
Program increase		[142,000]	
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	**920,999**	**142,000**	**1,062,999**
Enterprise Plutonium Support	87,779		87,779
Total, Plutonium Modernization	**2,769,000**	**142,000**	**2,911,000**
High Explosives and Energetics			
High Explosives & Energetics	93,558		93,558
23–D–516 Energetic Materials Characterization Facility, LANL	0		0
21–D–510 HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production, PX	0	83,000	83,000
Program increase		[83,000]	
15–D–301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	101,356		101,356
Total, High Explosives and Energetics	**194,914**		**277,914**
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	**2,963,914**	**225,000**	**3,188,914**
Secondary Capability Modernization			
Secondary Capability Modernization	666,914		666,914
18–D–690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y–12	210,770		210,770
06–D–141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y–12	760,000		760,000
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	**1,637,684**	**0**	**1,637,684**

Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment				
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	592,992			592,992
18–D–650 Tritium Finishing Facility, SRS	0	37,000		37,000
Program increase		[37,000]		
Total, Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	**592,992**	**37,000**		**629,992**
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	166,990			166,990
22–D–513 Power Sources Capability, SNL	37,886			37,886
Capability Based Investments	156,462			156,462
Total, Production Modernization	**5,555,928**	**262,000**		**5,817,928**
Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering				
Assessment Science	1,044,321	–20,000		1,024,321
Program decrease		[–20,000]		
Engineering and Integrated Assessments	440,456	–30,000		410,456
Program decrease		[–30,000]		
Inertial Confinement Fusion	601,650			601,650
Advanced Simulation and Computing	782,472	–50,000		732,472
Program decrease		[–50,000]		
Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation	327,745	–20,000		307,745
Program decrease		[–20,000]		
Total, Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	**3,196,644**	**–120,000**		**3,076,644**
Academic Programs and Community Support	152,271	–40,271		112,000
Community Capacity Building Program		[–30,000]		
Program decrease		[–10,271]		
Total, Academic Programs and Community Support	**152,271**	**–40,271**		**112,000**
Infrastructure and Operations				
Operations of facilities	1,053,000	0		1,053,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Safety and environmental operations	139,114		139,114
Maintenance and repair of facilities	718,000		718,000
Recapitalization:			
Infrastructure and safety	650,012	–22,500	627,512
Program decrease		[–22,500]	
Total, Recapitalization	**650,012**	**–22,500**	**627,512**
Construction:			
24–D–512 TA–46 Protective Force Facility, LANL	48,500		48,500
24–D–511 Plutonium Production Building, LANL	48,500		48,500
24–D–510 Analytic Gas Laboratory, PX	35,000		35,000
23–D–517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	75,000		75,000
Total, Construction	**207,000**	**0**	**207,000**
Total, Infrastructure and operations	**2,767,126**	**–22,500**	**2,744,626**
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	239,008		239,008
Program direction	118,056		118,056
Total, Secure transportation asset	**357,064**	**0**	**357,064**
Defense Nuclear Security			
Operations and Maintenance	988,756		988,756
Construction:			
17–D–710 West end protected area reduction project, Y–12	28,000		28,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	**1,016,756**	**0**	**1,016,756**
Information technology and cybersecurity	578,379		578,379

Legacy contractor pensions	65,452			65,452
Use of Prior Year Balances	–61,572			–61,572
Total, Weapons Activities	**18,832,947**	**119,729**		**18,952,676**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation				
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs				
Global material security				
International nuclear security	84,707	–10,000	74,707	
Program decrease		[–10,000]		
Radiological security	258,033		258,033	
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	181,308		181,308	
Total, Global material security	**524,048**	**–10,000**	**514,048**	
Material management and minimization				
Conversion	116,675		116,675	
Nuclear material removal	47,100		47,100	
Material disposition	282,250		282,250	
Total, Material management & minimization	**446,025**	**0**	**446,025**	
Nonproliferation and arms control	212,358	–20,000	192,358	
Program decrease		[–20,000]		
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D				
Proliferation Detection	290,388	–20,000	270,388	
Program decrease—Arms control efforts		[–20,000]		
Nuclear Detonation Detection	285,603		285,603	
Forensics R&D	44,759		44,759	
Nonproliferation Stewardship Program	107,437	–6,000	101,437	
Program decrease		[–6,000]		
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	**728,187**	**–26,000**	**702,187**	

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
NNSA Bioassurance Program	25,000	–25,000	0
Program decrease		[–25,000]	
Nonproliferation Construction:			
18–D–150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	77,211		77,211
Total, Nonproliferation construction	**77,211**	**0**	**77,211**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**2,012,829**	**–81,000**	**1,931,829**
Legacy contractor pensions	22,587		22,587
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	493,543		493,543
Use of prior-year balances	–20,000		–20,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,508,959**	**–81,000**	**2,427,959**
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development	838,340		838,340
Columbia-Class reactor systems development	52,900		52,900
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	712,036		712,036
Construction:			
24–D–530 NRF Medical Science Complex	36,584		36,584
22–D–531 KL Chemistry and Radiological Health Building	10,400		10,400
21–D–530 KL Steam and Condensate Upgrade	53,000		53,000
14–D–901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	199,300	–15,000	184,300
Program decrease		[–15,000]	
Total, Construction	**299,284**	**–15,000**	**284,284**
Program direction	61,540		61,540
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,964,100**	**–15,000**	**1,949,100**

Federal Salaries And Expenses					
Program Direction	538,994				538,994
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**538,994**	**0**			**538,994**
Defense Environmental Cleanup					
Closure sites:					
Closure sites administration	3,023				3,023
Richland:					
River corridor and other cleanup operations	180,000				180,000
Central plateau remediation	684,289				684,289
Richland community and regulatory support	10,100				10,100
Construction:					
22–D–401 Eastern Plateau Fire Station	7,000				7,000
22–D–402 L–897, 200 Area Water Treatment Facility	11,200				11,200
23–D–404 181D Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	27,149				27,149
23–D–405 181B Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	462				462
24–D–401 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11 Expansion Proj	1,000				1,000
Total, Construction	**46,811**	**0**			**46,811**
Total, Hanford site	**921,200**	**0**			**921,200**
Office of River Protection:					
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	466,000				466,000
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	813,625				813,625
Construction:					
01–D–16D High-Level Waste Facility	600,000				600,000
01–D–16E Pretreatment Facility	20,000				20,000
15–D–409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System	60,000				60,000
23–D–403, Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project	15,309				15,309

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Total, Construction	**695,309**	**0**	**695,309**
Total, Office of River Protection	**1,974,934**	**0**	**1,974,934**
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	377,623		377,623
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,759		2,759
Construction:			
22–D–403 Idaho Spent Nuclear Fuel Staging Facility	10,159		10,159
22–D–404 Additional ICDF Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Ponds Project	46,500		46,500
23–D–402—Calcine Construction	10,000		10,000
Total, Construction	**66,659**	**0**	**66,659**
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**447,041**	**0**	**447,041**
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,879		1,879
LLNL Excess Facilities D&D	20,195		20,195
Nuclear facility D & D			
Separations Process Research Unit	15,300		15,300
Nevada Site	61,952		61,952
Sandia National Laboratories	2,264		2,264
Los Alamos National Laboratory	273,831		273,831
Los Alamos Excess Facilities D&D	13,648		13,648
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**389,069**	**0**	**389,069**
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
OR Nuclear facility D & D	335,000	0	335,000

Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	**335,000**	**0**		**335,000**
U233 Disposition Program	55,000			55,000
OR cleanup and disposition	72,000			72,000
Construction:				
14–D–403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	10,000			10,000
17–D–401 On-site waste disposal facility	24,500			24,500
Total, Construction	**34,500**	**0**		**34,500**
Total, OR cleanup and waste disposition	**161,500**	**0**		**161,500**
OR community & regulatory support	5,500			5,500
OR technology development and deployment	3,000			3,000
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**505,000**	**0**		**505,000**
Savannah River Sites:				
Savannah River risk management operations	453,109	15,000	468,109	
Program increase		[15,000]		
Construction:				
18–D–402 Emergency Operations Center Replacement, SR	34,733			34,733
Total, Risk Management Operations	**487,842**	**15,000**		**502,842**
Savannah River Legacy Pensions	65,898			65,898
Savannah River National Laboratory O&M	42,000			42,000
SR community and regulatory support	12,389			12,389
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	880,323	20,000	900,323	
Program increase		[20,000]		
Construction:				
18–D–402 Saltstone disposal unit #8/9	31,250			31,250
20–D–401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12	56,250			56,250
Total, Construction	**87,500**	**0**		**87,500**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,575,952**	**35,000**		**1,610,952**

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	369,961		369,961
Construction:			
15–D–411 Safety significant confinement ventilation system, WIPP	44,365		44,365
15–D–412 Utility Shaft, WIPP	50,000		50,000
Total, Construction	**94,365**	**0**	**94,365**
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**464,326**	**0**	**464,326**
Program Direction	326,893		326,893
Program Support	103,504		103,504
Safeguards and Security	332,645		332,645
Technology Development and Deployment	30,000		30,000
Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund	427,000	–427,000	0
Program decrease		[–427,000]	
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**7,500,587**	**–392,000**	**7,108,587**
Other Defense Activities			
Environment, health, safety and security			
Environment, health, safety and security	86,558		86,558
Program direction	144,705		144,705
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	**231,263**	**0**	**231,263**
Office of Enterprise Assessments			
Program Direction	64,132		64,132
Enterprise Assessments	30,022		30,022
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	**94,154**	**0**	**94,154**

Specialized security activities	345,330			345,330
Office of Legacy Management				
Legacy management	173,681			173,681
Program direction	22,621			22,621
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**196,302**	**0**		**196,302**
Defense-related administrative support	203,649			203,649
Office of hearings and appeals	4,499			4,499
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	**1,075,197**	**0**		**1,075,197**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**1,075,197**	**0**		**1,075,197**

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	A-10 aircraft divestment	4,494,727
AIR FORCE	B-1B aircraft divestment	406,851
AIR FORCE	C-130H aircraft divestment	692,418
AIR FORCE	E-3/AWACS aircraft divestment	764,689
AIR FORCE	E-8 JSTARS aircraft divestment	1,464,417
AIR FORCE	EC-130H aircraft divestment	496,521
AIR FORCE	EC-130J aircraft divestment	186,030
AIR FORCE	F-15 C/D aircraft divestment	3,699,838
AIR FORCE	F-15E aircraft divestment	3,015,337
AIR FORCE	F-16 C/D aircraft divestment	1,239,576
AIR FORCE	HH-60G aircraft divestment	1,462,747
AIR FORCE	KC-10 aircraft divestment	2,054,206
AIR FORCE	KC-135 R/T aircraft divestment	1,533,002
AIR FORCE	RQ-4 aircraft divestment	1,089,797
AIR FORCE	T-1A aircraft divestment	631,948
AIR FORCE	Battle Mgmt Com & Ctrl Sensor Development, ARSR-4 Replacement Hawai'i Radar	35,000
AIR FORCE	B-52 Squadrons, Scheduling delays	35,000
AIR FORCE	Cyberspace Activities, Insufficient and delayed justification	30,000
AIR FORCE	All Domain Common Platform, Insufficient justification	15,000
AIR FORCE	General Information Technology, Insufficient justification	25,000
AIR FORCE	AFNET, Insufficient justification	25,000
AIR FORCE	Afwerx Prime, Rocket Cargo Early to need	25,000
AIR FORCE	Modular Advanced Missile, Excess to need	105,328
AIR FORCE	Next Generation Air Dominance, Project 646007: Program Deferment	550,600
AIR FORCE	Advanced Pilot Training, Program delay	11,600
AIR FORCE	Hypersonics Prototyping, Air-Launched Raid Response Weapon (ARRW) program performance	150,340
AIR FORCE	Contractor Logistics Support and System Support, Underexecution	40,000
AIR FORCE	Flying Hour Program, Underexecution	115,000
AIR FORCE	Base Support, Underexecution	115,000
AIR FORCE	Other Combat Ops Spt Programs, Underexecution	75,000
AIR FORCE	US STRATCOM, Underexecution	15,000
AIR FORCE	Flight Training, Underexecution	25,000
AIR FORCE	Other Servicewide Activities, Underexecution	45,000
AIR FORCE	International Support, Underexecution	20,000
AIR FORCE	VC-25B, Excess to need	57,000
AIR FORCE	Advanced Weapons Technology, Excessive cost growth	10,000
AIR FORCE	F-35, Flyaway unit cost growth	124,800
AIR FORCE	Other Production Charges, Excess to need	229,400
AIR FORCE	F-35 C2/D2, TR-3/B4 unplanned cost growth	75,000
AIR FORCE	Classified Programs, Program justification review	14,737
AIR FORCE	F-35 C2D2, Reallocation for committee amendments	10,000
AIR FORCE	HC/MC-130 Recap RDT&E, Reallocation for committee amendments	25,000
AIR FORCE	Human Effectiveness Applied Research, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
AIR FORCE	Other Production Charges, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
ARMY	UH-60A aircraft divestment	3,400
ARMY	UH-60L aircraft divestment	15,300
ARMY	Servicewide Communications, Insufficient justification	25,000
ARMY	Lethality Advanced Technology, Early to need	5,000
ARMY	M-SHORAD - Procurement, Excess fielding growth	10,500
ARMY	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), Incomplete development goals	14,993
ARMY	Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit (HMS), Excess to need	5,043
ARMY	Family of Weapon Sights (FWS), Family of Weapon Sights	8,100
ARMY	Joint Battle Command - Platform (JBC-P), Unjustified Cost Growth - Fielding and Systems Engineering	5,224
ARMY	Iamd Battle Command System, Excess Interim Contractor Support	17,100
ARMY	Ground Soldier System, Excess to need	18,805
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment (STE), Excess to need - STE Live	7,226
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment (STE), Excess to need - RVCT	9,534
ARMY	Conventional Munitions Demilitarization, Unjustified growth - EP1803 Non Army Missile Demilitarization	4,700
ARMY	Conventional Munitions Demilitarization, Unjustified growth - EP1800 Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization	98,450
ARMY	Armored System Modernization - Adv Dev, Slow Expenditure Ground Combat Platform	13,100
ARMY	Aviation - Adv Dev, FARA - Excess to need	50,000
ARMY	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development, Slow expenditure rate - Advance Development	523
ARMY	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development, Excessive growth - Program management	1,333
ARMY	Robotics Development, Slow expenditure rate	7,500
ARMY	Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (FTUAS), Slow expenditure rate	29,047
ARMY	Maneuver - Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD), Delayed expenditure - Contract Award Delay	41,174
ARMY	Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT), Slow expenditure rate - Mounted APNT	2,604
ARMY	Assured Positioning, Navigation And Timing (PNT), Slow expenditure rate - ALTNAV	5,236
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping, Slow expenditure rate - SVT	2,053
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping, Slow expenditure rate - Reconfig Virtual Collective Trainer	3,524
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping, Slow expenditure rate - STE Live	25,451
ARMY	Infantry Support Weapons, Slow expenditure	1,344
ARMY	Medium Tactical Vehicles, Incomplete development goals	25,000
ARMY	Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, Incomplete development goals	43,893
ARMY	Night Vision Systems - Eng Dev, Slow expenditure - Joint Effects Targetting System (JETS)	5,028
ARMY	Army Tactical Command & Control Hardware & Software, Slow expenditure rate - Expeditionary Army Command Post	5,049

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
ARMY	Army Tactical Command & Control Hardware & Software, Slow expenditure rate - Sustainment Transport System	2,747
ARMY	Emerging Technology Initiatives, Prototype delay	48,940
ARMY	Next Generation Load Device - Medium, Unjustified cost growth	11,411
ARMY	Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD), Capabilty development excess growth	10,900
ARMY	Manned Ground Vehicle, OMFV slow expenditure	120,900
ARMY	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) Engineering And Manufacturing Development Ph, JLTV	1,100
ARMY	Improved Turbine Engine Program, Excessive Growth - Government Planning	1,721
ARMY	Improved Turbine Engine Program, Slow expenditure rate	8,464
ARMY	Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs, Slow expenditure - Stryker Combat Vehicle Improvement Program	11,700
ARMY	155MM Self-Propelled Howitzer Improvements, Slow expenditure - Extended Range Cannon Artillery	6,200
ARMY	155MM Self-Propelled Howitzer Improvements, Excess growth - ERCA range prototype build	5,900
ARMY	Mobile Protected Firepower, Excessive growth - systems technical support	8,400
ARMY	Stryker Upgrade, Excessive growth - fleet modifications	4,600
ARMY	Echelons Above Brigade, Underexecution	20,000
ARMY	Theater Level Assets, Underexecution	125,000
ARMY	Land Forces Operations Support, Underexecution	35,000
ARMY	Land Forces Systems Readiness, Underexecution	20,000
ARMY	Other Personnel Support, Underexecution	40,000
ARMY	High Performance Computing Modernization Program, Excessive cost growth	5,000
ARMY	Armored Multi Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
ARMY	Classified Programs, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
ARMY	COTS Communications Equipment, Reallocation for committee amendments	7,100
ARMY	Emerging Technology Initiatives, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
ARMY	Signal Modernization Program, Reallocation for committee amendments	10,400
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment (STE), Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	Cyberspace Activities, Insufficient justification	22,000
CMP	Civil Military Programs, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
DARPA	Sensor Technology, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,250
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency - Cyber, Early to need	5,000
DCSA	Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY	Consolidated Health Support, Underexecution	186,000
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY	Education and Training, Underexecution	20,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY	Management Activities, Underexecution	4,000
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY	Base Operations/Communication, Underexecution	2,500
DEFENSE-WIDE	Historical unobligated balances	300,000
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY	Consolidated Health Support, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
DHRA	Defense Human Resources Activity, Underexecution	45,000
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency, Reallocation to modernization priorities	25,000
DISA	Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS), Acceleration of legacy technology divestment	22,714
DISA	Joint Service Provider, Insufficient justification	10,000
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency, Underexecution	35,000
DOE EM	Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund, Expired authorization	2,228,000
DOE NNSA	Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF, Revised baseline	15,000
DOE NNSA	NNSA Bioassurance, Reallocation to core mission priorities	180,144
DOE NNSA	International Nuclear Security, Excess to need	50,000
DOE NNSA	Nonproliferation Stewardship Program, Excess to need	30,000
DOE NNSA	Proliferation Detection - Arms Control Efforts, Excess to need	100,000
DOE NNSA	Arms Control Advancement Initiative (ACAI), Excess to need	100,000
DOE NNSA	Community Capacity Building Program, Insufficient justificationl; Academic Programs and Community Support, Underexecution	356,184
DOE NNSA	Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition, Reallocation to higher priorities	53,839
DOE NNSA	Primary Assessment Technologies, Early to need	20,000
DOE NNSA	Studies and Assessments, Insufficient justification	30,000
DOE NNSA	Advanced Simulation and Computing, Reallocation to higher priorities	50,000
DOE NNSA	Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation, Insufficient justification	20,000
DOE NUCLEAR ENERGY	Nuclear Energy, Early to need	103,733
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Reallocation to counter China	10,000
DTRA	Cooperative Threat Reduction, Reallocation for committee amendments	25,000
MARINE CORPS	Amphibious Combat Vehicle Family of Vehicles, Unjustified growth - Program Management	5,100
MARINE CORPS	Common Aviation Command and Control System, Unjustified fielding growth	5,900
MDA	AEGIS BMD, Reallocation for committee amendments	4,000
MDA	Missile Defense Agency, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
MILITARY PERSONNEL	Military Personnel, Historical Underexecution	600,000
NAVY	Terminate COBRA Block II Development	290,000
NAVY	Disestablishment of Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2	87,400
NAVY	Continuous Process Improvement/Underexecution Reviews	166,000
NAVY	AV-8B aircraft divestment	64,800
NAVY	C-2A aircraft divestment	29,400
NAVY	CH-53E aircraft divestment	36,700

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY	E-2C aircraft divestment	16,300
NAVY	F/A-18C aircraft divestment	126,400
NAVY	F/A-18D aircraft divestment	33,800
NAVY	F/A-18E aircraft divestment	60,000
NAVY	F/A-18F aircraft divestment	10,500
NAVY	MH-53E aircraft divestment	3,500
NAVY	MH-60R aircraft divestment	2,700
NAVY	MH-60S aircraft divestment	1,900
NAVY	P-3C aircraft divestment	2,100
NAVY	RQ-21A aircraft divestment	5,900
NAVY	TH-57B aircraft divestment	7,300
NAVY	TH-57C aircraft divestment	15,300
NAVY	UH-1Y aircraft divestment	6,900
NAVY	VH-3D aircraft divestment	1,200
NAVY	VH-60N aircraft divestment	800
NAVY	CG 69 - USS Vicksburg decommissioning	524,300
NAVY	LCS 6 - USS Jackson decommissioning	300,323
NAVY	LCS 8 - USS Montgomery decommissioning	306,429
NAVY	LCS Common Mission Modules Equipment, Excess to need	30,000
NAVY	LCS In-Service Modernization, Excessive cost growth	25,000
NAVY	SSN Acoustic Equipment, Excessive cost growth	10,000
NAVY	Shipboard IW Exploit, Excessive cost growth	15,000
NAVY	Afloat ATC Equipment, Excessive cost growth	5,000
NAVY	In-Service Radars And Sensors, Insufficient justification	15,000
NAVY	Training And Education Equipment, Excessive cost growth	25,000
NAVY	LCS MCM Mission Modules, Excess to need	35,000
NAVY	Environmental Support Equipment, Excessive cost growth	10,000
NAVY	FFG-Frigate, Insufficient justification	10,000
NAVY	Small & Medium UUV, Late contract award - Razorback	5,000
NAVY	Small And Medium Unmanned Undersea Vehicles, Late execution - MEDUSA	5,000
NAVY	Small & Medium UUV, Late execution - Viperfish	5,000
NAVY	LCS Mission Modules, Insufficient justification	15,000
NAVY	Mine Development, Program decrease	5,000
NAVY	Virginia Class Submarine AP, Early to need	325,100
NAVY	AS Submarine Tender, Late contract award	1,485,234
NAVY	MQ-25, Scheduling delays	199,000
NAVY	MQ-25 AP, Scheduling delays	12,600
NAVY	Marine Group 5 UAS, Early to need	17,900
NAVY	Chalk Coral, Program decrease	165,000
NAVY	Enterprise Information, Insufficient justification	25,000
NAVY	Navy Logistic Productivity, Early to need	2,000
NAVY	Science & Technology For Nuclear Re-Entry Systems, Excessive cost growth	20,000
NAVY	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support System, Slow expenditure	17,800
NAVY	Link Plumeria, Project 2937: Unjustified requirements	1,100,300
NAVY	Marine Corps Air Defense Weapons Systems, Slow expenditure	10,500
NAVY	Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR), Slow expenditure	15,100
NAVY	Mission and Other Ship Operations, Underexecution	10,000
NAVY	Ship Operations Support & Training, Underexecution	5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY	Weapons Maintenance, Underexecution	25,000
NAVY	Other Weapon Systems Support, Underexecution	10,000
NAVY	Medical Activities, Underexecution	30,000
NAVY	Planning, Engineering, and Program Support, Underexecution	60,000
NAVY	Acquisition, Logistics, and Oversight, Underexecution	15,000
NAVY	Science and Technology Management - Onr Field Acitivities, Early to need	5,000
NAVY	USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD), Early to need	5,000
NAVY	Joint Strike Fighter CV, Flyaway unit cost growth	28,500
NAVY	JSF STOVL, Flyaway unit cost growth	89,600
NAVY	Special Support Equipment, Flyaway unit cost growth	19,400
NAVY	F-35 C2/D2, TR-3/B4 unplanned cost growth	75,000
NAVY	Classified Programs, Reallocation for committee amendments	14,500
NAVY	Common Ground Equipment, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
NAVY	Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems, Reallocation for committee amendments	7,200
NAVY	Marine Corps Communications Systems, Reallocation for committee amendments	8,900
NAVY	Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) Increment II, Reallocation for committee amendments	50,932
NAVY	Shipboard IW Exploit, Reallocation for committee amendments	10,000
NAVY	Spares and Repair Parts, Reallocation for committee amendments	20,000
NAVY	Special Purpose Supply Systems, Reallocation for committee amendments	3,666
NAVY	Training and Education Equipment, Reallocation for committee amendments	15,000
NNSA	Infrastructure and Operations, Reallocation for committee amendments	22,500
NNSA	Stockpile Services, Reallocation for committee amendments	12,500
OSD	Office of the Secretary Of Defense, Reduce administrative costs	29,750
OSD	Chief Digital And Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) - Dem/Val Activities, Insufficient justification	40,000
OSD	Office of The Secretary Of Defense - Cyber, Scholarship funding alignment	14,400
OSD	Defense Technology Innovation, Excessive cost growth	15,000
OSD	Advanced Electronics Technologies, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	10,000
OSD	Advanced Aerospace Systems, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	10,000
OSD	Biomedical Technology, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	10,000
OSD	Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Applied Research, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	15,000
OSD	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - Advanced Development, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	20,000
OSD	Tactical Technology, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	20,000
OSD	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - Advanced Development, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	20,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
OSD	Information Systems Security Program, Reallocation to higher innovation priorities	6,000
OSD	Office of the Local Defense Community Cooperation, Underexecution	10,000
OSD	Eliminate Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE)	410,077
OSD	Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) - Dem/Val Activities, Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
OSD	Next Generation Information Communications Technology (5G), Reallocation for committee amendments	5,000
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense, Reallocation for committee amendments	123,000
OSD	Elimination of the Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense	800
SPACE FORCE	Wideband Gapfiller Satellites(Space), Use of prior-year balances – WGS	784,000
SPACE FORCE	GPSIII Follow On, Request for Equitable Adjustment	49,300
SPACE FORCE	Special Space Activities, Classified overrun	497,000
SPACE FORCE	Global Positioning System III - Operational Control Segment, Excess to need	45,400
SPACE FORCE	GPS III Space Segment, Unjustified growth SV 03-10 production	18,100
SPACE FORCE	Space Force IT, Data Analytics, Digital Solutions, Reallocation for committee amendments	10,000
USSOCOM	EC-130J aircraft divestment	2,500
USSOCOM	MC-12W aircraft divestment	29,700
USSOCOM	A/MH-6M aircraft divestment	3,900
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Theater Forces, Reallocation to counter China	5,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Maintenance, Reallocation to support counter China ISR	13,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Operational Support, Reallocation to support counter China ISR	17,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Theater Forces, Reallocation to support strategic competition	7,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Maintenance, Reallocation to counter China messaging	11,300
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Management/Operational Headquarters, Reallocation to counter China messaging	7,330
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Intelligence, Reallocation to counter China	15,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Operational Support, Reallocation to counter evolving UAS threats	49,987
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Theater Forces, Reallocation to counter evolving UAS threats	30,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Management/Operational Headquarters, Reallocation to counter evolving UAS threats	4,000
USSOCOM	Operational Enhancements, Reallocation for committee amendments	1,500

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
USSOCOM	Other Items <$5M, Reallocation for committee amendments	2,500
TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS		**39,581,718**

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Agriculture does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Agriculture has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Agriculture is not waiving its

jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, the Committee on Appropriations is willing to waive its right to sequential referral. It does so with the mutual understanding that the Committee is not waiving any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or other legislation, whether now or in the future, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward, so it may address any remaining jurisdictional issues. I further request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 2670 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

KAY GRANGER,
CHAIRWOMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. KAY GRANGER,
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN GRANGER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Appropriations has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Appropriations is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. H.R. 2670 contains provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget. However, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill in order to expedite House consideration of H.R. 2670.

The Committee on the Budget takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that the Committee may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation or similar legislation and requests your support if such a request is made.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2670 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee report and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2670. I look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

JODEY ARRINGTON,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. JODEY ARRINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARRINGTON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on the Budget has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Budget is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, June 26, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: This letter is in regard to the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Education and the Workforce ("Committee") in certain provisions of H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, the Committee is willing to waive the right to sequential referral. By waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of the Education and the Workforce Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA FOXX,
CHAIRWOMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman, Committee on Education and the Workforce
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN FOXX: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Education and the Workforce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Education and the Workforce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to you concerning H.R. 2670, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024." While there are provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I wanted to notify you that the Committee will forgo action on the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

This is done with the understanding that the Committee's jurisdictional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered. In addition, the Committee reserves the right to seek conferees on H.R. 2670 and requests your support when such a request is made.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2670 and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the committee report on the bill or in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

Sincerely,

CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS,
CHAIR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR MCMORRIS RODGERS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Energy and Commerce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive the Financial Services Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Financial Services does not

waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name Members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

PATRICK MCHENRY,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCHENRY: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Financial Services has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Financial Services is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 26, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, certain provisions of which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To help expedite its consideration, I agree to forego a sequential referral of the bill, subject to the understanding that this does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future. I ask that you support the appointment of Foreign Affairs conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this bill.

Please place our exchange of letters into your committee report on H.R. 2670, and into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation on this bill, and look forward to continuing to work with you as H.R. 2670 moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL MCCAUL,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to you concerning H.R. 2670, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024." There are certain provisions in the

legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that by waiving consideration of H.R. 2670, the Committee on Homeland Security does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in this or similar legislation, and that we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Finally, please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 2670 and in the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for your cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,

MARK GREEN,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MARK GREEN,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Homeland Security has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Homeland Security is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on House Administration does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

BRYAN STEIL,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. BRYAN STEIL,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN STEIL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on House Administration has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on House Administration is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write in response to your committee's request concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. Certain provisions in the legislation fall within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (the "Committee"), as established by Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 118th Congress.

In the interest of expediting floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive the Committee's right to request a sequential referral. By doing so, the Committee does not waive any future claim over subjects addressed in the bill which fall within the Committee's jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of the Committee to any conference committee on the bill.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL TURNER,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MICHAEL TURNER,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TURNER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,

CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 2670 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to

request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration fo the bill, the Committee on Natural Resources does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

BRUCE WESTERMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WESTERMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Natural Resources has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Natural Resources is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, Committee on Oversight and Accountability does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. JAMES COMER,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Accountability
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COMER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Accountability has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

FRANK LUCAS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. FRANK LUCAS,
Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LUCAS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, June 26, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Small Business.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Small Business does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

ROGER WILLIAMS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Small Business has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Small Business is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, June 26, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024*. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name

members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the Committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective Committees.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2023.

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to

sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

MIKE BOST,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. MIKE BOST,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BOST: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing with respect to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. There are certain

provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Ways and Means does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2670 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

JASON SMITH,
CHAIRMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2023.

HON. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. I agree that the Committee on Ways and Means has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Ways and Means is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
CHAIRMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and submitted pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is as follows:

JUNE 28, 2023

HONORABLE MIKE ROGERS
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Re: Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has completed an estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 21, 2023. This estimate is based on the Committee Print 118-10 that was posted to the website of the House Committee on Rules on June 23, 2023.

Enacting the bill would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues each year and in total over the 2024-2033 period, CBO estimates. Our complete cost estimate of H.R. 2670, including a discussion of discretionary authorizations and mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, will be provided shortly.

Some provisions in H.R. 2670 would affect direct spending by between -$500,000 and $500,000, generally because very few people would be affected. Those provisions primarily involve personnel benefits, such as health care and compensation. Several provisions would allow the Department of Defense to collect receipts (which are recorded as reductions in direct spending) and spend them without further appropriation so that the net effect on direct spending would be negligible.

Two sections could increase the collections of civil or criminal fines—which are classified as revenues—by less than $500,000, CBO estimates. (Criminal penalties are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and may be spent without further appropriation.)

Because the bill would affect direct spending and revenues, statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2670 would not increase net direct spending by more than $2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2670 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than $5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matt Schmit.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director

cc: Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

Pursuant to clause (3)(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344):

(1) this legislation does not provide budget authority subject to an allocation made pursuant to section 302(b) of Public Law 93-344;

(2) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Estimate included in this report pursuant to clause (3)(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives contains CBO's projection of how this legislation will affect the levels of budget authority, budget outlays, revenues, and tax expenditures for fiscal year 2024 and for the ensuing 5 fiscal years; and

(3) the CBO Estimate does not identify any new budget authority for assistance to state and local governments by this measure at the time that this report was filed.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2)(B) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Congressional Budget Office estimate included in this report satisfies the requirement for the committee to include an estimate by the committee of the costs incurred in carrying out this bill.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	ACCOUNT	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT RECIPIENT	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER(S)
4601	MCA	Vehicle Paint Shop	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston Army Depot, AL	2,900	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	MCA	Access Control Point	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston Army Depot, AL	5,500	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	MCA	Component Rebuild Shop	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston Army Depot, AL	8,100	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	MCA	Camp Bull Simons 7th Special Forces Group Child Development Center	U.S. Army	Crestview, FL	17,000	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCA	Planning and Design Funds for the Wheeler Air Traffic Control Tower	U.S. Department of the Army	Wahiawa, HI	5,400	Case, Ed (HI)
4601	MCA	Child Development Center	Fort Bragg	Cumberland and Hoke counties, NC	36,000	Hudson, Richard (NC)
4601	MCA	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	Fort Bragg	Cumberland and Hoke counties, NC	61,000	Hudson, Richard (NC)
4601	MCA	Collective Training Barracks	USAG Fort Bliss	El Paso, TX	8,000	Escobar, Veronica (TX)
4601	MCA	BARRACKS, FORT HOOD	Fort Hood	Killeen, TX	19,800	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCN	P521 Fire/Emergency Response Station (53 Area) Replacement, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	United States Marine Corps	Camp Pendleton, CA	2,683	Levin, Mike (CA)
4601	MCN	Whiting Field, Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar with crane system	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	Milton, FL	100,000	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	MCN	Water Reclamation Facility Compliance Upgrade	Marine Corps Base Hawai'i	Kaneohe Bay, HI	50,000	Tokuda, Jill N. (HI)
4601	MCAF	Eglin Air Force Base - LRSO Hardware Software Development & Test Facility	U.S. Air Force	Okaloosa County, FL	14,600	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAF	Acquisition Management Complex Phase V	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Dayton, OH	9,900	Turner, Michael R. (OH)

4601	MCAF	F-35 Aircraft Oxygen Shop	Tinker AFB	Midwest City/Tinker AFB, OK	5,800	Bice, Stephanie I. (OK); Cole, Tom (OK)
4601	MCARNG	Camp Blanding Wedge Infantry Squad Battle Course	U.S. National Guard	Clay County, FL	840	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Camp Blanding Training Aids Center	U.S. National Guard	Clay County, FL	1,200	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Camp Blanding Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	U.S. National Guard	Clay County, FL	11,000	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Lexington Armory National Guard Readiness Center Addition/Alteration	New York Division of Military and Naval Affairs	New York, NY	45,000	Nadler, Jerrold (NY)
4601	MCARNG	National Guard Readiness Center, Shawnee, Oklahoma	Oklahoma National Guard	Shawnee, OK	1,800	Bice, Stephanie I. (OK)
4601	MCARNG	FTIG Auto MPMG Range	Fort Indiantown Gap	Annville, PA	1,550	Meuser, Daniel (PA)
4601	MCARNG	Texas Army National Guard's Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Fort Hood	Texas Army National Guard	Killeen, TX	2,685	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCANG	Jacksonville International Airport - Air National Guard F-35 Munitions Storage Area Admin	U.S. Air National Guard	Jacksonville, FL	600	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAR	Network Enterprise Center	Fort Hunter Liggett	Jolon, CA	40,000	Lofgren, Zoe (CA)
4601	MCAFR	Security Forces Facility	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Marietta, GA	22,000	Loudermilk, Barry (GA)
4601	MCAFR	307 Bomb Wing Medical Facility Expansion	Barksdale AFB, 307th Bomb Wing	Bossier Parish (Barksdale Air Force Base), LA	7,000	Johnson, Mike (LA)

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation results from hearings and other oversight activities conducted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X. The findings are reflected in the body of this report.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the general goals and objectives of H.R. 2670 are to maintain the national defense, to prepare the United States to meet current and future challenges to the national defense, and to accomplish each of those goals and objectives in a responsible manner.

The bill authorizes $886.3 billion of discretionary funding to support national defense requirements. The bill authorizes funding sufficient to provide a 5.2 percent pay raise for service members, to invest in key maintenance and readiness areas, and to modernize the force to deter adversaries.

The bill continues the longstanding work of the Committee on Armed Services to provide U.S. military forces with sufficient resources to maintain the national defense, and it fulfills the committee's duties under Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL MANDATES

The committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

Consistent with the requirements of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the committee finds that the functions of the proposed advisory committees authorized in the bill are not currently being performed, nor could they be performed, by one or more agencies, an advisory committee already in existence, or by enlarging the mandate of an existing advisory committee.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The committee finds that section 1118 of H.R. 2670 relates to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104-1).

Section 1118 of the bill makes improvements related to the calculation of family leave for certain servicemembers who transition from military service into other federal employment, including employment in the legislative branch.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 2670 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE VOTES

In accordance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, recorded votes were taken with respect to the committee's consideration of H.R. 2670. The record of these votes is contained in the following pages.

The committee ordered H.R. 2670 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 58-1, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 1

H.R. 2670

On McCormick Log 2842r2—Prohibits DOD from using FY24 funds to enter into contracts with entities that advise the censorship or blacklisting of news sources based on subjective criteria or political biases under the stated function of "fact checking" or otherwise (e.g. NewsGuard).

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden			
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**30**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 2

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 2563r2—Prohibits adverse action against servicemembers based solely on refusal to receive Covid-19 vaccines. Reinstates at election individuals discharged for vaccine refusal to the Mirror Career Intermission Program.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden			
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**32**	**26**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 3

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 2564r2—Directs the Boards of Correction to prioritize and grant requests to review the narrative reasons of discharge and re-entry codes of veterans for servicemembers discharged for refusal to receive the Covid vaccine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden			
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**33**	**25**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 4

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 2565r2—Requires a communication strategy for reentry of service members separated for refusing to take the COVID-19 vaccine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**36**	**23**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 5

H.R. 2670

On Jackson (TX) Log 2783—Exempts a Cadet or Midshipman from being required to repay tuition if certain requirements aren't met.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**32**	**27**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 6

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 3557r1—Study on Department of Defense reinstatement with backpay and bonus, for service members separated for refusal to get the COVID vaccine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**32**	**27**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 7

H.R. 2670

On Slotkin Log 3129—To prohibit DoD procurement, purchasing, or sale of certain items containing or produced using certain types of PFAS, including cookware, uniforms, personal care products, floor and furniture wax, carpeting and upholstery, and food packaging.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace			X	Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell		X		Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans			X	Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**26**	**2**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 8

H.R. 2670

On Fallon Log 3281r1—This language would prohibit the use of funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose greenhouse gas (GHG) financial risk, GHG inventory, or submit emission reduction targets.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 9

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 2612—Exemption under Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for certain activities that may result in incidental take of Rice's whale.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 10

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 2580—Requires DOD to require principal investigators of DOD-funded research at U.S. institutions of higher education to disclose background of foreign researchers involved in their projects.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 11

H.R. 2670

On Courtney Log 3634 (Perfecting to Lamborn Log 3381)—Allows for a waiver from the Secretary of Defense and NNSA if there are negative impacts to operations and existing programs of record should SLCM-N be developed.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz		X		Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace		X		Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell		X		Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans		X		Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota		X		Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford		X					
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 12

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 2575—Costs of training on critical race.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 13

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 2586—Elimination of the Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**30**	**29**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 14

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 2598r2—Limitation on increase to the budget of the Department of Defense for training on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**29**	**30**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 15

H.R. 2670

On Alford Log 2776—Prohibits federal funds for the Deputy Inspector General for DEI.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**29**	**30**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 16

H.R. 2670

On Waltz Log 3581—Funding prohibition to promote critical race theory at Service Academies.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 17

H.R. 2670

On Garamendi Log 3263—Modification to the timeline relating to Plutonium Pit production.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz		X		Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace		X		Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell		X		Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans		X		Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota		X		Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford		X					
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 18

H.R. 2670

On Stefanik Log 2844—Codifies the rights of Servicemembers with children in DoDEA schools to be involved in their children's education, while increasing transparency and accountability in DoDEA schools.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**38**	**21**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 19

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 2573—Requires a report on the changes made by Executive Order 13988, the effects of these changes on service members, the number of complaints since the EO alleging gender discrimination, and actions regarding those complaints.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 20

H.R. 2670

On Gaetz Log 3622r2—Prohibition on drag shows and drag queen story hour.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**33**	**26**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 21

H.R. 2670

On Alford Log 2777—Prohibits federal funds for the Department of Defense Countering Extremism Work Group.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 22

H.R. 2670

On Jackson (TX) Log 3083—Places restrictions on advisory committees in the Department of Defense.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 23

H.R. 2670

On Mills Log 3309—Requires a report regarding how the Secretary appointed members to the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 24

H.R. 2670

On Banks Log 3519r2—Prohibits the Secretary of Defense from appointing or employing a military or civilian employee whose duties include diversity, equity, and inclusion with a rank or grade in excess of GS-10.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 25

H.R. 2670

On Garamendi Log 3134r1—Authority to furnish electric vehicle charging stations at Defense Commissaries and Exchange Stores.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz		X		Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace			X	Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell		X		Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans		X		Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota		X		Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford		X					
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**28**	**30**	**1**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 26

H.R. 2670

On Escobar Log 3611r5—This section would eliminate cost-sharing for any eligible TRICARE beneficiary for contraceptives acquired through retail pharmacies and the national mail order pharmacy for one calendar year.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford		X					
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**35**	**24**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 27

H.R. 2670

On Golden Log 3461r2—Amends Section 1250 of the CM to increase funding authorization level for Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative to $800M.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn		X		Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman		X		Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott		X		Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves		X		Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik		X		Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais		X		Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly		X		Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher		X		Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz		X		Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon		X		Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman		X		Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain		X		Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez		X		Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace		X		Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong		X		Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell		X		Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans		X		Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota		X		Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan		X		Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford		X					
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick		X					
Recorded Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 28

H.R. 2670

On Jackson (TX) Log 2654—Requires a study and report on feasibility of implementing one or more naval blockades of shipments of fossil fuels to China.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney		X	
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi		X	
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross		X	
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego		X	
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton		X	
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal		X	
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating		X	
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim		X	
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan		X	
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin		X	
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill		X	
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar		X	
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden		X	
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs		X	
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland		X	
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan		X	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)		X	
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez		X	
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio		X	
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda		X	
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis		X	
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan		X	
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell		X	
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford		X	
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta		X	
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey		X	
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 29

H.R. 2670

On Courtney Log 2905r1—Requires a feasibility study on partnership with the Government of Ukraine to establish Centers of Excellence for the treatment of traumatic brain injury and traumatic extremity injury in Ukraine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna	X		
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz		X		Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks		X		Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz		X		Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson		X		Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		X		Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon		X		Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace		X		Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad		X		Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota		X		Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills		X					
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**49**	**10**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 30

H.R. 2670

On the Motion to Report the Bill Favorably to the House, As Amended.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers	X			Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Courtney	X		
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Garamendi	X		
Mr. Lamborn	X			Mr. Norcross	X		
Mr. Wittman	X			Mr. Gallego	X		
Mr. Scott	X			Mr. Moulton	X		
Mr. Graves	X			Mr. Carbajal	X		
Ms. Stefanik	X			Mr. Khanna		X	
Dr. DesJarlais	X			Mr. Keating	X		
Mr. Kelly	X			Mr. Kim	X		
Mr. Gallagher	X			Ms. Houlahan	X		
Mr. Gaetz	X			Ms. Slotkin	X		
Mr. Bacon	X			Ms. Sherrill	X		
Mr. Banks	X			Ms. Escobar	X		
Mr. Bergman	X			Mr. Golden	X		
Mr. Waltz	X			Ms. Jacobs	X		
Mr. Johnson	X			Ms. Strickland	X		
Mrs. McClain	X			Mr. Ryan	X		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	X			Mr. Jackson (NC)	X		
Mr. Fallon	X			Mr. Vasquez	X		
Mr. Gimenez	X			Mr. Deluzio	X		
Ms. Mace	X			Ms. Tokuda	X		
Mr. Finstad	X			Mr. Davis	X		
Mr. Strong	X			Mrs. McClellan	X		
Mr. Luttrell	X			Ms. Sewell	X		
Mrs. Kiggans	X			Mr. Horsford	X		
Mr. LaLota	X			Mr. Panetta	X		
Mr. Moylan	X			Mr. Veasey	X		
Mr. Alford	X						
Mr. Mills	X						
Dr. McCormick	X						
Recorded Vote Total:	**58**	**1**	**0**				

June 26, 2023 (11:00 p.m.)

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

The committee has taken steps to make available the analysis of changes in existing law made by the bill, as required by clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and will make the analysis available as soon as possible.

DISTRICT OFFICE
315 W ALLEGHAN STREET, SUITE 204
LANSING, MI 48933
PHONE: (517) 993-0510

CAPITOL OFFICE
2245 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2208
PHONE: (202) 225-4872

slotkin.house.gov

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
ELISSA SLOTKIN
7TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

I offer these additional views on H.R. 2670:

Although I voted in favor of advancing this bill out of the committee, I did so despite strong disagreement with Sec. 902 in the Chairman's Mark that would disestablish the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary needs a source of independent, unbiased analytical support to help him or her make sense of the competing requests for resources from the Services and Combatant Commands. CAPE is the Department's honest broker, ensuring that all Service requests are evaluated and given a full and fair hearing at collective decision-making fora, and it does this transparently and collaboratively.

CAPE's independent, unbiased analysis ensures that taxpayer dollars are spent effectively and responsibly, and its cost estimates have avoided hundreds of billions of dollars in cost overruns since its creation in 2009. Without an organization like CAPE, the Secretary would have no way to independently evaluate competing resource requests from across the Department. There would be no Joint Force—just a stack of Service requests for funding that may or may not support the National Defense Strategy.

I have deep respect for the Chairman and any committee members who supported the inclusion of this provision, but I believe disestablishing this important office is an extreme and unwarranted step, and it deserves more study and scrutiny than it has received to date. I strongly urge the Chairman and Ranking Member to work with the conferees to explore additional options that would satisfy member concerns but stop well short of disestablishing this critical analytical support organization that is both beneficial for the taxpayer and the lethality of the Joint Force.

Sincerely,

Elissa Slotkin
Member of Congress

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